THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR

1887.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES STEWART VANE TEMPEST, MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1887, which have been compiled and arranged in the same manner as those for the previous year.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, and the Produce Returns in December of last year.

The following is an analysis of the information contained in the tables :—

PART I.—TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

Division of land, 1886 and 1887.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1886 and 1887, was as follows :—

—	1886	1887	Increase or Decrease between 1886 and 1887	
			Increase.	Decrease
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, .	5,034,115	5,065,657	31,542	—
" Grass, or Pasture, ...	10,162,707	10,049,507	—	113,200
" Fallow, ...	17,028	12,746	—	4,282
" Woods and Plantations, ...	329,662	329,363	—	299
" Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,†	4,785,241	4,871,480	86,239	—
Total,‡	20,328,753			

The area under Crops in 1887, compared with 1886 shows an increase of 31,542 acres—there being a decrease of 18,067 acres in tillage, and an increase of 49,609 acres in meadow and clover. There is a decrease of 113,200 acres under Grass, of 4,282 acres of Fallow land, and of 299 acres under Woods and Plantations, while there is an increase of 86,239 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,871,480 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c.," in 1887, 1,790,534 acres were enumerated as "Bog and Marsh," 2,212,025 acres as "Barren Mountain Land," and 868,921 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1886 "Bog and Marsh" appears to have increased by 83,924 acres, "Barren Mountain Land" shows a decrease of 16,395 acres, and "Water, Roads, Fences, &c.," an increase of 18,710 acres.

Acreage under crops, 1886 and 1887

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1886 and 1887, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1886, there was last year a net decrease in cereals of 28,241 acres, wheat having decreased by 2,365 acres, oats by 6,928 acres, and barley by 19,429 acres, while bere and rye increased by 158 acres, and beans and pease by 323 acres.

In green crops there was a net increase of 7,780 acres, turnips having increased by 800 acres, and mangel wurzel by 4,320 acres, cabbage by 3,561 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 2,171 acres, while potatoes decreased by 2,908 acres, and vetches and rape by 164 acres.

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* See note on next page

† Including 133,085 acres under water.

‡ Exclusive of 494,726 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways

Flax shows an increase of 2,394 acres, and meadow and clover (as already stated) an increase of 49,609 acres.

In 1887, 30·8 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 24·3 under green crops, 2·6 under flax, and 42·3 under meadow and clover.

Varieties of Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (See Table 14, p. 54) that of the 796,939 acres planted with potatoes, 79·6 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total area under potatoes 6·7 per cent. was under Flounders, 4·3 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 2·3 per cent. under White Rocks, 1·4 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·2 per cent. under Scotch Downs, 1·0 per cent. under Kemps, and 3·5 per cent. under all other varieties. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent under Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1887, 84·0 per cent., or over four-fifths, were under three crops—oats (26·0), potatoes (15·7), and meadow and clover (42·3).

TABLE I.—The Acreage under Crops in 1886 and 1887, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

CROPS.	1886.	1887.	1887.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	69,546	67,181	—	2,365
Oats,	1,321,983	1,315,055	—	6,928
Barley,	181,598	162,169	—	19,429
Bere and Rye,	10,874	11,032	158	—
Beans and Pease,	6,703	7,026	323	—
TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS,	1,590,704	1,562,463	—	28,241
Potatoes,	799,847	796,939	—	2,908
Turnips,	299,323	300,123	800	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	37,413	41,733	4,320	—
Cabbage,	40,112	43,673	3,561	—
Vetches and Rape,	13,782	13,618	—	164

CROPS	1886.	1887.	1887.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Carrots, Parsnips, & other Green Crops,	30,835	33,006	2,171	—
TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS,	1,221,312	1,229,092	7,780	—
Flax,	127,890	130,284	2,394	—
TOTAL under TILLAGE,	2,939,906	2,921,839	—	18,067
Meadow and Clover,*	2,094,209	2,143,818	49,609	—
TOTAL EXTENT under CROPS,	5,034,115	5,065,657	31,542	—

The Proportionate Area under each of the above Crops in 1886 and 1887 :—

CROPS.	Proportion per cent.		CROPS	Proportion per cent.	
	1886.	1887.		1886	1887.
Wheat,	1·4	1·3	Cabbage,	0·8	0·9
Oats,	26·3	26·0	Vetches and Rape,	0·3	0·3
Barley,	3·6	3·2	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	0·6	0·6
Bere and Rye,	0·2	0 2			
Beans and Pease,	0·1	0·1			
UNDER CEREAL CROPS,	31·6	30·8	UNDER GREEN CROPS,	24·3	24·3
			Flax,	2·5	2·6
Potatoes,	15·9	15·7	Meadow and Clover,	41·6	42·3
Turnips,	6 0	6·0			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	0·7	0·8	TOTAL,	100 0	100·0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1887 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1878 to 1887 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 22, 26, and 34 respectively.

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* In the detailed tables the area under meadow and clover in 1887 is shown as the "extent for hay only," sub divided under the headings "clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation," and "permanent pasture or grass *not broken up in rotation*." See Table 5, pages 22–3, and Table 7, pages 26–9.

Grazing Land, 1886 and 1887.

The extent of land under grass in 1887 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,049,507 acres, or 49·4 in every 100 of the entire country, against 10,162,707 acres or 50·0 per cent. in 1886. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were —in Munster 54·5 per cent. in 1887, and 54·8 per cent. in 1886; Leinster 54·1 per cent. in 1887, and 54·2 per cent. in 1886; Connaught 47·4 per cent. in 1887, and 47·6 per cent. in 1886; and Ulster 41·1 per cent. in 1887, and 42·6 per cent. in 1886.

Grazing Land in 1887.

There appears to have been a decrease of pasture land in 1887 in Leinster of 0·1 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Ulster of 1·5 per cent., in Munster of 0·3 per cent., and in Connaught of 0·2 per cent.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each above 60 acres in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1887; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Roscommon, and Tipperary had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Leitrim, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Monaghan, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Armagh, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, Mayo, and Tyrone had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1887. Only 31·3 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1887 as under grass, while Meath shows the highest per-centage, 69·7.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and per-centage under grass in 1887, are given at page 18.

Division of Land, 1878–1887.

Of the total area of Ireland (20,328,753 statute acres),* the land under grass in 1887 was, as already stated, nearly one-half. It appears from the succeeding Table (II.) to have *decreased* from 49·8 per cent. of the total area in 1878 to 49·4 in 1887, but during the ten years the proportion of grass varied from 50·9 per cent. in 1884 to 49·4 in 1887.

In Crops a *decrease* took place from 5,204,005 acres in 1878, or 25·6 per cent. of the total area to 4,872,744 acres, or 24·0 per cent. in 1884, since which date there has been, annually a slight increase, the extent for 1887 being 5,065,657 acres, or 24·9 per cent. of the total area.

Fallow or uncropped arable land numbered 16,943 acres in 1878, and 12,746 acres in 1887.

Woods and Plantations exhibit a slight *increase* in the decade, viz., from 328,687 acres to 329,363 acres.

In "Bog, Waste, Water, &c." an *increase* is shown—from 4,662,927 acres in 1878, to 4,871,480 acres in 1887, or 1·1 per cent. of the total area.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportionate Area, under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1878 to 1887, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre :—

Years	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under						Proportion per Cent under				
		Crops (including Meadow and Clover)	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog, Waste, Water, &c †	Total *	Crops (including Meadow and Clover).	Grass.	Fallow	Woods and Plantations.	Bog, Waste, Water, &c †
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.						
1878,	528,178	5,204,005	10,116,191	16,943	328,687	4,662,927	20,328,753 statute acres.	25·6	49·8	0·1	1·6	22·9
1879, .	525,900	5,121,833	10,211,160	13,939	336,846	4,644,975		25·2	50·2	0·1	1·7	22·8
1880, .	523,609	5,081,084	10,259,108	15,406	339,858	4,633,297		25·0	50·4	0·1	1·7	22·8
1881.	526,743	5,195,375	10,075,424	21,204	328,703	4,708,047		25·6	49·6	0·1	1·6	23·1
1882, .	522,812	5,081,336	10,109,625	21,265	326,999	4,787,528		25·0	49·7	0·1	1·6	23·6
1883. .	518,684	4,936,701	10,192,447	24,824	331,245	4,843,536		24·3	50·1	0·1	1·7	23·8
1884, .	515,446	4,872,744	10,346,876	23,641	332,006	4,753,486		24·0	50·9	0·1	1·7	23·3
1885,	515,569	4,957,127	10,251,120	19,112	329,447	4,771,947		24·4	50·4	0·1	1·6	23·5
1886, .	516,499	5,034,115	10,162,707	17,028	329,662	4,785,241		24·8	50·0	0·1	1·6	23·5
1887,	515,353	5,065,657	10,049,507	12,746	329,363	4,871,480		24·9	49·4	0·1	1·6	24·0

Bog and Marsh, 1887.

Tables showing the extent of land and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1887, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 18. From this it appears that there are five counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Bog and Marsh," viz. :—Mayo, with 350,771 acres, or 26·6 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 233,397 acres, or 15·5 per cent.; Donegal, 177,739 acres, or 14·9 per cent.; King's, 113,097 acres, or 22·9 per cent., and Kerry, 119,058 acres, or 10·3 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Bog and Marsh," viz. :—Dublin, 1,760 acres, or 0·8 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 2,906 acres, or 1·4 per cent.; Down, 5,467 acres, or 0·9 per cent.; and Carlow, 6,365 acres, or 2·9 per cent.; 737,689 acres in the province of Connaught, being 17·4 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Bog and Marsh," including 82,756 acres, or 14·2 per cent. of the County Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

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* See note (‡) page 3. † See note (†) page 3.

Barren Mountain Land, 1887. "Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in the following seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 335,395 acres, or 28·2 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 270,189 acres, or 23·3 per cent.; Galway, 240,728 acres, or 16·0 per cent.; Cork, 240,424 acres, or 13·1 per cent.; Mayo, 221,497 acres, or 16·8 per cent.; Tyrone, 114,662 acres, or 14·7 per cent.; and Wicklow, 106,590 acres, or 21·3 per cent.

14·5 per cent. of Sligo, or 65,412 acres, 6·6 per cent., or 68,902 acres of Tipperary, and 16·7 per cent., or 76,382 acres of Waterford are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Meath with 648 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Longford, 1,139 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; Westmeath, 816 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; Kildare, 1,466 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; and Monaghan, 4,040 acres, or 1·3 per cent. Only 208,814 acres, or 4·3 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 766,288 acres, or 12·9 per cent. of Munster; 665,222 acres, or 12·5 per cent. of Ulster; and 571,701 acres or 13·5 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1887. Very little variation is exhibited in the proportionate area under "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." in the several counties and provinces. In the counties the highest percentage is 7·7 in Dublin and Monaghan, and the lowest 3·3 in the counties of Kerry, Sligo, and Wicklow. 868,921 acres (including 133,035 acres under water), or 4·3 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1887 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." This, however, does not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways. See note‡, page 3.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 19 and 20.

Number and size of holdings, 1886 and 1887. According to the returns for 1887, the number of separate holdings was 563,475, being 877 less than in the previous year. The holdings which *increased* in number were—"those not exceeding 1 acre" by 269; those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 64; those "above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres" by 191; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" by 181; and those "above 500 acres" by 10. The holdings which *decreased* in number were—those "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" by 363; and those "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" by 1,134; those "above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres" by 84; and that "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres" by 11.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1886	Number in 1887.	Increase or Decrease in 1887.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre,	47,853	48,122	269	–
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	61,187	60,824	–	363
" 5 " 15 "	157,696	156,562	–	1,134
" 15 " 30 "	134,815	134,879	64	–
" 30 " 50 "	73,929	73,845	–	84
" 50 " 100 "	56,294	56,485	191	–
" 100 " 200 "	22,690	22,871	181	–
" 200 " 500 "	8,328	8,317	–	11
Above 500 Acres,	1,560	1,570	10	–
Total,	564,352	563,475	–	877

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* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from a Paper read by Dr. Grimshaw before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland on the 29th of April, 1884, may be of interest:—

"The following Table shows that so far from the waste land of Ireland being on the increase, an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past forty years.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, AND '81.

Division of Land	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	
	Statute Acres	Statute Acres	Statute Acres	Statute Acres	Statute Acres.	
Under Crops (including Meadow),	13,464,300	5,858,951	5,890,530	5,621,437		5,195,375
" Grass,		8,748,577	9,533,529	10,071,255		10,075,424
Woods and Plantations,	374,482	304,900	316,507	324,030		328,703
Barren Mountain Land,	6,489,971	5,416,319	4,588,091	4,311,041	2,117,672	4,729,251
Bog and Marsh,					1,720,026	
Waste Land, &c.					391,553	
Total,			20,328,753			

NOTE.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

A more extended Extract from the Paper above referred to was printed in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1887, will be found on pp. 19 and 20.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1886 and 1887, is given by classes in Table III. at page 8.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1886 and 1887.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—*the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is therefore required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1887 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 9, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1887 there were 563,475 holdings in the hands of 522,181 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1886 and 1887 were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1886.	1887	1886.	1887.
Leinster, . .	121,322	121,262	108,637	108,862
Munster, .	121,708	122,177	110,318	111,213
Ulster, . .	200,035	199.239	188,517	187,804
Connaught, . .	121,287	120,797	114,805	114,302
TOTAL, .	564,352	563,475	522,277	522,181

The number of occupiers of land in 1887 was 522,181, being 96 less than in the previous year.

Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 474,693 in 1887, or 389 less than in 1886. There was an *increase* in Munster of 376—from 99,163 in 1886 to 99,539 in 1887, while there was a *decrease* in Leinster of 23—from 93,087 in 1886 to 93,064 in 1887; in Ulster of 94—from 173,112 in 1886 to 173,018 in 1887; and in Connaught of 648—from 109,720 in 1886 to 109,072 in 1887. The decrease in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 756, and the number holding land exceeding that acreage *increased* by 367.

[TABLE

Number and size of holdings, 1886 and 1887.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1886 and 1887, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

COUNTIES.*		NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.									
		Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
ANTRIM, . .	1886	1,596	1,964	5,540	6,254	3,678	2,249	585	146	49	22,061
	1887	1,556	2 037	5 483	6,162	3,616	2,310	596	143	51	21,954
ARMAGH, . .	1886	1,605	3,651	8,754	4,342	1,355	531	86	23	2	20,349
	1887	1,683	3,588	8,615	4,390	1,367	526	87	22	1	20,279
CARLOW, . .	1886	702	582	848	982	827	850	372	103	9	5 275
	1887	807	598	842	959	831	879	359	103	8	5,386
CAVAN, . .	1886	1,135	1,336	7,161	6,851	2,402	905	201	51	5	20 047
	1887	1,008	1,317	7,005	6,949	2,527	941	200	53	4	20,004
CLARE, . .	1886	1,041	1,268	2,999	4,646	3,692	2,699	978	334	52	17,709
	1887	1,167	1,246	3,063	4,632	3,674	2,691	985	342	52	17,852
CORK, . .	1886	3,097	2,185	4,677	6,537	6,659	7,718	3,311	805	69	35 058
	1887	3,432	2,091	4,693	6,566	6,695	7,754	3,317	806	68	35,422
DONEGAL, . .	1886	1,304	2,570	10,508	8 372	4,120	3,091	954	336	111	31,366
	1887	1,263	2,719	10,277	8,513	4,106	3,115	962	327	111	31,393
DOWN, . .	1886	4 931	3,544	9,508	6,662	3,185	1,668	325	75	19	29,917
	1887	4,718	3,663	9,363	6,718	3,149	1,714	320	78	19	29,762
DUBLIN, . .	1886	2,198	1,764	1,668	932	612	609	400	131	12	8,326
	1887	2,159	1,724	1,646	948	624	614	391	138	14	8,258
FERMANAGH, .	1886	730	1,005	3,511	4,320	2,287	1,271	329	84	11	13,548
	1887	772	997	3,567	4,263	2,260	1,260	337	85	12	13,553
GALWAY, . .	1886	1,705	4 479	12,273	8,686	3,642	2,319	1,309	781	260	35,454
	1887	1,744	4,509	12,251	8,557	3,545	2,313	1,357	799	246	35,321
KERRY, . .	1886	1,042	1,545	2,815	3,694	3,621	3,878	1,666	617	118	18,996
	1887	982	1,411	2,943	3,698	3,655	3,893	1,674	626	116	18 998
KILDARE, . .	1886	1,137	1,712	1,646	1,189	869	991	719	352	36	8,651
	1887	1,224	1,621	1,657	1,190	865	977	718	353	36	8,641
KILKENNY, . .	1886	1,641	1,759	2,508	2,604	2,236	2,042	781	213	18	13,802
	1887	1,608	1,746	2,506	2,578	2,232	2,095	781	200	19	13,765
KING'S, . .	1886	1,496	1,787	2,392	2,086	1,364	1,098	546	260	52	11,081
	1887	1,441	1,764	2,366	2,075	1,348	1,142	545	260	51	10,992
LEITRIM, . .	1886	454	893	5,232	5,205	1,727	704	171	40	11	14,437
	1887	412	838	5,194	5,230	1,771	678	175	32	12	14,342
LIMERICK, . .	1886	1,844	1,637	2,449	3,039	2,940	2 814	1,034	258	29	16,044
	1887	1,763	1,638	2,391	3,035	2,924	2,791	1,056	266	41	15,895
LONDONDERRY, .	1886	1,467	1,474	5,386	4,569	2,374	1,382	386	135	25	17,198
	1887	1,382	1,423	5,246	4,578	2,417	1,359	395	131	29	16,960
LONGFORD, . .	1886	694	790	2,475	2,627	1,165	562	187	61	8	8,569
	1887	676	793	2,546	2,626	1,120	573	195	59	8	8,596
LOUTH & DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN, .	1886	1,129	1,353	2,429	1,388	621	460	241	113	15	7,749
	1887	1,173	1,336	2,395	1,401	623	467	239	117	14	7,765
MAYO, . .	1886	1,462	3,674	15,225	9,530	2,837	1,528	813	536	178	35,783
	1887	1,635	3,516	14,947	9,680	2,888	1,501	805	523	205	35,700
MEATH, . .	1886	1,591	1,743	2,503	1,978	1,132	1,237	923	570	90	11,767
	1887	1,694	1,679	2,518	1,972	1,141	1,229	929	575	91	11,828
MONAGHAN, . .	1886	867	1,978	7,588	5,142	1,478	489	100	22	4	17,668
	1887	855	2,011	7,669	5,049	1,486	509	106	21	4	17,710
QUEEN'S, . .	1886	1,379	1,671	2,401	2,102	1,342	1,185	591	256	37	10,964
	1887	1,469	1,671	2,401	2,050	1,335	1,172	578	260	35	10,971
ROSCOMMON, . .	1886	945	2,202	8,225	5,553	1,637	901	530	279	23	20,295
	1887	863	2,188	8,243	5,513	1,645	920	535	280	23	20,210
SLIGO, . .	1886	654	1,443	5,815	4,550	1,589	762	302	118	35	15,268
	1887	710	1,410	5,842	4,488	1,542	778	301	121	32	15,224
TIPPERARY, . .	1886	2,062	2,842	4,530	4,861	3,965	3,391	1,422	533	87	23,713
	1887	2,310	2,844	4,500	4,885	3,966	3,375	1,445	525	87	23,937
TYRONE, . .	1886	1,908	2,506	8,301	8,129	3,955	2,381	517	143	41	27,881
	1887	1,679	2,557	8,170	8,192	3,949	2,365	527	143	40	27,622
WATERFORD, . .	1886	2,217	1,116	1,414	1,387	1,339	1,660	811	218	26	10,188
	1887	2,186	1,117	1,399	1,369	1,318	1,644	819	202	19	10,073
WESTMEATH, . .	1886	1,287	1,698	2,466	2,251	1,338	1,094	535	281	42	10,992
	1887	1,298	1,722	2 420	2,221	1,349	1,085	553	275	46	10,969
WEXFORD, . .	1886	1,620	2,161	3,081	3,019	2,703	2,429	867	178	16	16,074
	1887	1,539	2,209	3 071	3,046	2 713	2,423	870	177	18	16,066
WICKLOW, . .	1886	913	855	1,318	1,328	1,219	1,396	697	276	70	8,072
	1887	914	841	1,313	1,346	1,164	1,392	712	275	68	8,025

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER, . .	1886	15,787	17,875	25,735	22,486	15,428	13,953	6,859	2,794	405	121,322
	1887	16,002	17,704	25,681	22,412	15,345	14,048	6,870	2,792	408	121,262
MUNSTER, . .	1886	11,303	10,593	18,884	24,164	22,236	22,160	9,222	2,765	381	121,708
	1887	11,840	10,347	18,989	24,185	22,232	22,148	9,296	2,767	373	122,177
ULSTER, . .	1886	15,543	20,028	66,257	54,641	24,833	13,967	3,484	1,015	267	200,035
	1887	14,916	20,312	65,415	54,814	24,877	14,099	3,532	1,003	271	199 239
CONNAUGHT, . .	1886	5,220	12,691	46,820	33,524	11,432	6,214	3,125	1,754	507	121,287
	1887	5,364	12,461	46,477	33,468	11,391	6,190	3,173	1,755	518	120,797
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1886	47,853	61,187	157,696	134,815	73,929	56,294	22,690	8,328	1,560	564 352
	1887	48,122	60,824	156,562	134,879	73,845	56,485	22,871	8,317	1,570	563,475
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1887, . .		Increase 269	Decrease 363	Decrease. 1,134	Increase. 64	Decrease 84	Increase 191	Increase 181	Decrease 11	Increase 10	Decrease. 877

TABLE IV.—*Return* of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1887, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres	TOTAL.
Antrim,	1,548	1,878	4,914	5,452	3,279	2,296	708	184	58	20 317
Armagh,	1,672	3,382	8,050	4,066	1,317	589	138	31	4	19 249
Carlow,	802	555	725	825	719	778	313	130	22	4,869
Cavan,	990	1,186	6,337	6,437	2,492	969	280	59	14	18 764
Clare,	1,129	1,095	2,635	4,158	3,267	2,557	871	364	98	16,174
Cork,	3,409	1,901	4,105	5,842	5,965	6,933	3,268	987	131	32,541
Donegal,	1,232	2,491	9,680	8,044	3,902	3,039	981	370	121	29,860
Down,	4,703	3,475	8,784	6,151	2,975	1,754	396	98	25	28,361
Dublin,	2,183	1,602	1,420	790	493	487	352	176	26	7,479
Fermanagh,	757	864	3,146	3,845	2,131	1,201	371	115	21	12,451
Galway,	1,690	4,211	11,526	8,032	3,328	2,049	1,082	722	294	32,934
Kerry,	965	1,332	2,750	3,510	3,611	3,760	1,662	624	137	18,241
Kildare,	1,222	1,673	1,529	1,049	732	816	593	373	70	7,957
Kilkenny,	1,578	1,522	1,939	1,969	1,892	1,944	785	291	36	11,956
King's,	1,426	1,621	2,037	1,825	1,196	1,026	490	250	75	9,946
Leitrim,	406	726	4,775	4,984	1,710	716	183	50	18	13,568
Limerick,	1,751	1,510	2,053	2,601	2,555	2,488	1,072	348	59	14,432
Londonderry,	1,378	1,348	4,971	4,249	2,299	1,818	427	157	32	16,179
Longford,	659	733	2,359	2,417	1,053	548	178	72	17	8,036
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,164	1,202	2,128	1,217	588	401	219	118	27	7,064
Mayo,	1,600	3,311	14,433	9,399	2,778	1,382	697	486	205	34,291
Meath,	1,673	1,613	2,237	1,733	958	980	718	491	156	10,559
Monaghan,	841	1,830	7,011	4,698	1,482	555	129	31	11	16,588
Queen's,	1,461	1,583	2,143	1,834	1,194	1,005	517	245	45	10,027
Roscommon,	885	2,015	7,809	5,242	1,568	813	411	223	65	18,981
Sligo,	699	1,309	5,578	4,308	1,455	725	271	147	86	14,528
Tipperary,	2,250	2,480	3,629	3,979	3,369	3,170	1,315	562	140	20,894
Tyrone,	1,665	2,341	7,481	7,588	3,758	2,381	610	168	43	26,035
Waterford,	2,170	1,017	1,159	1,036	1,042	1,360	800	263	84	8,931
Westmeath,	1,272	1,566	2,092	1,922	1,156	893	476	262	86	9,725
Wexford,	1,504	1,984	2,468	2,418	2,348	2,199	891	269	42	14,123
Wicklow,	904	750	1,124	1,132	981	1,187	675	264	104	7,121

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.										
Leinster,	15,798	16,304	22,201	19,131	13,310	12 264	6,207	2,941	706	108,862
Munster,	11,674	9,335	16,331	21,176	19,709	20,258	8,983	3,143	599	111,213
Ulster,	14,786	18,795	60,374	50,580	23,635	14,102	3,990	1,213	329	187,804
Connaught,	5,230	11,572	44,121	31,965	10,839	5,685	2,614	1,628	618	114,302
Total of Ireland,	47,488	56,006	143,027	122,852	67,493	52,309	21,829	8,925	2,252	522,181

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1881 to 1887.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1881 to 1887, by Provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Number of Occupiers in the Years						
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Leinster,	110,551	109,840	108,897	108,500	107,976	108,637	108,862
Munster,	111,182	111,150	110,011	109,342	110,186	110,318	111,213
Ulster,	189,208	189,050	187,975	187,996	188,372	188,517	187,804
Connaught,	118,743	117,636	116,069	114,886	115,022	114,805	114,302
IRELAND,	529,684	527,676	522,952	520,724	521,556	522,277	522,181

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1887.

The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1887. In Leinster the decrease was 64·7 per cent.; in Munster 81·9; in Ulster 80·1; in Connaught 87·6; and in all Ireland 80·4 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·1 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·2 per cent.; in Munster 69·3; in Ulster 34·3; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·4 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 8·3 per cent. in Leinster; 117·3 per cent. in Ulster; and 474·6 per cent. in Connaught. They decreased 12·4 per cent. in Munster; while in all Ireland they increased 70·0 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 119·9 per cent. in Leinster; 240·9 in Munster; 353·5 in Ulster; 427·9 in Connaught; and 235·4 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1887 by 21·9 per cent. in Leinster; 32·6 per cent. in Munster; 22·1 in Ulster; and 25·9 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871: 526,743 in 1881; and 515,353 in 1887, showing a decrease of 175,849 or 25·4 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1887.

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1887.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1887, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1887:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	1841,	50,110	57,857	102,215	100,254	310,436
	1851,	25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861,	23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871,	21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881,	18,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1887,	17,704	10,347	20,312	12,461	60,824
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1887,		32,406	47,510	81,903	87,793	249,612
Rate per cent.,		64·7	81·9	80·1	87·6	80·4
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres,	1841,	46,039	61,753	99,605	45,402	252,799
	1851,	33,058	24,365	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861,	29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871,	27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881,	26,048	19,747	68,362	49,888	164,045
	1887,	25,681	18,989	65,415	46,477	156,562
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1887,		20,358	42,764	34,190	1,075	96,237
Rate per cent.,		44·2	69·3	34·3	2·4	38·1
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres,	1841,	20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851,	26,006	28,855	57,651	28,799	141,311
	1861,	24,226	26,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871,	23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881,	22,623	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1887,	22,412	24,185	54,814	33,468	134,879
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1887,		1,724	3,426	29,595	27,644	55,537
Rate per cent.,		8·3	12·4	117·3	474·6	70·0
Above 30 Acres,	1841,	17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851,	38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861,	39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871,	39,531	56,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881,	39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1887,	39,463	56,816	43,782	23,027	163,088
		Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase in number between 1841 and 1887,		21,520	40,151	34,127	18,665	114,463
Rate per cent.,		119·9	240·9	353·5	427·9	235·4
TOTAL,	1841,	134,780	163,886	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851,	122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861,	116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871,	111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881,	106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1887,	105,260	110,337	184,323	115,433	515,353
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1887,		29,520	53,549	52,371	40,409	175,849
Rate per cent.,		21·9	32·6	22·1	25·9	25·4

PART II.—THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division*, for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Prior to 1856 the rates of produce were procured for Constabulary districts instead of Poor Law Electoral Divisions as at present. The latter arrangement was adopted in 1856, with a view to insure greater accuracy in the Returns; the Poor Law Electoral Division being of much smaller area, an increased number of average rates was obtained, and thus additional means were afforded for arriving at a more accurate return of the actual produce of the several crops.

Total produce in 1886 and 1887

Comparing the total produce of the crops in 1887 with the total in 1886—the returns for this year are not of a satisfactory character, a result which the District Inspectors throughout the country concur in attributing to the great drought which marked the season of 1887 as exceptional in Ireland. In Cereal Crops, a small increase is shown in wheat of 11,896 cwts. There is a very large decrease in oats of 3,229,194 cwts.; there is in barley of 700,929 cwts.; in bere of 886 cwts.; in rye of 6,379 cwts., in pease of 1,289 cwts.; and in beans of 26,395 cwts.

In Green Crops, potatoes show the large increase of 901,678 tons in 1887 compared with 1886, while there is a decrease of 1,255,324 tons in turnips, of 50,751 tons in mangel wurzel and beet root, and of 63,214 tons in cabbage.

Flax shows the very large decrease of 1,323,757 stones of 14 lbs., and hay a decrease of 829,547 tons.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1886 and 1887.

The yield per acre of cereal crops in 1887 compared with that of 1886 shows an increase in wheat of 0·7 cwt., while oats exhibits a decrease of 2·4 cwts.; barley of 2·5 cwts.; bere of 1·3 cwts.; rye of 0·8 cwt.; beans of 5·0 cwts., and pease of 1·6 cwts. In other crops—potatoes increased by 1·2 tons, while turnips show the large decrease of 4·2 tons; mangel wurzel of 2·6 tons; and cabbage of 2·3 tons. Hay shows a decrease of 0·4 ton, and flax the very great decrease of 10·6 stones.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1886 and 1887, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1878 to 1887, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1886–87.

TABLE VI.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1886 and 1887, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1887.	Decrease in 1887.
	1886	1887.		
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,007,136	1,019,032	11,896	—
Oats, " "	18,378,613	15,149,419	—	3,229,194
Barley, " "	2,772,386	2,071,457	—	700,929
Bere, " "	4,104	3,218	—	886
Rye, " "	122,722	116,343	—	6,379
Beans, " "	98,175	71,780	—	26,395
Pease, " "	9,608	8,319	—	1,289
Potatoes, in Tons,	2,667,724	3,569,402	901,678	—
Turnips, "	3,974,475	2,719,151	—	1,255,324
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, "	505,588	454,837	—	50,751
Cabbage, "	388,344	325,130	—	63,214
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	3,740,698	2,416,941	—	1,323,757
Hay, in Tons,	4,428,732	3,599,185	—	829,547

Average produce of Crops in 1886 and 1887.

TABLE VII.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal Crops in 1886 and 1887, and the *increase* or *decrease* in 1887 compared with 1886:—

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1887.	Decrease in 1887.
	1886	1887.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs., .	14·5	15·2	0·7	—
Oats, „ „ . .	13·9	11·5	—	2·4
Barley, „ „ . .	15·3	12·8	—	2·5
Bere, „ „ . .	13·8	12·5	—	1·3
Rye, „ „ . .	11·6	10·8	—	0·8
Beans, „ „ . .	16·3	11·3	—	5·0
Pease, „ „ . .	14·0	12·4	—	1·6
Potatoes, in Tons, .	3·3	4·5	1·2	—
Turnips, „ . .	13·3	9·1	—	4·2
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, „ . .	13·5	10·9	—	2·6
Cabbage, „ . .	9·7	7·4	—	2·3
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., . .	29·2	18·6	—	10·6
Hay, in Tons, ...	2·1	1·7	—	0·4

Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1878–87.

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1887 as compared with preceding years.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1887, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 24, and by poor law unions at page 30. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1878 to 1887, are given at pages 39 to 43.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average* Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1878 to 1887, inclusive.

YEARS.	Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Bere	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax	Hay.
	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
1878, .	154,041	1,412,846	243,604	565	10,866	846,712	330,243	45,219	39,498	111,817	1,942,804
1879, .	157,511	1,330,261	254,292	553	9,099	842,671	314,697	51,155	33,438	126,021	1,937,255
1880, .	148,708	1,381,928	218,016	561	7,107	820,651	302,695	41,515	36,402	157,540	1,909,825
1881, .	153,794	1,393,312	210,043	474	7,588	855,293	295,212	44,838	28,496	147,145	2,001,029
1882, .	152,824	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	837,918	294,070	36,516	36,840	113,484	1,962,152
1883, .	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	806,467	306,799	37,945	35,813	95,943	1,931,784
1884, .	67,390	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	798,952	304,081	34,541	39,473	89,225	1,962,487
1885, .	71,017	1,328,869	179,133	344	8,399	797,292	296,984	37,179	42,127	108,147	2,084,768
1886, .	69,546	1,321,983	181,598	298	10,576	799,847	299,323	37,413	40,112	127,690	2,094,209
1887, .	67,151	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	796,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,143,818
—	ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14lbs.	Tons.
1878, .	15·0	13·5	16·1	16·9	14·1	3·0	14·2	15·2	10·2	31·7	2·3
1879, .	11·4	11·7	12·8	12·2	8·7	1·3	6·5	8·0	6·4	23·9	1·9
1880, .	15·0	14·2	15·8	14·7	10·3	3·6	14·3	14·6	9·9	25·9	2·0
1881, .	14·9	14·1	15·8	14·5	10·5	4·0	12·9	13·4	9·8	30·3	2·0
1882, .	13·6	13·1	14·7	14·5	10·9	2·4	11·5	11·9	9·3	29·1	2·1
1883, .	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
1884, .	14·6	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
1885, .	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
1886, .	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·8	11·6	3·3	13·3	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
1887, .	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·8	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
—	TOTAL PRODUCE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
1878, .	2,307,685	19,044,645	3,917,704	9,900	153,188	2,526,504	4,686,226	685,425	404,775	22,176	4,417,344
1879, .	1,798,931	15,562,629	3,260,810	6,764	79,200	1,113,676	2,067,804	409,296	215,642	19,144	3,598,580
1880, .	2,227,717	19,558,470	3,444,442	8,225	72,960	2,985,859	4,339,688	604,421	360,036	25,532	3,795,003
1881, .	2,297,131	19,708,074	3,326,916	6,880	79,946	3,433,593	3,820,946	601,792	279,588	28,332	3,969,634
1882, .	2,075,440	18,286,495	2,753,214	5,252	84,403	1,994,364	3,392,361	434,078	342,003	20,622	4,115,162
1883, .	1,296,713	18,851,231	2,821,537	4,543	82,856	3,451,506	4,292,217	525,755	340,577	18,292	3,937,259
1884, .	991,654	18,109,448	2,675,789	4,736	79,476	3,040,852	3,507,924	439,477	363,908	15,662	3,822,775
1885, .	1,097,196	18,133,677	2,883,937	4,623	106,682	3,175,738	3,551,783	499,730	397,708	20,578	4,156,095
1886, .	1,007,136	18,378,613	2,772,386	4,104	122,722	2,667,724	3,974,475	505,588	388,344	23,379	4,428,732
1887, .	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	116,343	3,569,402	2,719,151	454,837	325,130	15,106	3,599,185

PART III.—LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1886 and 1887.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1886 and 1887, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.		Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase in 1887.	Decrease in 1887.
HORSES,	Two years old and upwards,	419,234	422,522	3,288	—
	One year old and under two,	67,485	69,595	2,110	—
	Under one year,	62,485	65,288	2,803	—
	Total No. of Horses,	549,204	557,405	8,201	—
MULES,		29,095	29,829	734	—
ASSES,		196,245	199,512	3,267	—
CATTLE,	Two years old and upwards,	2,370,985	2,355,958	—	15,027
	One year old and under two,	880,995	865,413	—	15,582
	Under one year,	931,944	936,033	4,089	—
	Total No. of Cattle,	4,183,924	4,157,404	—	26,520
SHEEP,	One year old and npwards,	2,076,153	2,032,821	—	43,332
	Under one year,	1,289,890	1,345,005	55,115	—
	Total No. of Sheep,	3,366,043	3,377,826	11,783	—
PIGS,	One year old and upwards,	160,832	177,611	16,779	—
	Under one year,	1,102,310	1,230,845	128,535	—
	Total No. of Pigs,	1,263,142	1,408,456	145,314	—
GOATS,		266,176	271,729	5,553	—
POULTRY,		13,909,822	14,460,643	550,821	—

Number of Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1887, the total number of horses in Ireland was 557,405, being an *increase* of 8,201 compared with 1886. There was an *increase* of 3,288 in the number "two years old and upwards," of 2,110 in the "one year old, and under two," and of 2,803 in those "under one year."

Mules numbered 29,829, being 734 more than in 1886, and asses 199,512, being an *increase* of 3,267 as compared with the previous year.

Horses, Mules and Asses taken together numbered 774,879 in 1878, and 786,746 in 1887, being an *increase* of 11,867 or 1·5 per cent.

Cattle numbered 4,157,404 in 1887, showing a total *decrease* of 26,520 as compared with the number enumerated in 1886; in the "two years old and upwards" there was a *decrease* of 15,027, and of 15,582 "under two"; while there was an *increase* of 4,089 in those "under one year." Taking the ten years 1878 to 1887, cattle *increased* in number from 3,985,120 in 1878, to 4,067,778 in 1879, and to 4,228,851 in 1885, but *decreased* in each of the two following years, the number for 1887 being 4,157,404 as already stated.

Sheep amounted to 3,377,826 in 1887, showing an *increase* of 11,783, as compared with the previous year; the "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 43,332, and those "under one year" *increased* by 55,115.

Comparing 1878 with 1887 there has been a *decrease* in the number of sheep from 4,095,134 in the former, to 3,377,826 in the latter year.

Pigs were returned as 1,408,456 in 1887, showing an *increase* of 145,314, or 11·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The "one year old and upwards" *increased* by 16,779, and those "under one year" by 128,535.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in the ten years from 1878 to 1887, the highest number, 1,430,128, was enumerated in 1882, and the lowest, 850,269, in 1880.

Goats numbered 271,729 in 1887, being 5,553 *more* than in 1886, and 7,245 *less* than in 1878.

Poultry.

The number of poultry in 1887 was 14,460,643, being 550,821 *more* than in 1886, and 749,469 *more* than in 1878. Of the 14,460,643 poultry in 1887, 909,746 were turkeys; 2,140,739 geese; 2,929,346 ducks; and 8,480,812 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1886, turkeys *increased* by 94,791, geese by 78,005, ducks by 72,939, and ordinary fowl by 305,086.

Number of Live Stock, 1878 to 1887.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1878 to 1887, inclusive:—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1878, . .	586,415	188,464	3,985,120	4,095,134	1,269,399	278,974	13,711,174
1879, . .	596,890	188,839	4,067,778	4,017,903	1,072,185	278,843	13,782,835
1880, . .	582,130	186,327	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	265,789	13,430,182
1881, . .	574,746	187,143	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	13,972,426
1882, . .	565,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883, . .	561,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884, . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643

Number of Live Stock, 1878 to 1887.

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland, according to Age, for the years 1878 to 1887, inclusive:—

YEARS	HORSES.			CATTLE.			SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1878, .	76·4	12·2	11·4	59·3	18·5	22·2	63·2	36·8	13·3	86·7
1879, .	76·5	12·1	11·4	56·7	20·0	23·3	64·0	36·0	13·4	86·6
1880, .	78·2	12·1	9·7	57·7	20·9	21·4	64·4	35·6	13·6	86·4
1881, .	79·2	11·4	9·4	57·	19·9	22·2	64·5	35·5	13·7	86·3
1882, .	79·6	10·4	10·0	57·0	19·9	23·1	63·0	37·0	13·2	86·8
1883, .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	61·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	62·5	37·5	12·8	87·2
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1887, by counties and provinces will be found at page 44, by Poor Law Unions at pages 45-8, and by counties and provinces for each year from 1878 to 1887 at page 49.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, Ireland."

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the thirteen years 1875–87 :—

Years.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875, . .	254,681	293,178	11,757	559,614	35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,439	463,618	1875.
1876, . .	279,134	328,512	15,735	623,381	42,947	666,328	474,871	211,937	686,808	436,044	77,272	513,316	1876
1877, . .	246,098	356,249	7,706	610,653	38,788	649,441	431,129	199,645	630,774	508,912	76,515	585,427	1877.
1878, . .	245,044	416,759	4,854	666,657	61,564	728,221	446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1878.
1879, . .	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1879.
1880, . .	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391	502,809	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1880.
1881, . .	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725	37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1881.
1882, . .	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	59,693	782,274	383,848	184,556	568,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1882.
1883, . .	229,003	278,516	1,818	509,340	46,927	556,867	312,108	168,621	480,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1883.
1884, . .	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	458,673	1884
1885, . .	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,638	27,926	398,584	1885
1886, . .	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	717,389	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1886
1887, . .	331,118	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,973	669,253	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1887

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported in relation to those enumerated it will be observed that in cattle the number exported bear a relation of 16·1 per cent. to those enumerated in 1887, as compared with 17·1 per cent. in 1886; in sheep 16·2 per cent. as compared with 21·8 per cent. in 1886; and in pigs 34·1 per cent. as compared with 33·4 per cent. in 1886.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported in 1887 amounted to 27,638, equal to 5·0 per cent. of those enumerated.

Imports of Live Stock.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 3,271 horses, 629 cattle, 34,038 sheep, and 159 pigs.

PRODUCE OF HONEY IN 1886.

Produce of Honey in 1886.

In connexion with the Agricultural Statistics for 1887, Returns were obtained of the amount of Honey produced in the year 1886, and of the number of swarms at work. Tables compiled from the information contained in these Returns are given in the Produce Report presented to Parliament last year.

SCUTCHING MILLS IN IRELAND.

Scutching Mills, 1887.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1887 was 1,078, being an increase of 25 compared with 1886, and a decrease of 131 in the ten years, 1878–1887. 1,063 of these Mills in 1887 were in Ulster, 6 in Munster, 2 in Connaught, and 7 in Leinster. There were 470 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 307 having 5 or 6; 257 with from 7 to 12; 39 having from 13 to 18, and 5 having above 18 stocks; 882 were worked by water power; 127 by steam; 68 by water and steam; and 1 by horse-power.

Scutching Mills, 1878 to 1887.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1878 to 1887 inclusive, by Provinces :—

Provinces.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Leinster, . .	12	9	8	9	7	8	9	7	7	7
Munster, . .	19	18	18	15	19	15	12	9	8	6
Ulster, . .	1,162	1,152	1,140	1,135	1,114	1,099	1,086	1,067	1,033	1,063
Connaught, . .	16	15	16	13	12	10	8	9	5	2
IRELAND, .	1,209	1,194	1,182	1,172	1,152	1,132	1,115	1,092	1,053	1,078

Scutching Mills, 1887.

TABLE XII.—SHOWING by COUNTIES and PROVINCES the Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1887, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them :—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Mills.	POWER EMPLOYED.				
	Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.		Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.
LEINSTER :											
Longford, . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town, .	.	.	3	1	.	4	2	2	.	.	.
Meath, . .	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	.	1	4	2	.	7	5	2	.	.	.
MUNSTER :											
Clare, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Cork, . . .	3	1	1	.	.	5	4	.	1	.	.
Total, . .	4	1	1	.	.	6	5	.	1	.	.
ULSTER :											
Antrim, . .	62	45	27	3	.	137	124	9	4	.	.
Armagh, . .	17	38	42	6	.	103	76	19	8	.	.
Cavan, . .	10	17	9	2	2	40	34	6	.	.	.
Donegal, . .	136	22	15	.	.	173	161	4	8	.	.
Down, . .	23	63	75	15	1	177	107	51	18	1	.
Fermanagh, .	10	6	6	2	.	24	21	2	1	.	.
Londonderry, .	100	44	23	1	2	170	154	5	11	.	.
Monaghan, . .	21	26	21	4	.	72	60	11	1	.	.
Tyrone, . .	87	44	33	3	.	167	134	17	16	.	.
Total, . .	466	305	251	36	5	1,063	871	124	67	1	.
CONNAUGHT :											
Leitrim, . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total, . .	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	470	307	257	39	5	1,078	882	127	68	1	.

THE WEATHER.

The Weather.

The peculiar meteorological conditions which prevailed for a great portion of the year 1887 have naturally had a great effect on the results of agricultural operations during the year. These meteorological conditions were so unusual that it has been considered advisable to devote a larger amount of space than usual to the consideration of questions connected with the weather. The most prominent feature in the meteorology of the year was the small amount of rainfall. The exceptionally low rainfall as compared with previous years, is fully discussed in a valuable paper by Dr. J. W. Moore, which I have extracted, by his permission, from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* for the month of February, 1888 (see Appendix, p. 68). I have also, by the kind permission of Mr. R. M. Barrington, extracted from a paper entitled "The Drought of 1887, and some of its effects on Irish Agriculture," read by him at the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, some valuable remarks relative to the effect of the drought of 1887 on the crops (see Appendix, p. 85). It has already been remarked that wheat and potatoes are the only crops which show an increased yield, and these are the two crops which were very favourably influenced by the meteorological conditions which prevailed during the year 1887. In the case of wheat, the increased yield has not, at present prices and with the comparatively small area under that crop, much influence on the prosperity of agriculturists in Ireland generally. The large yield of potatoes, however, is a matter of vital importance to the prosperity of the smaller agriculturists who consume the greater portion of their own produce, as also to the farm labourers, who are largely dependent on the potato as a food supply. The yield of potatoes for 1887 was at the average rate of 4·5 tons per acre—an amount which has not been realized since the year 1876, when it was somewhat better, namely, 4·7, which latter rate has not been equalled since the favourable potato giving years of 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, when the yields were respectively 4·8, 6·4, 5·1, and 6·4 tons per acre.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and Ensilage.

In view of the interest attaching to the question of Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders throughout the country whose names were included in the Enumerators' lists of those having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained. I received replies in 246 out of 271 instances, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 92–132.

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various agricultural returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 58 to 66, and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
7th June, 1888.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1887.

COUNTIES.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres.									Total Number of Holdings.	Extent of Land under							Total
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre	-5	-15	30	-50.	-100	-200	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, .	1,556	2,037	5,483	6,162	2,616	2,210	536	143	51	21,354	249,534	344,502	455	7,325	31,735	47,148	33,077	711,276
ARMAGH, .	1,683	3,558	8,615	4,390	1,367	526	87	22	1	20,279	150,700	114,607	184	4,731	9,713	8,404	15,788	313,036
CARLOW, .	537	598	842	951	831	579	359	103	8	5,386	76,757	117,396	185	3,049	6,365	9,763	7,809	221,294
CAVAN, .	1,008	1,317	7,005	6,945	2,527	941	200	52	4	20,004	147,731	245,643	115	5,988	19,096	16,775	30,755	467,011
CLARE, .	1,167	1,246	3,053	4,432	3,674	2,591	985	342	52	17,852	145,221	467,014	376	7,343	34,101	53,216	30,994	768,265
CORK, .	3,432	2,091	4,693	6,560	6,695	7,754	3,317	306	88	35,422	422,144	968,437	832	31,921	97,022	240,424	78,091	1,838,921
DONEGAL, .	1,263	2,719	10,277	8,515	4,105	3,115	962	327	111	31,393	235,917	377,425	1,954	6,842	177,730	335,495	54,997	1,190,269
DOWN, .	4,715	3,063	9,383	6,718	3,140	1,714	320	72	19	29,762	293,182	228,243	692	13,554	5,467	44,047	26,142	611,927
DUBLIN, .	2,159	1,724	1,046	945	624	614	301	137	14	8,258	81,254	107,473	291	4,153	1,760	14,424	17,540	226,895
FERMANAGH, .	772	997	3,567	4,268	2,260	1,260	337	55	12	13,563	107,347	238,309	55	5,901	20,695	23,834	21,464	417,665
GALWAY, .	1,744	4,509	12,251	8,557	3,545	2,313	1,357	798	246	35,321	212,507	721,647	862	25,142	233,337	240,723	67,855	1,502,362
KERRY, .	982	1,411	2,913	3,608	3,696	3,908	1,674	626	116	18,938	160,612	555,972	451	14,746	119,935	270,169	38,328	1,159,866
KILDARE, .	1,224	1,621	1,657	1,190	885	977	718	358	36	8,041	122,316	236,122	252	6,456	37,306	1,466	10,979	418,497
KILKENNY, .	1,608	1,746	2,506	2,578	2,232	2,095	781	200	10	13,765	155,438	283,254	740	11,561	12,847	16,224	23,182	507,254
KING'S, .	1,441	1,764	2,368	2,075	1,348	1,142	545	260	51	10,992	117,048	230,595	149	7,069	113,097	5,530	17,631	493,010
LEITRIM,	412	838	5,194	5,230	1,771	678	175	32	12	14,342	83,006	206,322	14	3,553	25,958	38,196	19,198	376,212
LIMERICK,	1,763	1,638	2,391	3,035	2,924	2,741	1,056	265	31	15,895	175,156	405,269	388	10,896	10,291	27,175	24,895	682,973
LONDONDERRY,	1,362	1,423	5,246	4,578	2,417	1,359	395	131	29	16,960	189,382	194,980	193	4,837	30,015	69,317	24,104	513,388
LONGFORD,	870	793	2,546	2,626	1,120	573	105	59	8	8,596	67,703	132,990	201	4,785	36,621	1,159	13,780	257,221
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co of Town,	1,173	1,836	2,365	1,401	623	467	259	117	14	7,765	83,644	81,937	210	4,649	2,006	11,008	10,274	201,618
MAYO, .	1,635	3,516	14,947	9,680	2,888	1,501	805	523	205	35,700	173,675	504,243	1,095	10,251	350,771	221,497	50,598	1,318,130
MEATH, .	1,604	1,679	2,518	1,972	1,141	1,229	920	575	91	11,828	130,440	402,817	222	10,426	10,160	618	23,534	578,247
MONAGHAN, .	655	2,011	7,689	5,049	1,486	508	108	21	4	17,712	135,113	143,856	166	4,204	9,787	4,040	24,640	318,806
QUEEN'S .	1,469	1,671	2,401	2,050	1,335	1,172	578	260	35	10,971	134,808	217,377	227	11,564	26,531	19,290	15,256	424,854
ROSCOMMON, .	863	2,183	8,243	6,513	1,645	920	535	280	23	20,210	126,845	340,886	112	8,308	82,756	5,868	20,632	585,407
SLIGO, .	710	1,410	5,842	4,488	1,542	778	801	121	32	15,224	83,631	235,292	235	6,759	44,812	65,412	14,088	451,129
TIPPERARY, .	2,310	2,844	4,500	4,885	3,360	3,375	1,445	525	87	23,037	261,678	800,838	848	25,205	54,990	68,902	36,510	1,048,963
TYRONE, .	1,679	2,557	8,170	8,192	3,949	2,365	527	143	40	27,622	251,647	301,822	446	9,835	69,918	114,062	30,610	778,943
WATERFORD, .	2,136	1,117	1,399	1,360	1,318	1,044	819	202	19	10,073	85,991	234,248	257	19,773	21,875	76,352	17,674	456,198
WESTMEATH, .	1,298	1,722	2,420	2,221	1,349	1,085	593	275	46	10,069	93,545	272,119	192	7,700	41,306	816	18,337	434,017
WEXFORD, .	1,530	2,209	8,071	3,040	2,713	2,423	870	177	15	16,066	194,478	310,426	271	10,280	14,693	29,906	24,146	575,700
WICKLOW, .	914	841	1,313	1,346	1,164	1,392	712	275	68	8,025	104,206	222,560	40	18,854	30,948	106,590	16,606	499,834
PROVINCES.																		
LEINSTER, .	16,002	17,704	26,081	22,412	15,345	14,046	6,870	2,792	403	121,262	1,368,629	2,619,066	2,088	101,490	334,548	208,814	202,074	4,838,510
MUNSTER, .	11,840	10,347	13,989	24,185	23,232	22,143	9,296	2,767	373	122,177	1,250,802	3,231,769	3,200	100,884	346,247	766,288	226,492	5,934,682
ULSTER,	14,910	20,312	65,415	54,814	24,377	14,099	3,532	1,003	271	199,239	1,766,562	2,189,382	4,240	63,220	372,055	665,222	261,640	5,322,321
CONNAUGHT,	5,364	12,461	43,477	33,468	11,391	6,190	2,173	1,755	518	120,797	679,664	2,006,390	2,318	54,763	737,889	571,701	178,715	4,233,240
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	48,122	60,824	156,562	134,879	73,345	56,485	22,871	8,317	1,570	563,475	5,085,657	10,049,507	12,746	329,363	1,790,534	2,212,025	868,921	20,328,753

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, BOG and MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. under						
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, . . .	34·7	48·4	·1	1·0	4·4	6·7	4·7
ARMAGH, .	51·0	36·6	·1	1·5	3·1	2·7	5·0
CARLOW, . .	34·6	53·0	·1	1·4	2·9	4·5	3·5
CAVAN, . . .	31·6	52·6	·0	1·3	4·3	3·6	6·6
CLARE, . . .	18·9	60·8	·1	1·0	4·4	10·8	4·0
CORK, . . .	23·0	52·7	·0	1·7	5·3	13·1	4·2
DONEGAL, . . .	19·9	31·6	·2	·6	14·9	28·2	4·4
DOWN, . . .	47·9	37·3	·1	2·2	·9	7·3	4·3
DUBLIN, . . .	31·8	47·4	·1	1·8	·8	6·4	7·7
FERMANAGH, .	25·7	57·1	·0	1·4	5·0	5·7	5·1
GALWAY, . . .	14·2	48·0	·1	1·7	15·5	16·0	4·5
KERRY, . . .	13·8	48·0	·0	1·3	10·3	23·3	3·3
KILDARE, . . .	29·4	56·4	·1	1·5	8·8	·4	3·4
KILKENNY, .	30·7	56·8	·1	2·3	2·5	3·0	4·5
KING'S, . . .	23·8	46·8	·0	1·6	22·9	1·3	3·6
LEITRIM, . . .	22·1	54·8	·0	·9	6·9	10·2	5·1
LIMERICK, . .	25·4	61·1	·1	1·6	2·9	4·1	3·8
LONDONDERRY, . .	36·9	38·0	·0	·9	5·9	13·6	4·7
LONGFORD, . .	26·3	51·7	·1	1·9	14·2	·4	5·4
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town	44·5	40·6	·1	2·3	1·4	6·0	5·1
MAYO, . . .	13·2	38·8	·0	·8	26·6	16·8	4·3
MEATH, . .	22·6	69·7	·0	1·8	1·7	·1	4·1
MONAGHAN, . .	42·4	45·1	·1	1·3	2·1	1·3	7·7
QUEEN'S, .	31·7	51·2	·1	2·7	6·2	4·5	3·6
ROSCOMMON, . .	21·7	58·2	·0	1·4	14·2	1·0	3·5
SLIGO, . . .	18·5	52·2	·1	1·5	9·9	14·5	3·3
TIPPERARY, . .	24·9	57·8	·1	2·4	5·2	6·6	3·5
TYRONE, . . .	32·3	38·8	·1	1·3	8·9	14·7	3·9
WATERFORD, . .	18·9	51·3	·1	4·3	4·8	16·7	3·9
WESTMEATH, . .	21·6	62·7	·0	1·8	9·5	·2	4·2
WEXFORD, . .	33·9	53·9	0	1·8	2·6	3·6	4·2
WICKLOW, . .	20·9	44·5	·0	3·8	6·2	21·3	3·3
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER, . . .	28·8	54·1	·1	2·1	6·9	4·3	4·2
MUNSTER, . . .	21·1	54·5	·1	1·8	5·8	12·9	3·8
ULSTER, . . .	33·2	41·1	·1	1·2	7·0	12·5	4·9
CONNAUGHT, . .	16·1	47·4	·1	1·3	17·4	13·6	4·2
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	24·9	49·4	·1	1·6	8·8	10·9	4·3

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1887.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER							TOTAL.
	Not exceeding																	
	1 Acre	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50	-100	-200	-500	Above 500 Acres		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c	
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Abbeyleix,*.	455	584	641	595	390	357	205	84	8	3,319	40,167	70,051	24	3,646	7,671	801	4,665	127,025
Antrim,	289	300	340	1,033	655	465	113	17	4	3,716	40,138	59,394	18	1,776	1,898	296	5,607	117,127
Ardee,	571	278	530	461	299	230	154	78	9	2,640	34,216	54,726	74	1,542	1,474	170	4,008	96,210
Armagh,	765	1,187	3,666	2,241	691	300	55	16	1	8,922	79,966	57,646	69	3,254	3,521	1,808	7,983	154,247
Athlone,	311	604	1,499	1,239	495	331	131	61	12	4,683	31,479	89,509	52	2,326	20,708	187	6,377	150,840
Athy,	437	631	816	577	413	443	265	134	8	3,729	65,645	78,237	177	3,118	7,960	562	5,431	161,130
Bailieborough,	154	229	1,114	956	371	151	27	2	1	3,047	22,704	35,115	16	783	2,300	498	4,495	65,911
Ballina,	389	306	1,753	1,071	394	215	124	62	11	4,325	20,669	55,459	20	1,479	40,759	25,816	6,213	150,415
Ballinasloe,	127	435	915	826	345	276	175	105	18	3,212	30,165	90,189	34	3,594	30,067	680	5,758	160,507
Ballinrobe,	366	569	1,867	1,043	320	164	121	81	10	4,541	24,036	72,470	266	4,743	17,715	18,359	7,261	145,350
Ballycastle,	104	114	398	672	419	290	105	27	15	2,144	24,162	45,726	9	465	7,107	20,581	4,147	102,197
Ballymahon,	200	311	673	771	394	256	107	45	2	2,759	23,298	58,459	64	1,150	12,652	303	4,152	100,078
Ballymena,	225	555	1,642	1,633	816	471	101	38	9	5,490	54,696	85,508	167	1,175	8,234	5,233	6,159	161,162
Ballymoney,	204	259	1,197	1,337	645	368	83	18	8	4,119	48,737	54,546	21	767	13,285	4,020	5,518	126,894
Ballyshannon,	161	318	1,263	1,297	608	381	84	34	5	4,151	23,842	68,790	186	919	11,182	15,744	6,607	132,310
Ballyvaghan,	31	36	107	102	93	144	104	85	19	721	3,761	47,532	16	32	1,402	17,095	1,594	71,432
Balrothery,	658	487	505	277	177	195	146	64	5	2,514	28,206	41,638	23	1,116	260	432	3,615	75,290
Baltinglass,	186	205	376	494	494	539	242	78	6	2,620	36,513	66,321	119	1,647	3,863	21,135	4,510	139,108
Banbridge,	476	787	2,265	1,691	702	343	56	9	.	6,329	62,000	52,856	41	1,406	1,412	1,890	5,545	125,150
Bandon,	196	55	157	301	401	546	189	41	-	1,806	25,632	60,371	41	1,663	7,200	2,130	4,308	101,345
Bantry,	74	43	223	356	390	344	136	59	9	1,674	11,201	46,844	29	987	4,778	39,589	3,427	106,855
Bawnboy,	80	154	1,290	1,437	529	209	32	13	.	3,744	24,675	52,525	1	736	7,394	12,570	6,590	104,499
Belfast,	712	266	351	300	263	182	51	10	1	2,136	17,530	21,380	28	1,163	75	3,718	4,478	48,372
Belmullet,	29	333	937	409	116	88	116	101	53	2,182	9,297	22,475	80	21	103,625	36,713	5,721	177,932
Borrisokane,	148	267	326	296	239	218	121	67	4	1,681	24,090	43,900	21	2,305	7,784	276	2,674	81,050
Boyle,	88	432	2,295	2,090	652	283	113	36	6	5,995	34,983	94,629	86	3,056	13,023	7,277	6,636	159,696
Cahersiveen,	35	161	585	663	547	553	295	144	23	2,996	15,863	86,483	77	1,965	24,624	59,677	6,856	197,545
Callan,	369	516	546	510	456	488	174	41	1	3,051	29,281	65,592	371	2,434	690	1,255	4,387	104,010
Carlow,	749	499	771	780	596	700	317	108	7	4,527	64,571	104,226	74	1,970	3,357	3,514	7,248	185,157
Carrickmacross,	230	547	1,649	906	261	81	21	7	.	3,702	27,175	25,978	78	964	821	122	5,023	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan.,	135	236	1,604	1,371	387	177	72	17	1	4,000	24,095	59,645	5	605	5,315	6,445	4,627	100,737
Carrick-on-Suir,	671	255	291	365	369	425	225	44	8	2,653	21,104	67,605	12	5,258	3,417	10,974	4,260	112,630
Cashel,	244	357	527	565	519	564	252	94	16	3,138	40,592	99,504	185	2,435	5,331	2,201	5,490	156,138
Castlebar,	155	323	2,167	1,345	399	232	76	60	4	4,761	22,752	62,881	59	1,456	21,042	25,094	7,714	140,998
Castleblayney,	297	683	2,744	1,529	418	128	35	3	.	5,817	41,923	41,018	49	863	2,926	753	6,819	94,301
Castlecomer,	141	254	448	403	309	213	75	15	2	1,360	19,601	33,295	1	793	1,005	474	2,452	57,820
Castlederg,	2	65	351	612	435	338	73	30	11	1,924	19,614	27,911	86	559	9,145	30,876	3,594	91,785
Castlereagh,	335	730	3,144	1,670	404	172	116	74	5	6,650	37,963	83,960	22	2,605	32,657	2,295	4,666	163,568
Castletown,	43	66	485	461	309	172	41	11	4	1,592	7,629	23,708	49	234	3,101	36,696	2,028	73,445
Cavan,	587	519	2,535	2,563	854	298	70	15	1	7,487	53,696	86,197	64	2,935	4,356	1,023	12,588	161,059
Celbridge,	257	331	295	212	161	199	181	82	11	1,729	23,110	57,896	62	2,036	136	577	3,444	87,261
Claremorris,	212	360	1,957	1,392	396	198	73	42	2	4,632	25,557	63,811	567	834	13,744	718	5,557	110,788
Clifden,	151	596	1,420	585	172	143	96	76	66	3,305	9,401	48,767	21	921	45,426	75,224	13,206	192,966
Clogheen,	205	250	501	562	447	302	181	25	13	2,436	23,716	49,684	95	3,787	1,324	34,880	3,947	117,422
Clogher,	361	297	1,196	1,102	545	271	62	21	5	4,940	29,873	50,366	54	1,419	8,781	7,613	3,567	101,672
Clonakilty,	236	192	601	684	438	345	84	18	-	2,598	19,433	48,696	16	1,028	4,113	3,011	4,168	80,465
Clones,	238	307	1,164	1,006	406	199	39	3	1	3,363	28,931	36,798	20	419	2,043	2,907	5,385	73,503
Clonmel,	253	249	339	274	247	285	120	48	6	1,821	15,947	44,717	155	6,348	1,598	15,733	3,209	87,707
Coleraine,	436	200	691	970	665	419	97	32	3	3,513	46,679	48,688	39	1,138	4,729	5,336	6,416	113,025
Cookstown,	435	640	1,739	1,393	459	176	43	8	5	4,904	39,209	35,752	46	1,169	7,147	9,663	3,534	96,720
Cootehill,	170	369	2,070	1,862	568	179	29	3	3	5,273	41,496	52,376	27	1,869	1,528	471	8,078	105,845
Cork,	808	572	490	508	498	714	373	75	4	4,042	55,702	85,745	188	4,160	9,480	6,573	8,036	169,732
Corrofin,	111	77	109	190	199	220	90	42	8	1,046	7,040	37,735	-	546	1,153	12,473	2,439	61,386
Croom,	198	169	238	285	337	805	138	56	4	1,730	28,016	53,939	51	1,609	441	1,382	2,886	88,324
Delvin,	260	281	377	344	206	152	98	52	11	1,781	16,923	46,702	38	1,031	5,427	324	3,033	74,328
Dingle,	47	151	298	475	444	426	162	42	14	2,054	11,394	61,607	154	138	11,661	36,030	4,295	125,279
Donegal,	100	455	1,451	1,182	546	373	115	46	33	4,301	23,100	61,379	513	1,079	21,809	45,657	6,866	160,403
Downpatrick,	1,115	628	1,859	1,540	809	490	106	21	4	6,572	76,080	55,191	237	2,902	1,770	4,832	6,379	147,441
Drogheda,	421	392	615	467	269	264	161	86	6	2,671	31,172	59,939	111	1,984	102	692	5,063	99,063
Dromore West,	49	198	957	766	263	163	70	25	11	2,502	15,010	44,107	8	562	14,259	21,123	1,917	96,985
Dublin, North,	704	264	218	152	132	137	69	24	2	1,701	16,608	18,632	57	662	188	1,107	4,004	41,256
Dublin, South,	203	327	343	220	117	127	57	20	6	1,420	14,370	18,345	103	696	1,088	8,532	5,066	48,200
Dundalk,	440	1,048	1,930	908	295	215	96	39	5	4,971	51,209	32,007	79	2,198	1,755	11,725	5,656	104,629
Dunfanaghy,	33	469	1,253	593	231	158	22	14	15	2,787	11,530	19,543	67	868	29,026	59,645	4,999	125,678
Dungannon,	403	989	2,618	1,643	490	140	33	3	.	6,319	50,547	39,665	34	1,375	5,127	394	5,406	102,540
Dungarvan,	227	329	343	319	353	340	162	26	1	2,080	18,366	45,236	44	2,425	4,057	20,056	3,860	94,044
Dunmanway,	100	30	95	161	328	466	207	65	5	1,458	15,603	48,219	15	972	11,091	23,061	4,956	103,917
Dunshaughlin,	140	273	335	197	123	203	240	124	16	1,646	20,301	81,849	31	1,178	256	80	4,593	108,288
Edenderry,	399	570	522	396	301	302	214	140	16	2,860	35,783	85,721	32	1,975	43,711	110	5,052	172,384
Ennis,	274	245	466	634	460	412	173	59	5	2,728	25,898	72,141	8	1,497	2,531	5,056	5,374	112,505
Enniscorthy,	338	567	840	1,021	893	848	260	68	4	4,839	65,031	103,439	69	3,343	4,809	10,882	8,607	196,690
Enniskillen,	260	466	1,600	1,965	1,012	590	182	61	10	6,146	45,550	124,419	14	2,487	8,850	12,782	9,500	203,582
Ennistimon,	111	165	592	919	603	346	112	22	2	2,872	22,065	62,716	4	143	6,227	3,633	4,173	99,281
Fermoy,	382	127	278	387	471	629	273	79	4	2,580	39,092	77,676	155	5,137	5,031	13,660	6,809	148,360
Galway	226	594	1,460	1,233	612	316	154	87	29	4,766	25,073	97,558	49	2,663	32,450	27,507	12,167	197,467
Glennamaddy,	78	344	1,441	935	250	103	79	54	6	3,290	17,940	55,659	116	1,546	21,239	231	3,483	100,214
Glenties,	132	461	2,315	1,742	839	694	264	100	18	6,565	31,416	71,330	737	102	56,487	84,612	12,795	257,479
Glin,	201	116	210	313	261	270	94	25	.	1,490	13,891	37,812	.	702	4,150	2,508	1,603	60,666
Gorey,	207	298	501	547	557	557	255	45	2	2,969	41,075	71,560	48	2,895	3,515	5,235	5,203	130,031
Gort,	146	291	617	793	436	352	130	52	9	2,826	18,140	62,583	72	3,246	1,223	15,133	5,647	106,049
Gortin,	48	64	354	771	470	390	92	38	8	2,235	20,636	25,641	37	340	13,380	43,916	2,311	111,261

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* The Union of Donaghmore was dissolved on 30th September, 1886, and the area comprised therein distributed through the Unions of Abbeyleix, Roscrea, and Urlingford.

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1887—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER							TOTAL.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres		Crops, including Meadow and Clover	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100	-200.	-500										
											Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Granard, . .	333	444	1,358	1,393	592	277	119	35	6	4,557	38,127	70,390	61	1,787	16,665	674	6,597	134,301
Inishowen, . .	231	504	2,043	1,417	432	243	87	31	10	4,997	33,139	38,848	71	415	23,809	57,299	5,830	159,411
Irvinestown, .	158	234	808	814	428	224	57	14	.	2,767	23,183	42,747	19	1,686	2,647	2,084	3,656	75,922
Kanturk, . .	403	125	266	454	521	768	390	106	10	3,044	43,816	113,749	79	1,814	9,864	9,283	7,060	185,665
Kells, . .	282	255	601	517	278	247	147	105	15	2,447	27,144	72,379	63	1,936	2,401	83	5,456	109,462
Kenmare, . .	30	37	310	355	391	485	311	155	29	2,103	14,074	91,591	100	2,165	21,546	61,430	7,196	198,152
Kilkeel, . .	216	564	1,475	720	185	64	16	13	12	3,267	19,067	25,178	176	5,009	498	29,790	2,186	81,034
Kilkenny, . .	529	352	612	619	456	403	186	48	5	3,210	39,552	62,094	117	1,727	835	946	5,672	110,943
Killadysert, .	42	63	217	451	415	244	77	18	2	1,529	12,443	41,297	.	540	3,821	2,193	2,025	62,319
Killala, . .	43	142	376	419	192	145	67	75	29	1,488	10,044	26,445	71	278	47,286	17,451	3,307	104,882
Killarney, . .	269	328	634	860	859	889	305	110	29	4,283	36,495	106,627	50	8,659	20,555	71,210	7,491	251,287
Kilmacthomas, .	194	115	110	75	109	228	137	55	4	1,027	9,757	36,721	77	1,109	6,412	7,667	2,735	64,478
Kilmallock, .	236	295	419	608	620	610	237	52	9	3,086	38,578	87,768	196	3,206	1,725	8,505	5,172	145,150
Kilrush, . .	337	344	704	1,017	863	537	143	24	1	4,020	32,391	81,593	16	552	9,344	6,879	5,823	136,703
Kinsale, . .	72	104	179	283	286	370	144	37	3	1,478	23,423	46,381	42	1,804	2,350	1,818	3,834	79,651
Larne, . .	246	210	710	927	582	337	109	23	14	3,158	33,429	60,431	91	1,786	3,377	13,589	5,098	117,801
Letterkenny, .	164	107	359	667	405	334	100	38	11	2,185	23,348	43,755	59	1,111	10,960	16,252	5,762	101,247
Limavady, . .	292	124	654	812	613	437	143	53	20	3,147	47,081	54,606	19	1,253	7,508	37,129	5,115	152,711
Limerick, . .	565	590	872	944	808	644	265	79	7	4,774	47,285	103,275	61	4,220	5,278	9,718	8,114	177,951
Lisburn, . .	525	734	1,678	1,490	699	420	54	12	1	5,613	60,745	50,251	168	1,276	352	635	6,444	119,871
Lismore, . .	405	141	316	483	362	325	133	23	2	2,190	20,067	42,443	23	5,319	2,346	22,240	4,610	97,048
Lisnaskea, . .	259	224	877	1,157	665	292	60	6	2	3,542	27,077	55,206	2	1,112	4,550	4,949	5,513	98,709
Listowel, . .	177	391	492	469	595	640	267	70	9	3,110	33,412	88,640	22	667	16,375	7,110	4,962	151,208
Londonderry, .	351	175	671	811	670	490	206	56	2	3,432	55,807	52,883	37	1,270	6,373	20,779	6,984	144,127
Longford, . .	321	370	1,290	1,138	447	218	72	23	4	3,883	29,303	52,709	103	2,564	18,290	361	6,631	109,961
Loughrea, . .	304	411	1,070	1,014	566	413	289	130	26	4,223	29,662	110,734	430	4,582	17,239	32,026	4,159	198,832
Lurgan, . .	620	1,189	1,656	869	395	203	52	7	.	4,991	43,742	28,277	25	506	3,369	.	4,024	79,943
Macroom, . .	87	98	149	259	446	852	409	94	3	2,397	33,248	89,952	41	2,733	16,549	30,044	6,561	179,108
Magherafelt, .	359	966	3,143	2,032	685	261	58	21	5	7,530	61,593	59,869	136	1,516	10,468	16,002	7,135	156,719
Mallow, . .	214	122	241	345	347	552	342	72	15	2,250	35,980	84,436	63	3,323	4,756	15,265	5,749	149,565
Manorhamilton, .	120	256	1,508	1,756	704	307	77	14	8	4,750	26,109	77,956	3	1,891	10,144	23,422	5,317	144,847
Middleton, . .	247	134	233	368	383	417	233	58	4	2,077	40,997	51,950	119	3,208	3,815	4,319	4,828	109,266
Milford, . .	146	272	1,244	1,083	456	281	54	16	6	3,560	26,155	35,126	153	1,161	9,303	32,680	6,756	111,334
Millstreet, . .	60	48	109	199	304	315	137	35	3	1,210	14,493	40,346	10	899	4,859	11,863	2,435	74,905
Mitchelstown, .	216	175	368	588	501	377	75	14	7	2,316	20,312	48,869	109	2,044	1,204	10,819	3,600	86,957
Mohill, . .	127	253	1,479	1,491	441	128	40	8	1	3,968	25,518	51,823	5	746	7,835	179	6,855	92,956
Monaghan, . .	195	576	2,746	1,836	538	177	41	6	1	6,117	46,098	50,025	46	1,303	3,126	3,406	6,740	112,744
Mountbellew, .	104	457	1,423	547	174	113	77	79	8	2,982	20,820	53,513	10	2,954	22,636	317	2,133	102,383
Mountmellick, .	866	831	1,245	950	601	504	228	104	23	5,352	60,958	87,913	191	5,817	20,008	18,056	7,694	200,632
Mullingar, . .	560	724	914	934	621	577	274	142	23	4,769	41,037	136,985	121	3,489	17,498	254	9,217	208,601
Naas, . .	560	786	867	622	410	488	327	153	29	4,242	50,521	118,047	33	2,673	18,764	19,818	6,337	216,193
Navan, . .	390	314	501	325	194	188	150	88	18	2,168	21,813	65,417	38	2,726	524	31	3,937	94,486
Nenagh, . .	296	328	712	818	669	619	264	117	9	3,832	47,212	102,370	2	2,545	10,240	14,783	5,946	183,098
Newcastle, . .	392	313	381	538	637	695	262	48	2	3,268	36,471	87,281	34	722	7,244	6,518	5,592	143,862
New Ross, . .	355	614	783	962	936	759	230	51	6	4,696	58,764	92,098	100	3,501	5,878	8,492	8,357	177,190
Newry, . .	1020	1,777	4,094	1,793	541	210	20	10	1	9,466	63,439	50,267	84	2,024	2,828	12,697	6,416	137,975
Newtownards, .	1417	506	776	766	630	377	77	14	2	4,565	55,816	30,359	167	2,329	1,204	548	3,472	93,890
Oldcastle, . .	139	224	777	777	312	185	76	39	12	2,541	23,748	52,719	22	1,793	3,218	285	4,181	85,966
Omagh, . .	255	283	1,430	1,817	986	609	120	20	6	5,526	54,299	81,362	113	984	16,493	13,315	7,671	174,217
Oughterard, .	96	414	1,071	673	317	155	74	56	62	2,918	9,852	49,502	60	1,338	34,101	66,649	10,787	172,289
Parsonstown, .	705	714	989	988	591	460	236	100	29	4,812	48,351	101,918	34	2,711	54,864	4,953	7,607	220,438
Portumna, . .	170	228	511	566	258	165	61	35	7	2,001	17,760	42,039	7	1,522	8,962	4,622	2,134	77,046
Rathdown, . .	646	599	466	275	176	141	66	18	7	2,394	15,434	22,063	86	3,706	772	15,831	3,621	61,513
Rathdrum, . .	361	342	500	507	433	595	354	109	31	3,237	44,261	107,031	14	11,475	10,984	45,922	7,054	227,541
Rathkeale, . .	258	174	389	423	314	321	131	33	7	1,995	20,546	51,104	13	1,888	1,814	1,045	3,522	79,932
Roscommon, .	308	459	1,176	760	271	204	140	88	5	3,411	21,052	76,087	6	1,738	11,867	284	3,022	114,056
Roscrea,* . .	544	487	677	668	465	398	182	97	22	3,540	32,365	88,151	150	3,953	12,361	2,016	4,546	143,542
Scarriff, . .	110	124	510	509	372	261	80	41	12	1,819	13,596	39,679	278	1,027	3,804	24,747	3,199	86,320
Shillelagh, . .	314	184	417	417	361	340	162	72	12	2,279	33,697	50,230	36	3,075	9,826	9,086	3,714	109,664
Skibbereen, .	138	117	536	855	731	518	123	20	.	3,038	21,704	63,182	6	1,615	5,666	16,204	6,647	115,024
Skull, . .	48	71	278	419	373	274	56	4	.	1,523	7,308	26,739	.	124	1,734	18,569	2,695	57,169
Sligo, . .	403	766	2,131	1,404	548	268	117	42	8	5,687	31,217	80,187	97	4,600	6,255	15,290	5,920	143,566
Strabane, . .	355	251	564	810	741	668	156	18	4	3,567	59,027	48,627	168	4,163	5,282	10,498	6,646	134,431
Stranorlar, . .	48	127	607	796	502	389	139	42	15	2,665	28,532	47,620	20	1,181	21,679	23,956	3,164	121,152
Strokestown, .	144	375	1,491	903	240	119	79	47	2	3,400	21,161	53,981	12	466	11,535	91	2,750	90,056
Swineford, . .	350	515	3,953	2,386	424	120	41	12	.	7,801	35,454	78,107	18	342	23,687	6,954	6,937	151,494
Thomastown, .	243	282	401	368	348	459	193	53	7	2,354	22,778	55,080	251	4,202	2,079	7,866	5,331	107,577
Thurles, . .	340	489	765	892	640	472	169	52	12	3,831	40,778	80,875	20	1,746	12,479	1,880	4,764	142,542
Tipperary, . .	427	416	908	1,007	813	623	233	78	12	4,517	43,135	109,108	195	7,004	3,860	9,774	6,912	179,988
Tobercurry, .	70	294	1,536	1,171	369	178	68	33	11	3,730	20,826	58,548	56	1,071	17,100	24,505	4,168	125,774
Tralee, . .	338	291	553	770	752	853	323	108	12	4,000	46,139	110,127	48	938	24,022	33,409	7,164	221,847
Trim, . .	566	499	579	410	209	243	166	122	21	2,815	28,454	80,273	20	2,024	4,310	11	4,426	119,518
Tuam, . .	316	764	2,255	1,462	455	281	223	125	15	5,896	35,708	118,553	70	2,882	22,739	2,850	7,847	190,649
Tulla, . .	90	123	284	478	366	343	121	33	5	1,843	15,248	52,247	.	1,241	4,914	8,982	3,593	86,225
Tullamore, . .	349	674	903	758	543	432	185	74	7	3,925	42,690	76,491	114	3,209	24,719	829	7,343	155,395
Urlingford,* .	136	265	376	392	320	280	109	43	7	1,928	23,785	46,389	29	1,709	8,014	445	3,340	83,791
Waterford, . .	832	381	515	564	551	591	222	36	1	3,693	29,211	78,199	29	2,009	8,270	3,538	4,164	125,720
Westport, . .	385	980	1,916	1,277	634	347	190	90	96	5,915	24,099	120,653	18	1,551	84,562	100,287	14,731	345,921
Wexford, . .	718	894	1,134	791	631	528	179	26	6	4,907	45,133	71,185	58	1,450	2,658	3,984	4,333	128,801
Youghal, . .	246	233	270	324	275	308	98	30	1	1,787	19,551	37,783	78	2,032	2,114	5,917	3,129	70,624
Total, . .	48,122	60,824	150,56[illegible]	134,879	73,845	56,485	22,871	8,317	1,370	663,475	5,065,657	10,049,507	12,746	329,363	1,790,584	2,212,075	868,921	20,328,753

* See note on page 19.

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, BOG and MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1887.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Proportion per cent. under						
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,*	31·6	55·1	·	2·9	6·0	·7	3·7
Antrim,	41·1	50·7	·	1·5	1·6	·3	4·8
Ardee,	35·6	56·9	·1	1·6	1·5	·2	4·1
Armagh,	51·8	37·4	·	2·1	2·3	1·2	5·2
Athlone,	20·9	59·4	·	1·7	13·7	·1	4·2
Athy,	40·7	48·6	·1	1·9	4·9	·4	3·4
Bailieborough,	34·5	53·3	·	1·2	3·5	·7	6·8
Ballina,	13·7	36·9	·	1·0	27·1	17·2	4·1
Ballinasloe,	18·8	56·2	·	2·3	18·7	·4	3·6
Ballinrobe,	16·5	49·8	·2	3·3	12·2	13·0	5·0
Ballycastle,	23·6	44·7	·	·5	7·0	20·1	4·1
Ballymahon,	23·3	58·4	·1	1·2	12·6	·3	4·1
Ballymena,	33·9	53·1	·1	·7	5·1	3·3	3·8
Ballymoney,	38·4	42·9	·	·6	10·5	3·2	4·4
Ballyshannon,	21·8	52·0	·1	·7	8·5	11·9	5·0
Ballyvaghan,	5·3	66·6	·	·	2·0	23·9	2·2
Balrothery,	37·5	55·3	·	1·5	·3	·6	4·8
Baltinglass,	26·2	47·7	·1	1·2	6·4	15·2	3·2
Banbridge,	49·6	42·3	·	1·1	1·1	1·5	4·4
Bandon,	25·3	59·6	·	1·6	7·1	2·1	4·3
Bantry,	10·5	43·8	·	·9	4·5	37·1	3·2
Bawnboy,	23·6	50·3	·	·7	7·1	12·0	6·3
Belfast,	36·2	44·2	·1	2·4	·2	7·7	9·2
Belmullet,	5·2	12·6	·1	·	58·3	20·6	3·2
Borrisokane,	30·4	53·7	·	2·8	9·5	·3	3·3
Boyle,	21·9	59·2	·1	1·9	8·3	4·6	4·1
Cahersiveen,	8·0	44·8	·	1·0	12·5	30·2	3·5
Callan,	28·1	63·1	·4	2·3	·7	1·2	4·2
Carlow,	34·9	56·3	·	1·1	1·9	1·9	3·9
Carrickmacross,	44·8	42·8	·1	1·6	1·4	·2	9·1
Carrick-on-Shannon,	23·9	59·2	·	·6	5·3	6·4	4·6
Carrick-on-Suir,	18·7	60·1	·	4·7	3·0	9·7	3·8
Cashel,	26·2	63·8	·1	1·6	3·4	1·4	3·5
Castlebar,	16·3	44·6	·	1·0	14·9	17·8	5·4
Castleblayney,	44·5	43·5	·	·9	3·1	·8	7·2
Castlecomer,	34·3	57·6	·	1·4	1·7	·8	4·2
Castlederg,	21·4	30·4	·1	·6	10·0	33·6	3·9
Castlereagh,	23·2	51·3	·	1·2	20·0	1·4	2·9
Castletown,	10·4	32·3	·1	·3	4·2	49·9	2·8
Cavan,	33·4	53·5	·	1·8	2·8	·7	7·8
Celbridge,	26·5	66·3	·1	2·3	·2	·7	3·9
Claremorris,	23·1	57·6	·5	·8	12·4	·6	5·0
Clifden,	4·9	25·3	·	·5	23·5	39·0	6·8
Clogheen,	20·2	42·3	·1	3·2	1·1	29·7	3·4
Clogher,	29·4	49·5	·1	1·4	8·6	7·5	3·5
Clonakilty,	24·2	60·5	·	1·3	5·1	3·7	5·2
Clones,	35·3	50·1	·	·6	2·8	3·9	7·3
Clonmel,	18·2	51·0	·2	7·2	1·8	17·9	3·7
Coleraine,	41·3	43·1	·	1·0	4·2	4·7	5·7
Cookstown,	40·5	37·0	·	1·2	7·4	10·2	3·7
Cootehill,	39·2	49·5	·	1·8	1·4	·5	7·6
Cork,	32·8	50·5	·1	2·5	5·5	3·9	4·7
Corrofin,	11·5	61·4	·	·9	1·9	20·3	4·0
Croom,	27·6	64·8	·	1·9	·5	1·7	3·5
Delvin,	22·8	62·8	·	2·5	7·3	·4	4·2
Dingle,	9·1	49·2	·1	·1	9·3	28·8	3·4
Donegal,	14·4	38·2	·3	·7	13·6	28·5	4·3
Downpatrick,	51·6	37·4	·2	2·0	1·2	3·3	4·3
Drogheda,	31·5	60·5	·1	2·0	·1	·7	5·1
Dromore West,	15·5	45·5	·	·6	14·7	21·7	2·0
Dublin, North,	40·2	45·2	·1	1·6	·5	2·7	9·7
Dublin, South,	29·8	38·0	·2	1·5	2·3	17·7	10·5
Dundalk,	48·9	30·6	·1	2·1	1·7	11·2	5·4
Dunfanaghy,	9·2	15·5	·	·7	23·1	47·5	4·0
Dungannon,	49·3	38·7	·	1·3	5·0	·4	5·3
Dungarvan,	19·5	48·1	·1	2·6	4·3	21·3	4·1
Dunmanway,	15·0	46·4	·	·9	10·7	22·2	4·8
Dunshaughlin,	18·7	75·6	·	1·1	·2	·	4·4
Edenderry,	20·8	49·7	·	1·1	25·4	·1	2·9
Ennis,	23·0	64·1	·	1·3	2·3	4·5	4·8
Enniscorthy,	33·1	52·6	·	2·0	2·5	5·5	4·3
Enniskillen,	22·4	61·1	·	1·2	4·3	6·3	4·7
Ennistimon,	22·2	63·2	·	·1	6·4	3·9	4·2
Fermoy,	26·3	52·4	·1	3·5	3·9	9·2	4·6
Galway,	12·7	49·5	·	1·3	16·4	13·9	6·2
Glennamaddy,	17·9	55·6	·1	1·5	21·2	·2	3·5
Glenties,	12·2	27·7	·3	·	21·9	32·9	5·0
Glin,	22·9	62·3	·	1·2	6·8	4·1	2·7
Gorey,	32·0	55·1	·	2·2	2·7	4·0	4·0
Gort,	17·1	59·0	·1	3·0	1·2	14·3	5·3
Gortin,	18·6	23·0	·	·3	16·5	39·5	2·1
Granard,	28·4	52·5	·	1·3	12·4	·5	4·9
Inishowen,	20·7	24·3	·	·3	15·0	36·0	3·7
Irvinestown,	30·5	56·3	·	2·2	3·5	2·7	4·8
Kanturk,	23·6	61·3	·	1·0	5·3	5·0	3·8
Kells,	24·8	66·1	·1	1·7	2·2	·1	5·0
Kenmare,	7·1	46·2	·1	1·1	10·9	31·0	3·6
Kilkeel,	23·4	30·8	·2	6·1	·5	36·4	2·7
Kilkenny,	35·7	56·0	·1	1·6	·7	·8	5·1
Killadysert,	20·0	66·3	·	·9	6·1	3·5	3·2
Killala,	9·6	25·2	·1	·3	45·1	16·6	3·1
Killarney,	14·5	42·5	·	3·4	8·2	28·4	3·0
Kilmacthomas,	15·1	56·9	·1	1·9	9·9	11·9	4·2
Kilmallock,	26·5	60·5	·1	2·2	1·2	5·9	3·6
Kilrush,	23·8	59·7	·	·4	6·8	5·0	4·3
Kinsale,	29·4	58·2	·1	2·3	2·9	2·3	4·8
Larne,	28·4	51·3	·1	1·5	2·9	11·5	4·3
Letterkenny,	23·0	43·2	·1	1·1	10·8	16·1	5·7
Limavady,	30·8	35·8	·	·8	4·9	24·3	3·4
Limerick,	26·6	58·0	·	2·4	3·0	5·5	4·5
Lisburn,	50·7	41·9	·1	1·1	·3	·5	5·4
Lismore,	20·7	43·7	·	5·5	2·4	22·9	4·8
Lisnaskea,	27·4	55·9	·	1·4	4·7	5·0	5·6
Listowel,	22·1	58·6	·	·5	10·8	4·7	3·3
Londonderry,	38·7	36·7	·	·9	4·4	14·4	4·9
Longford,	26·7	47·9	·1	2·3	16·7	·3	6·0
Loughrea,	14·9	55·7	·2	2·3	8·7	16·1	2·1
Lurgan,	54·3	35·4	·	·6	4·2	·	5·0
Macroom,	18·6	50·2	·	1·5	9·2	16·8	3·7
Magherafelt,	39·3	38·2	·1	1·0	6·7	10·2	4·5
Mallow,	24·1	56·5	·	2·2	3·2	10·2	3·8
Manorhamilton,	18·0	53·8	·	1·3	7·0	16·2	3·7
Middleton,	37·5	47·6	·1	2·9	3·5	4·0	4·4
Milford,	23·5	31·5	·1	1·0	8·4	29·4	6·1
Millstreet,	19·8	53·9	·	1·2	6·5	15·3	3·3
Mitchelstown,	23·4	56·2	·1	2·4	1·4	12·4	4·1
Mohill,	27·5	55·7	·	·8	8·4	·2	7·4
Monaghan,	42·7	44·4	·	1·1	2·8	3·0	6·0
Mountbellew,	20·3	52·3	·	2·9	22·1	·3	2·1
Mountmellick,	30·4	43·8	·1	2·9	10·0	9·0	3·8
Mullingar,	19·7	65·6	·1	1·7	8·4	·1	4·4
Naas,	23·4	54·6	·	1·2	8·7	9·2	2·9
Navan,	23·1	69·2	·	2·9	·6	·	4·2
Nenagh,	25·8	55·9	·	1·4	5·6	8·1	3·2
Newcastle,	25·4	60·7	·	·5	5·0	4·5	3·9
New Ross,	33·1	52·0	·1	2·0	3·3	4·8	4·7
Newry,	46·0	36·4	·1	1·5	2·0	9·3	4·7
Newtownards,	59·4	32·3	·2	2·5	1·3	·6	3·7
Oldcastle,	27·6	61·3	·	2·1	3·8	·3	4·9
Omagh,	31·2	46·7	·	·6	9·5	7·6	4·4
Oughterard,	5·7	28·7	·	·8	19·8	38·7	6·3
Parsonstown,	21·9	46·2	·	1·2	25·0	2·2	3·5
Portumna,	23·1	54·5	·	2·0	11·6	6·0	2·8
Rathdown,	25·1	35·9	·1	6·0	1·3	25·7	5·9
Rathdrum,	19·5	47·0	·	5·0	4·8	20·2	3·5
Rathkeale,	25·7	64·0	·	2·4	2·2	1·3	4·4
Roscommon,	18·5	66·7	·	1·5	10·4	·2	2·7
Roscrea,*	22·5	61·4	·1	2·8	8·6	1·4	3·2
Scarriff,	15·7	46·0	·3	1·2	4·4	28·7	3·7
Shillelagh,	30·7	45·8	·	2·8	9·0	8·3	3·4
Skibbereen,	18·9	54·9	·	1·4	4·9	14·1	5·8
Skull,	12·8	46·8	·	·2	3·0	32·5	4·7
Sligo,	21·7	55·9	·1	3·2	4·4	10·6	4·1
Strabane,	43·9	36·2	·1	3·1	3·9	7·8	5·0
Stranorlar,	19·4	39·3	·	1·0	17·9	19·8	2·6
Strokestown,	23·5	60·0	·	·5	12·8	·1	3·1
Swineford,	23·4	51·6	·	·2	15·6	4·6	4·6
Thomastown,	30·5	51·2	·2	3·9	1·9	7·3	5·0
Thurles,	28·6	56·7	·	1·2	8·8	1·3	3·4
Tipperary,	24·0	60·6	·1	3·9	2·2	5·4	3·8
Tobercurry,	16·2	46·6	·	·8	13·6	19·5	3·3
Tralee,	20·8	49·7	·	·4	10·8	15·1	3·2
Trim,	23·8	67·2	·	1·7	3·6	·	3·7
Tuam,	18·8	62·2	·	1·5	11·9	1·5	4·1
Tulla,	17·7	60·6	·	1·4	5·7	10·4	4·2
Tullamore,	27·5	49·2	·1	2·1	15·9	·5	4·7
Urlingford,*	28·4	55·4	·	2·1	9·6	·5	4·0
Waterford,	23·2	62·2	·	1·6	6·6	3·1	3·3
Westport,	7·0	34·9	·	·4	24·4	29·0	4·3
Wexford,	35·0	55·3	·	1·1	2·1	3·1	3·4
Youghal,	27·7	53·5	·1	2·9	3·0	8·4	4·4
Total of Ireland,	21·9	49·4	·1	1·6	8·8	10·9	4·3

* See Note on page 19.

Table 5.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the Extent of Land

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Antrim,	2,140	70,511	1,098	8	41	2,152	62	76,010	44,470	10,153	310
Armagh,	2,023	54,231	74	.	45	405	14	57,392	26,064	8,023	525
Carlow,	899	22,090	4,391	.	1	.	.	27,381	9,490	4,776	716
Cavan,	217	38,450	16	8	67	4	1	30,763	26,132	2,603	346
Clare,	1,744	14,104	516	9	1,280	85	1	17,739	23,221	5,466	2,308
Cork,	8,594	105,764	15,384	2	105	9	18	129,876	64,221	30,961	7,758
Donegal,	546	91,306	1,007	6	904	167	73	94,809	44,997	17,410	729
Down,	14,126	103,358	402	13	95	700	108	118,802	40,525	19,936	1,203
Dublin,	3,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	11	59	19,377	8,962	2,365	853
Fermanagh,	722	20,136	19	10	223	12	4	21,126	15,425	2,772	554
Galway,	3,317	46,982	3,816	23	1,562	7	162	55,869	44,306	13,009	2,074
Kerry,	1,136	25,452	2,458	9	538	10	2	29,605	28,476	4,771	1,534
Kildare,	1,366	25,384	13,164	3	236	1	8	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248
Kilkenny,	4,695	35,852	16,004	1	.	2	.	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561
King's,	350	21,979	15,290	25	372	8	4	38,028	14,006	10,013	1,805
Leitrim,	63	12,507	9	2	286	2	.	12,940	17,407	1,480	243
Limerick,	3,404	21,179	986	1	15	.	.	25,585	21,863	5,373	1,524
Londonderry,	1,130	72,868	1,256	4	297	432	22	76,009	31,843	14,333	187
Longford,	116	14,354	30	1	156	.	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	306
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town,	728	27,105	13,271	15	36	152	60	41,447	11,527	8,989	630
Mayo,	1,098	54,166	970	27	2,402	6	19	58,680	50,136	6,210	432
Meath,	970	27,410	933	1	102	16	8	29,440	11,651	6,328	1,082
Monaghan,	594	49,506	660	7	69	25	3	50,864	21,534	7,539	511
Queen's,	332	23,383	19,311	5	23	.	1	43,055	15,849	12,463	1,507
Roscommon,	158	23,611	161	2	934	6	1	24,903	25,516	4,632	713
Sligo,	537	21,261	033	9	208	3	2	22,053	19,659	3,189	640
Tipperary,	4,858	52,038	16,005	43	73	9	1	73,827	32,013	19,997	2,779
Tyrone,	1,262	98,772	34	12	396	53	10	100,559	41,107	15,570	406
Waterford,	1,001	31,701	1,240	4	35	3	.	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023
Westmeath,	65	19,497	190	.	164	.	.	19,916	10,950	5,297	1,176
Wexford,	3,927	50,786	28,730	8	50	2,075	11	85,587	21,981	17,892	2,900
Wicklow,	674	24,990	673	1	4	.	1	26,551	10,859	5,193	830
PROVINCES.											
Leinster,	17,781	307,072	113,625	61	1,199	2,265	168	442,171	154,104	97,946	14,774
Munster,	20,817	250,238	37,369	68	2,046	116	22	310,696	184,888	73,299	18,006
Ulster,	23,380	599,130	5,366	66	2,137	3,950	297	634,334	300,917	98,358	4,851
Connaught,	5,203	158,607	5,789	63	5,392	24	184	175,262	157,030	30,520	4,102
Total,	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	6,355	671	1,562,463	796,939	300,123	41,733

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1887, THE VALUATION IN 1886, AND THE POPULATION IN 1881.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1886.	Population in 1881.	COUNTIES.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.		Clover, Sainfoin and Grasses under Rotation	Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
64	263	381	14	1,167	57,362	16,202	51,048	45,912	246,534	1,223,326	421,943	ANTRIM.
46	338	449	49	1,304	37,617	12,737	32,120	19,843	159,709	421,929	163,177	ARMAGH.
169	682	24	48	371	16,276	.	13,551	19,549	76,757	165,060	46,568	CARLOW.
37	1,352	61	52	1,203	31,706	8,190	12,896	56,096	147,731	274,354	129,476	CAVAN.
107	2,022	42	39	846	34,131	43	8,844	84,465	145,221	317,184	141,457	CLARE.
453	4,072	1,869	243	2,184	111,761	41	58,650	121,816	422,144	1,233,601	495,607	CORK.
41	2,564	357	16	1,299	67,913	10,202	19,510	43,483	235,917	296,666	206,035	DONEGAL.
111	663	1,014	102	2,316	73,870	25,264	64,739	10,507	293,182	329,631	272,107	DOWN.
206	1,012	67	11	1,379	15,355	.	10,900	35,623	81,254	1,462,916	418,910	DUBLIN.
17	436	14	42	512	19,772	3,075	6,730	56,644	107,347	235,991	84,879	FERMANAGH.
130	2,352	126	2,426	967	65,412	9	13,202	78,015	212,507	475,494	242,005	GALWAY.
83	3,905	77	220	665	39,721	29	8,689	82,568	160,612	239,600	201,039	KERRY.
78	304	69	145	431	23,409	.	17,213	42,132	122,916	339,016	75,804	KILDARE.
7	1,746	69	31	631	31,638	.	22,572	44,674	155,438	375,828	99,531	KILKENNY.
96	666	66	559	693	23,704	4	12,384	37,923	117,048	244,026	72,852	KING'S.
14	1,398	57	21	467	21,087	117	2,009	46,844	83,006	136,351	90,372	LEITRIM.
219	2,191	62	95	622	31,948	6	10,227	107,390	175,156	582,737	180,632	LIMERICK.
69	855	279	44	1,346	48,976	18,250	32,290	13,857	189,382	385,692	164,991	LONDONDERRY.
12	866	61	28	413	15,562	34	6,081	31,355	67,705	153,502	61,009	LONGFORD.
113	301	294	15	642	22,511	607	15,838	9,241	89,644	232,528	77,684	LOUTH & DROGHEDA County of Town.
31	2,660	154	233	930	62,788	245	10,664	41,290	173,675	314,775	245,212	MAYO.
96	432	45	139	1,317	21,290	135	16,570	63,005	130,440	546,787	87,469	MEATH.
18	539	149	55	907	31,252	14,619	24,693	13,685	135,113	265,262	102,748	MONAGHAN.
97	735	56	92	287	31,166	.	20,204	40,183	134,608	260,343	73,124	QUEEN'S.
16	1,147	27	867	498	33,418	3	3,885	64,636	126,845	295,300	132,490	ROSCOMMON.
28	1,194	67	15	707	25,499	35	5,640	29,604	83,631	213,697	111,578	SLIGO.
263	3,130	120	188	956	60,266	7	28,317	99,261	261,678	680,776	199,612	TIPPERARY.
37	1,171	200	41	1,656	60,468	20,428	35,126	35,066	251,647	437,075	197,719	TYRONE.
121	1,619	105	7	490	25,391	.	11,536	15,000	85,991	317,427	112,768	WATERFORD.
93	818	34	244	633	19,245	1	6,666	47,717	93,545	316,179	71,798	WESTMEATH.
180	1,516	68	10	765	45,312	.	36,797	27,232	194,978	356,753	123,854	WEXFORD.
57	704	34	30	479	18,185	2	16,844	42,713	104,296	273,490	70,386	WICKLOW.
												PROVINCES.
1,269	9,782	887	1,352	8,541	268,654	783	195,620	441,401	1,368,629	4,726,428	1,278,989	LEINSTER.
1,266	16,939	2,275	792	5,753	303,218	125	126,263	510,500	1,250,802	3,371,325	1,331,115	MUNSTER.
440	8,201	3,904	415	11,930	429,016	123,967	279,152	295,093	1,766,562	4,369,949	1,743,075	ULSTER.
219	8,751	431	3,562	3,589	208,204	409	35,400	260,389	679,664	1,435,617	821,657	CONNAUGHT.
3,193	43,673	7,497	6,121	29,813	1,229,092	130,284	636,435	1,507,383	5,065,657	13,903,319	5,174,836	TOTAL.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts of 112 lbs.	Cwts of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts of 112 lbs.	Cwts of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM, ...	36,263	1,065,966	21,893	85	630	29,359	969
ARMAGH, ...	32,084	506,399	1,018	.	520	2,834	180
CARLOW, ...	13,160	188,647	43,582	.	14	.	.
CAVAN, ...	2,905	307,520	240	115	1,073	58	9
CLARE, ...	20,007	139,302	5,211	95	12,324	1,049	9
CORK, ...	132,691	1,355,065	241,013	45	1,331	128	216
DONEGAL, ...	9,135	1,106,930	23,569	62	10,310	2,418	629
DOWN, ...	225,027	1,216,807	6,326	152	1,290	11,226	1,370
DUBLIN, ...	78,691	245,009	33,637	16	762	190	1,242
FERMANAGH, . . .	11,453	220,013	228	105	2,815	137	49
GALWAY, ...	45,683	519,373	33,508	279	14,719	122	1,919
KERRY, ...	16,122	394,312	22,666	95	5,747	143	19
KILDARE, ...	21,416	308,567	171,344	60	3,089	18	140
KILKENNY, . . .	59,224	286,010	150,330	9	.	21	.
KING'S, ...	5,326	255,374	203,779	351	4,813	124	39
LEITRIM, ...	862	147,375	98	21	3,663	33	.
LIMERICK, ...	54,276	251,477	8,252	6	144	.	.
LONDONDERRY, . . .	13,675	959,218	27,298	59	2,083	5,135	216
LONGFORD, . . .	2,383	155,220	372	9	1,896	.	136
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	12,609	318,111	182,200	163	465	1,329	403
MAYO, ...	17,121	715,281	13,041	263	24,358	74	280
MEATH, ...	15,523	330,541	14,903	11	1,233	262	93
MONAGHAN, . . .	3,991	361,855	6,556	95	863	497	39
QUEEN'S, ...	5,179	283,915	272,831	71	247	.	10
ROSCOMMON, . . .	2,366	267,632	2,385	22	11,932	87	8
SLIGO, ...	6,720	276,017	8,954	111	2,215	38	27
TIPPERARY, . . .	71,089	553,645	247,747	618	774	155	11
TYRONE, ...	16,439	1,144,103	412	144	3,961	607	110
WATERFORD, . . .	16,563	345,303	16,313	48	196	48	.
WESTMEATH, . . .	930	212,333	2,357	.	2,449	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	49,148	485,899	294,052	89	525	15,029	134
WICKLOW, ...	16,007	310,651	9,747	14	42	.	12
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER, ...	279,598	3,380,276	1,379,134	798	15,585	16,982	2,259
MUNSTER, ...	310,708	2,954,104	541,237	907	20,416	1,523	255
ULSTER, ...	355,974	6,888,811	93,040	817	23,455	52,921	3,571
CONNAUGHT, . . .	72,752	1,926,228	58,046	696	56,887	354	2,234
TOTAL, . . .	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,216	116,343	71,780	8,319

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1887.

THE CROPS.										
GREEN CROPS.							Flax.	HAY.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots, and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons	Tons	
206,659	137,583	4,529	317	2,368	7,519	72	375,518	103,031	95,357	ANTRIM.
124,842	55,599	4,394	347	2,350	3,518	297	171,781	56,902	37,753	ARMAGH.
43,299	25,437	6,445	910	4,173	124	308	.	19,690	30,059	CARLOW.
112,036	16,560	3,643	242	8,350	242	205	109,817	21,214	97,869	CAVAN.
99,024	52,136	28,306	734	16,977	117	117	1,321	17,883	138,565	CLARE.
290,873	252,313	103,290	3,431	27,702	12,465	1,340	722	106,116	176,186	CORK.
197,003	285,535	12,278	370	26,667	8,017	115	282,863	38,102	85,715	DONEGAL.
252,144	204,094	12,958	904	5,475	10,633	775	293,938	105,469	20,309	DOWN.
42,974	20,089	10,250	1,027	12,356	720	89	.	20,505	46,698	DUBLIN.
64,474	33,803	8,200	132	4,030	126	293	66,792	13,833	102,474	FERMANAGH.
217,565	119,123	20,848	930	21,932	860	14,737	217	26,740	133,237	GALWAY.
124,660	30,126	15,072	521	21,449	619	1,487	503	19,594	120,029	KERRY.
26,460	59,985	10,521	474	1,309	345	390	.	26,819	61,283	KILDARE.
65,544	43,004	10,676	398	6,510	486	135	.	33,113	57,833	KILKENNY.
50,899	53,540	16,561	512	4,719	487	2,988	106	21,436	56,910	KING'S.
85,356	14,871	3,390	124	11,365	409	105	2,633	5,024	96,208	LEITRIM.
97,031	39,098	15,004	1,586	19,114	485	696	113	18,950	169,620	LIMERICK.
136,249	219,658	2,228	499	9,385	1,730	261	439,539	62,155	29,405	LONDONDERRY.
50,594	15,904	3,452	116	5,547	382	294	373	12,035	56,831	LONGFORD.
67,404	80,963	6,343	626	1,635	2,226	116	7,179	27,483	14,413	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.
247,946	79,300	5,583	314	21,957	700	987	4,682	23,537	84,979	MAYO.
51,643	66,748	12,717	710	3,877	306	784	2,539	29,399	91,025	MEATH.
68,404	50,730	4,936	129	3,007	1,150	378	182,681	41,865	26,254	MONAGHAN.
70,105	78,758	14,567	538	5,186	291	608	.	29,747	48,512	QUEEN'S.
107,425	43,080	8,631	112	9,182	222	4,744	101	7,522	124,213	ROSCOMMON.
106,300	38,933	8,823	197	12,302	302	103	578	14,561	60,832	SLIGO.
144,498	109,843	24,144	1,576	20,600	862	959	181	43,981	144,732	TIPPERARY.
169,442	196,041	5,473	291	7,966	1,464	223	472,202	64,840	70,191	TYRONE.
67,104	43,251	21,230	769	6,601	410	36	.	21,118	23,881	WATERFORD.
45,404	53,270	13,771	861	7,760	148	1,548	31	11,643	71,441	WESTMEATH.
88,501	117,759	27,889	994	8,045	345	46	.	67,612	39,605	WEXFORD.
47,240	46,017	8,185	481	4,736	249	318	31	24,659	49,678	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
650,367	691,474	141,377	7,697	65,853	6,109	7,624	10,759	324,141	624,293	LEINSTER.
823,190	532,767	207,046	8,617	112,443	14,958	4,635	2,840	227,642	773,013	MUNSTER.
1,331,253	1,199,603	59,139	3,231	69,596	34,399	2,619	2,395,131	507,416	565,827	ULSTER.
764,592	295,307	47,275	1,677	77,238	2,513	20,676	8,211	77,334	499,469	CONNAUGHT.
3,569,402	2,719,151	454,837	21,222	325,130	57,979	35,554	2,416,941	1,136,583	2,462,602	TOTAL.

Table 7.—Showing by Poor Law Unions, the extent of Land

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,*	84	7,713	5,833	1	3	.	.	13,634	5,070	3,960	613
Antrim,	398	13,169	59	1	11	232	32	13,902	7,862	1,689	69
Ardee,	297	9,359	3,908	12	.	106	49	13,731	3,278	3,292	257
Armagh,	1,487	26,091	32	.	20	253	9	27,892	12,157	4,693	273
Athlone,	16	6,486	25	.	210	2	.	6,739	5,395	2,113	466
Athy,	643	12,485	13,652	1	83	.	7	26,871	4,515	8,135	565
Bailieborough,	7	7,469	.	.	.	1	.	7,477	4,065	591	11
Ballina,	15	7,087	75	3	107	3	16	7,306	6,125	1,163	73
Ballinasloe,	70	5,256	175	.	115	2	.	5,618	3,798	1,912	383
Ballinrobe,	899	5,625	151	5	114	1	1	6,796	5,325	1,998	168
Ballycastle,	10	8,270	574	2	2	483	2	9,343	4,477	1,692	5
Ballymahon,	57	4,559	8	.	42	.	15	4,681	3,122	1,025	227
Ballymena,	72	15,420	.	3	5	12	2	15,514	12,319	924	50
Ballymoney,	5	16,948	1	1	4	8	1	16,968	9,621	2,408	56
Ballyshannon,	82	3,186	2	1	131	76	5	3,483	4,407	562	245
Ballyvaghan,	174	275	316	.	5	47	.	817	724	264	109
Balrothery,	1,266	5,619	1,069	1	51	.	4	8,010	3,479	943	264
Baltinglass,	53	8,303	278	.	3	.	.	8,637	3,623	1,539	198
Banbridge,	684	21,562	1	1	4	16	7	22,275	9,389	3,351	155
Bandon,	516	7,400	818	1	14	.	.	8,749	3,706	2,451	659
Bantry,	632	1,780	12	.	2	1	1	2,428	2,556	585	208
Bawnboy,	9	4,526	7	4	13	.	.	4,559	5,023	241	38
Belfast,	304	3,596	1	.	1	6	4	3,912	1,755	960	95
Belmullet,	2	3,415	266	.	226	.	.	3,909	3,542	226	1
Borrisokane,	167	4,510	5,619	8	15	.	.	10,319	2,422	3,497	396
Boyle,	41	6,201	4	2	131	.	1	6,380	7,414	520	158
Cahersiveen,	4	3,352	1	.	26	.	.	3,383	3,973	515	162
Callan,	2,017	6,016	1,186	.	.	.	.	9,219	2,887	1,421	235
Carlow,	907	15,746	4,231	.	1	.	.	20,885	7,069	3,730	599
Carrickmacross,	295	10,426	596	3	2	.	.	11,322	4,596	1,907	92
Carrick-on-Shannon,	10	3,549	1	.	54	1	.	3,615	5,202	345	50
Carrick-on-Suir,	465	6,432	62	1	.	.	.	6,960	2,858	1,390	462
Cashel,	1,052	10,580	1,413	.	3	9	.	13,057	4,269	3,249	493
Castlebar,	92	6,531	61	3	84	2	.	6,773	6,186	1,140	40
Castleblayney,	.	16,775	.	.	.	3	.	16,778	7,118	2,140	42
Castlecomer,	87	2,750	1,149	.	.	.	.	3,986	2,373	792	132
Castlederg,	5	8,044	.	.	3	.	.	8,052	3,173	1,267	8
Castlereagh,	59	8,811	83	1	176	1	.	9,131	8,750	1,029	107
Castletown,	50	1,432	6	.	2	.	.	1,490	2,140	188	35
Cavan,	187	11,810	12	3	45	1	.	12,058	9,433	762	194
Celbridge,	594	4,381	233	.	3	3	26	5,240	1,647	1,080	313
Claremorris,	31	9,067	17	.	340	.	.	9,455	6,869	1,227	33
Clifden,	.	2,094	259	3	488	1	.	2,845	3,467	201	64
Clogheen,	1,636	7,844	28	2	18	.	.	9,528	4,427	1,280	226
Clogher	125	11,078	3	.	6	3	.	11,215	4,631	1,544	94
Clonakilty,	1,012	3,992	1,903	.	3	.	.	6,910	4,046	2,084	410
Clones,	429	5,673	8	5	70	2	.	6,187	3,819	773	208
Clonmel,	895	4,467	59	2	2	.	.	5,425	2,270	911	195
Coleraine,	43	16,322	1,056	.	10	67	12	17,510	7,041	3,696	54
Cookstown,	677	13,279	13	10	169	10	7	14,165	7,067	2,238	141
Cootehill,	14	13,598	4	.	10	2	2	13,630	6,280	1,082	54
Cork,	300	16,729	1,749	1	3	6	16	18,804	6,696	4,677	1,379
Corrofin,	245	800	49	.	29	.	.	1,123	1,078	413	117
Croom,	638	3,228	166	.	1	.	.	4,033	2,424	840	284
Delvin,	26	4,054	.	.	5	.	.	4,085	1,824	1,111	232
Dingle,	11	2,501	153	1	90	1	.	2,757	2,740	409	72
Donegal,	45	4,783	89	.	125	16	.	5,058	4,825	341	74
Downpatrick,	6,751	27,967	21	1	43	127	62	34,972	13,152	6,087	406
Drogheda,	272	8,245	2,805	.	2	17	9	11,350	2,960	2,718	267
Dromore West,	323	4,728	687	3	16	1	.	5,758	3,609	1,120	141
Dublin, North,	1,168	2,647	442	.	.	9	28	4,294	2,141	460	197
Dublin, South,	399	2,275	21	.	2	.	2	2,699	1,384	267	177
Dundalk,	365	15,988	7,439	8	34	34	10	23,878	8,421	4,708	268
Dunfanaghy,	15	5,419	141	1	123	1	1	5,701	3,753	647	5
Dungannon,	339	16,500	2	.	147	19	3	17,060	9,029	2,460	121
Dungarvan,	319	6,258	323	.	1	.	.	6,901	3,556	1,325	328
Dunmanway,	738	3,688	3	.	14	.	.	4,443	3,607	1,108	124
Dunshaughlin,	189	2,985	33	.	2	1	.	3,210	1,192	631	109
Edenderry,	224	6,913	1,846	15	201	.	.	9,199	3,451	2,315	512
Ennis,	229	3,016	41	1	102	7	.	3,396	2,973	1,140	435
Enniscorthy,	1,122	19,309	8,778	.	.	21	.	29,230	8,278	5,712	792
Enniskillen,	95	7,813	8	8	96	7	2	8,029	6,397	1,054	166
Ennistimon,	115	1,027	13	.	243	6	.	1,404	3,805	618	334
Fermoy,	422	14,988	109	.	2	.	.	15,521	5,200	3,806	418
Galway,	495	5,742	1,127	6	445	.	140	7,955	6,763	2,062	501
Glennamaddy,	5	6,354	1	.	174	1	.	6,535	4,508	1,068	50
Glenties,	2	6,911	309	.	319	.	.	7,541	8,312	145	4
Glin,	116	1,760	5	.	5	.	.	1,886	1,852	377	137
Gorey,	1,004	11,568	1,686	1	.	275	2	14,536	3,393	2,309	488
Gort,	311	2,929	1,362	3	43	1	15	4,664	3,513	1,406	241
Gortin,	1	9,060	7	.	8	.	.	9,076	3,411	1,098	2

* See note on page 19.

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1887, THE VALUATION IN 1886, AND THE POPULATION IN 1881.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.						Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1886.	Population in 1881.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total		Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation				
Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
46	230	9	65	121	10,114	.	6,452	9,917	40,167	85,251	21,769	ABBEYLEIX.*
10	33	152	1	83	9,899	2,588	10,478	11,271	48,138	125,906	32,734	ANTRIM.
28	107	114	6	381	7,463	10	5,856	7,156	34,216	94,421	19,766	ARDEE.
15	148	279	16	573	18,159	6,034	16,520	11,361	79,966	205,955	66,855	ARMAGH.
14	319	26	480	223	9,036	.	1,860	13,844	31,479	88,397	32,527	ATHLONE.
38	175	64	59	137	13,733	.	11,282	13,809	65,645	111,132	27,961	ATHY.
3	132	11	1	164	4,998	2,280	3,284	4,665	22,704	40,378	19,876	BAILIEBOROUGH.
3	229	26	12	157	7,793	42	1,464	4,064	20,669	49,605	30,720	BALLINA.
54	327	10	537	92	7,113	.	1,434	16,020	30,185	78,091	22,839	BALLINASLOE.
6	236	9	97	206	8,045	1	3,044	6,150	24,036	60,378	28,130	BALLINROBE.
.	48	71	3	70	6,366	2,087	4,655	1,711	24,162	44,664	16,735	BALLYCASTLE.
5	203	43	7	166	4,798	7	1,564	12,223	23,298	61,979	17,166	BALLYMAHON.
2	59	42	.	126	13,522	5,961	11,464	8,235	54,696	130,827	67,794	BALLYMENA.
5	45	77	2	450	12,664	6,006	9,420	3,679	45,737	83,894	36,045	BALLYMONEY.
15	543	3	2	310	6,087	450	1,974	16,888	28,882	50,585	26,513	BALLYSHANNON.
.	36	.	2	14	1,149	.	88	1,707	3,761	19,341	5,554	BALLYVAGHAN.
143	34	25	2	267	5,177	.	4,475	10,544	28,206	95,798	19,067	BALROTHERY.
38	226	26	3	88	5,743	.	4,921	17,212	36,513	73,807	18,466	BALTINGLASS.
5	103	89	32	231	18,355	7,530	14,506	4,234	62,000	159,827	55,882	BANBRIDGE.
36	158	36	1	94	7,141	.	3,720	6,022	25,632	73,747	23,702	BANDON.
5	160	61	5	106	3,688	.	279	4,806	11,201	22,107	16,229	BANTRY.
18	341	28	3	207	5,899	22	1,032	13,163	24,675	39,942	23,181	BAWNBOY.
16	140	48	14	531	3,559	329	3,824	5,906	17,530	744,566	239,283	BELFAST.
1	96	1	.	21	3,888	2	311	1,187	9,297	10 879	16,451	BELMULLET
28	128	31	57	113	6,672	.	3,434	4,465	24,890	41,710	10,553	BORRISOKANE.
11	400	11	5	289	8 808	28	992	18,775	34,983	74,186	41,215	BOYLE
1	584	.	11	82	5,328	.	239	6,913	15,863	22,897	26,190	CAHERSIVEEN.
23	297	12	.	81	4,956	.	3,560	11,546	29,281	72,829	18,433	CALLAN.
146	505	16	40	307	12,412	.	12,164	19,110	64,571	150,204	41,120	CARLOW
3	244	28	4	80	6,954	1,500	5,555	1,844	27,175	50,477	19,477	CARRICKMACROSS.
3	210	.	.	29	5,839	11	107	14,523	24,095	48,260	26,051	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
24	372	56	.	174	5,336	.	2,998	5,810	21,104	73,766	23,612	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
56	397	13	.	74	5,551	.	5,729	13,655	40,992	107,318	26,222	CASHEL.
9	466	12	15	55	7,923	160	1,134	6,762	22,752	46,554	32,272	CASTLEBAR.
8	166	12	13	214	9,713	5,721	7,689	2,027	41,928	75,866	35,852	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
10	283	4	1	125	3,720	.	1,451	10,644	19,801	32,189	13,011	CASTLECOMER.
1	55	8	.	20	4,527	1,514	2,070	3,451	19,614	26,446	15,385	CASTLEDERG.
4	579	19	63	401	10,952	9	1,268	16,608	37,963	72,989	43,442	CASTLEREAGH.
1	190	5	1	221	2,779	.	16	3,344	7,629	12,017	13,634	CASTLETOWN.
11	442	17	31	557	11,467	1,825	3,550	24,796	53,696	114,250	48,769	CAVAN.
34	74	11	2	201	3,302	.	2,952	11,556	23,110	114,653	16,108	CELBRIDGE.
7	427	10	85	135	8,798	.	1,927	5,377	25,557	42,552	31,926	CLAREMORRIS.
4	166	1	2	62	3,987	.	99	2,470	9,401	17,555	24,259	CLIFDEN.
54	367	4	1	28	6,387	7	3,280	4,564	23,716	63,419	20 182	CLOGHEEN.
3	126	24	.	374	6,796	1,895	3,804	6,162	29,872	56,197	22,369	CLOGHER.
78	62	29	.	339	7,048	22	1,686	3,767	19,433	50,889	25,649	CLONAKILTY.
5	24	3	41	181	5,059	1,529	2,480	10,676	25,931	57,617	20,693	CLONES.
34	323	15	1	99	3,848	.	2,432	4,242	15,947	71,956	23,009	CLONMEL.
9	95	101	21	423	11,440	5,774	8,409	3,546	46,679	104,079	36,152	COLERAINE.
16	105	23	7	474	10,071	4,987	5,750	5,236	39,209	65,415	30,930	COOKSTOWN.
3	176	44	22	244	7,905	6,080	6,114	7,767	41,496	73,156	30,334	COOTEHILL.
73	399	351	14	526	14,620	.	8,443	13,836	55,702	356,173	145,216	CORK.
16	122	2	9	20	1,777	.	373	3,767	7,040	20,347	6,620	CORROFIN.
61	198	37	.	114	3,958	.	2,323	12,702	23,016	63,460	15,369	CROOM.
20	124	2	6	85	3,394	.	1,387	3,057	16,923	52,904	10,742	DELVIN.
4	263	12	7	44	3,571	1	731	4,334	11,394	22,880	20,142	DINGLE. *
4	214	.	3	173	5,634	366	325	11,717	23,100	34,425	25,313	DONEGAL.
43	139	139	11	437	20,464	4,805	14,199	1,640	76,080	178,024	49,139	DOWNPATRICK.
28	64	54	4	552	6,647	12	5,273	7,590	31,172	125,088	31,630	DROGHEDA.
4	124	32	.	24	5,054	1	1 314	2,883	15,010	36,667	17,349	DROMORE WEST.
25	417	16	7	476	3,739	.	2,988	5,587	16,608	404,820	142,981	DUBLIN, NORTH.
5	498	1	.	359	2,686	.	1,385	7,600	14,370	692,681	202,264	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
73	222	138	5	267	14,102	1,218	8,978	3,038	51,209	108,587	43,193	DUNDALK.
.	125	27	.	134	4,691	325	650	163	11,530	11,469	16,721	DUNFANAGHY.
11	78	62	7	381	12,149	4,737	9,106	7,415	50,547	95,518	41,316	DUNGANNON.
18	390	5	6	80	5,706	.	2,326	3,433	18,366	53,534	29,190	DUNGARVAN.
4	257	90	4	6	5,200	4	1,076	4,880	15,603	33,408	17,428	DUNMANWAY.
5	6	.	3	147	2,093	.	1,333	13,665	20,301	105,780	10,561	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
35	119	14	260	211	6,917	.	4,712	14,955	35,783	95,447	18,774	EDENDERRY.
27	286	11	8	70	4,950	7	1,201	16,344	25,898	74,239	24,835	ENNIS.
43	578	15	1	180	15,599	.	14,392	5,810	65,081	111,089	37,138	ENNISCORTHY.
14	166	13	2	178	7,990	449	1,476	27,606	45,550	107,342	40,752	ENNISKILLEN.
4	426	2	1	91	5,281	4	733	14,608	22,005	86,381	22,786	ENNISTIMON.
72	365	66	2	93	10,922	11	8,334	5,204	39,092	103,792	28,684	FERMOY.
15	219	20	229	158	9,972	3	2,200	4,943	25,073	65,982	43,101	GALWAY.
3	249	20	147	52	6,097	1	969	4,333	17,940	31,753	19,974	GLENNAMADDY.
1	305	9	6	89	8,871	3	800	14,201	31,416	20,431	37,551	GLENTIES.
5	197	7	3	35	2,613	.	255	9,107	13,891	23,453	15,162	GLIN.
48	259	11	6	133	7,242	.	8,010	11,767	41,575	80,489	20,604	GOREY.
9	190	32	145	63	5,604	.	1,678	5,694	16,140	43,112	16,612	GORT.
.	201	24	7	83	4,826	950	1,991	8,793	20,636	19,682	14,370	GORTIN.

* See note on page 19

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD,	30	8,778	6	.	66	.	1	8,881	6,617	1,264	248
INISHOWEN,	21	14,731	930	2	294	3	3	15,984	7,526	2,966	62
IRVINESTOWN,	41	6,708	4	.	88	3	2	6,846	3,521	808	104
KANTURK,	835	5,120	28	.	13	1	.	5,997	4,641	1,146	108
KELLS,	29	6,991	4	.	11	.	.	7,035	3,730	1,056	178
KENMARE,	5	2,158	.	1	80	.	.	2,244	3,127	421	33
KILKEEL,	746	7,165	31	2	.	.	.	7,944	4,579	838	105
KILKENNY,	1,523	7,245	5,215	.	.	1	.	13,984	4,009	2,105	247
KILLADYSERT,	331	814	4	.	115	.	.	1,264	1,871	291	264
KILLALA,	.	2,728	193	.	5	.	.	2,926	2,412	680	15
KILLARNEY,	173	6,250	28	.	34	.	.	6,485	6,166	832	84
KILMACTHOMAS,	35	3,949	156	.	.	3	.	4,143	1,569	710	274
KILMALLOCK,	412	3,551	17	1	.	.	.	3,981	4,417	457	165
KILRUSH,	489	2,309	48	1	531	24	.	3 402	6,175	1,095	593
KINSALE,	416	6,776	2,488	.	1	.	.	9,681	3,171	2,085	634
LARNE,	707	8,506	27	.	5	1,030	1	10,276	5,377	1,178	18
LETTERKENNY,	.	11,483	1	.	1	2	1	11,488	5,274	2,406	23
LIMAVADY,	116	19,471	465	2	200	356	8	20,618	7,395	4,880	61
LIMERICK,	177	6,455	365	2	35	1	.	7,035	6,314	1,945	821
LISBURN,	1,331	18,044	46	.	29	293	16	19,759	10,375	3,902	177
LISMORE,	194	7,733	52	4	34	.	.	8,017	3,453	1,730	407
LISNASKEA,	275	5,376	5	.	26	1	.	5,683	4,325	773	167
LISTOWEL,	287	4,738	523	2	150	8	.	5,708	5,280	894	438
LONDONDERRY,	52	29,140	42	.	1	111	14	29,360	7,225	7,296	110
LONGFORD,	53	6,008	23	1	117	.	.	6,202	5,157	898	126
LOUGHREA,	338	4,993	69	1	15	.	2	5,418	4,460	1,501	225
LURGAN,	1,525	12,529	425	6	32	226	11	14,754	7,958	1,752	181
MACROOM,	397	7,703	22	.	2	1	1	8,126	5,927	1,918	330
MAGHERAFELT,	952	20,375	13	1	89	14	6	21,450	11,951	2,366	49
MALLOW,	809	9,066	27	.	2	.	.	9,904	4,583	2,068	452
MANORHAMILTON,	19	2,960	.	.	88	.	.	3,067	4,732	483	95
MIDDLETON,	306	12,401	6,569	.	.	.	.	19,276	4,126	4,655	1,626
MILLFORD,	32	12,303	256	.	22	6	50	12,669	5,725	2,246	34
MILLSTREET,	202	2,640	1	.	3	.	.	2,846	2,369	517	19
MITCHELSTOWN,	336	3,781	36	.	2	.	.	4,155	3,759	577	123
MOHILL,	37	4,867	4	1	74	.	.	4,983	5,740	612	89
MONAGHAN,	174	17,467	11	2	8	21	2	17,685	7,376	2,789	233
MOUNTBELLEW,	71	4,799	9	.	21	.	.	4,900	3,978	984	157
MOUNTMELLICK,	137	10,928	9,333	4	21	.	1	20,424	7,893	5,801	701
MULLINGAR,	8	6,504	38	.	21	.	.	6,571	4,530	2,173	449
NAAS,	385	10,789	1,922	2	114	.	.	13,212	4,237	4,078	419
NAVAN,	187	3,971	25	.	19	8	.	4,210	1,591	882	173
NENAGH,	95	7,949	1,571	15	.	.	.	9,630	5,551	3,474	421
NEWCASTLE,	807	3,315	23	.	2	.	.	4,147	4,139	1,004	110
NEW ROSS,	977	16,095	10,472	1	26	22	2	27,595	7,518	7,192	831
NEWRY,	667	24,490	6	1	2	5	.	25,171	11,385	2,658	206
NEWTOWNARDS,	4,233	19,106	72	2	21	527	29	23,990	7,646	4,956	242
OLDCASTLE,	3	6,900	3	.	6	.	.	6,912	3,720	570	92
OMAGH,	1	22,670	8	2	61	1	.	22,743	8,569	3,211	56
OUGHTERARD	338	2,748	550	.	6	1	1	3,644	3,424	336	41
PARSONSTOWN,	212	8,571	7,340	5	216	8	3	16,355	6,358	4,271	801
PORTUMNA,	499	2,930	251	2	39	.	.	3,721	2,316	1,175	218
RATHDOWN,	436	2,298	164	.	.	.	1	2,899	1,501	516	133
RATHDRUM,	653	10,689	388	1	.	.	.	11,731	4,452	2,299	460
RATHKEALE,	1,152	3,954	428	.	3	.	.	5,537	2,864	1,197	263
ROSCOMMON,	69	3,614	4	1	164	.	.	3,852	3,564	970	119
ROSCREA,*	73	4,914	2,771	20	10	.	.	7,788	4,216	3,116	541
SCARRIFF,	142	1,927	102	3	67	.	1	2,242	2,369	572	112
SHILLELAGH,	60	10,306	439	.	.	.	.	10,805	3,772	2,320	277
SKIBBEREEN,	1,000	4,507	99	.	37	.	.	5,643	5,079	1,688	420
SKULL,	688	1,096	95	.	5	.	.	1,884	2,000	398	130
SLIGO,	177	6,042	126	3	171	1	1	6,521	6,423	1,126	388
STRABANE,	343	28,698	37	3	3	8	3	29,095	7,440	6,673	237
STRANORLAR,	29	8,703	1	.	.	.	.	8,733	4,159	1,606	94
STROKESTOWN,	31	3,355	1	.	268	.	.	3,655	4,473	520	87
SWINEFORD,	7	13,305	55	15	462	.	.	13,844	12,056	1,067	5
THOMASTOWN,	920	8,839	4,744	.	.	.	.	14,503	3,612	2,703	367
THURLES,	75	6,535	5,792	.	.	.	.	12,402	5,306	3,892	296
TIPPERARY,	408	5 577	82	.	4	.	1	6,072	5,934	1,258	322
TOBERCURRY,	7	6,425	7	.	3	.	.	6,442	5,484	583	36
TRALEE,	605	5,849	1,749	5	153	1	2	8,364	6,725	1,559	688
TRIM,	283	6,093	31	1	53	2	.	6,463	2,357	1,587	321
TUAM,	597	9,507	58	8	239	3	4	10,416	8,009	2,669	191
TULLA,	63	2,410	4	2	164	.	.	2,643	2,650	654	218
TULLAMORE,	43	9,306	5,695	1	36	.	1	15,082	5,477	3,743	585
URLINGFORD,*	189	4,164	3,587	.	.	.	.	7,940	2,662	2,036	155
WATERFORD,	445	10,777	381	.	.	.	.	11,603	3,881	2,211	983
WESTPORT,	70	6,359	85	2	1,056	1	3	7,576	7,525	752	74
WEXFORD,	919	8,969	8,841	6	24	1,758	7	20,524	4,701	3,915	945
YOUGHAL,	159	7,216	1,911	.	.	.	.	9,286	3,064	2,056	334
TOTAL,	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	6,355	671	1,562,463	796,939	300,123	41,733

* See note on page 19

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1887, THE VALUATION IN 1886, AND the POPULATION IN 1881—*continued*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1886.	Population in 1881.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips	Cabbage	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up* in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	£		
10	607	11	15	147	8,939	133	3,461	16,713	36,127	85,603	31,373	GRANARD.
2	540	436	4	117	11,653	90	3,263	2,149	34,139	38,983	33,404	INISHOWEN.
2	74	4	.	154	4,647	1,384	2,782	7,474	23,133	49,171	17,568	IRVINESTOWN.
20	500	93	19	143	6,670	1	5,685	25,463	43,816	77,352	30,034	KANTURK.
14	135	7	27	160	5,327	150	3,627	11,005	27,144	96,587	19,663	KELLS.
2	546	9	28	122	4,288	1	823	6,718	14,074	19,565	18,790	KENMARE.
2	22	3	.	135	5,684	1,508	8,193	738	19,067	44,223	19,877	KILKEEL.
13	336	7	8	260	6,985	.	5,271	13,312	39,552	99,923	28,733	KILKENNY.
1	138	11	7	100	2,683	12	312	8,172	12,443	25,396	11,839	KILLADYSERT.
1	157	21	2	24	3,512	3	644	3,159	10,044	20,409	10,156	KILLALA.
6	679	30	87	251	8,335	11	2,685	18,979	36,495	76,400	44,958	KILLARNEY.
9	147	4	.	39	2,752	.	1,508	1,354	9,757	33,252	10,798	KILMACTHOMAS.
28	360	7	.	127	5,561	.	1,170	27,866	38,578	136,970	32,610	KILMALLOCK.
11	470	13	11	308	8,676	13	1,731	16,769	32,591	52,804	35,095	KILRUSH.
33	119	36	3	23	6,104	.	4,216	3,421	23,422	60,044	21,930	KINSALE.
1	19	61	2	178	6,834	299	8,994	7,026	33,429	102,189	36,256	LARNE.
3	128	61	.	55	5,970	2,162	2,430	1,298	28,348	31,578	15,571	LETTERKENNY.
24	230	97	7	216	12,910	3,458	7,785	2,315	47,081	69,484	26,231	LIMAVADY.
106	567	5	58	334	10,150	2	3,381	26,717	47,285	197,285	75,051	LIMERICK.
46	180	541	16	762	15,969	3,679	13,365	7,973	60,745	176,164	55,618	LISBURN.
18	464	27	.	85	6,179	.	2,929	2,942	20,067	50,116	17,254	LISMORE.
1	59	3	2	166	5,496	1,175	1,044	13,679	27,077	58,030	20,844	LISNASKEA.
43	452	7	35	42	7,191	.	1,536	18,977	33,412	53,880	35,405	LISTOWEL.
18	546	129	.	328	15,647	1,512	8,920	368	55,807	163,585	59,611	LONDONDERRY.
5	390	13	16	220	6,825	13	2,473	13,790	29,303	60,675	28,514	LONGFORD.
18	322	11	527	64	7,143	1	2,863	14,217	29,662	76,305	25,237	LOUGHREA.
23	51	275	25	333	10,598	697	9,255	8,438	43,742	143,987	62,982	LURGAN.
14	424	587	170	92	9,462	.	3,277	12,383	33,248	63,909	29,452	MACROOM.
25	208	39	15	390	15,043	7,221	10,065	7,614	61,593	92,477	52,620	MAGHERAFELT.
53	379	216	3	93	7,847	.	6,914	11,315	35,980	106,606	27,717	MALLOW.
5	509	9	2	173	6,008	2	263	16,769	26,109	43,620	29,135	MANORHAMILTON.
21	120	76	7	111	10,742	.	6,171	4,808	40,997	94,390	27,833	MIDDLETON.
2	532	160	1	79	8,779	1,485	2,335	887	26,155	29,900	23,921	MILLFORD.
.	206	44	1	33	3,189	.	1,743	6,715	14,493	28,025	13,811	MILLSTREET.
16	275	1	.	123	4,874	2	2,012	9,269	20,312	49,104	16,764	MITCHELSTOWN.
6	381	25	17	104	6,974	78	807	12,671	25,513	39,498	26,006	MOHILL.
3	103	84	27	452	11,067	5,584	9,051	4,711	48,098	94,929	35,847	MONAGHAN.
6	216	14	248	140	5,773	.	1,032	9,115	20,820	40,410	17,915	MOUNTBELLEW.
33	259	30	37	126	14,912	.	7,152	18,465	60,953	102,867	34,606	MOUNTMELLICK.
43	349	8	162	279	8,018	1	2,734	21,713	41,087	156,418	33,423	MULLINGAR.
26	130	18	8	182	9,098	.	5,674	22,537	50,521	153,164	39,905	NAAS.
15	32	11	.	220	2,924	.	2,456	12,223	21,813	99,128	17,581	NAVAN
25	595	25	26	125	10,542	.	3,661	23,379	47,212	94,674	30,990	NENAGH.
11	697	5	84	42	6,042	4	1,002	25,276	36,471	63,137	30,233	NEWCASTLE.
36	615	25	.	157	16,374	.	9,847	4,948	58,764	104,571	37,338	NEW ROSS.
32	176	23	12	537	15,029	7,842	12,463	2,934	63,439	170,380	67,722	NEWRY.
20	126	489	32	470	13,981	3,483	13,640	722	55,816	141,208	42,921	NEWTOWNARDS.
6	228	2	2	183	5,103	286	2,487	8,960	23,748	62,751	20,182	OLDCASTLE.
4	494	39	20	398	12,791	4,641	7,202	6,922	54,299	95,173	43,766	OMAGH.
3	107	3	3	39	3,956	2	329	1,921	9,852	14,887	20,705	OUGHTERARD.
31	326	22	221	265	12,295	4	4,798	14,899	46,351	102,879	30,863	PARSONSTOWN.
14	208	11	143	48	4,133	1	896	9,009	17,760	35,388	12,210	PORTUMNA.
13	54	17	4	718	2,956	.	1,646	7,933	15,434	270,408	57,913	RATHDOWN.
15	218	5	13	201	7,658	.	7,240	17,632	44,261	128,549	32,403	RATHDRUM.
47	112	6	2	77	4,568	.	2,835	7,606	20,546	56,241	16,124	RATHKEALE.
4	112	1	169	82	5,021	.	1,118	11,061	21,052	64,413	20,402	ROSCOMMON.
30	361	17	57	128	8,466	.	2,415	13,696	32,365	91,492	21,796	ROSCREA.*
11	155	1	1	54	3,275	4	1,884	6,181	13,586	22,067	13,294	SCARRIFF.
20	321	7	21	88	6,826	2	6,923	9,141	33,697	50,245	15,988	SHILLELAGH.
7	390	74	6	124	7,788	1	3,448	4,324	21,704	46,898	32,280	SKIBBEREEN.
3	122	83	7	43	2,786	1	1,029	1,608	7,308	15,086	12,369	SKULL.
13	559	22	4	249	8,784	7	2,371	13,534	31,217	99,077	46,063	SLIGO.
14	349	66	2	292	13,073	5,033	8,282	1,544	59,027	100,234	37,316	STRABANE.
1	129	17	.	88	6,094	1,846	1,455	5,404	23,532	30,422	17,449	STRANORLAR.
1	80	2	18	95	5,276	.	479	11,871	21,181	50,809	21,734	STROKESTOWN.
3	611	20	8	105	13,875	23	1,760	5,952	35,454	40,988	53,714	SWINEFORD.
16	372	36	11	68	7,180	.	5,262	5,833	32,778	66,140	16,873	THOMASTOWN.
20	404	15	43	239	10,215	.	5,305	12,856	40,778	90,554	28,867	THURLES.
24	607	2	8	204	8,359	.	2,067	26,637	43,135	142,754	41,035	TIPPERARY.
3	274	8	3	176	6,562	.	1,019	6,303	20,326	40,799	25,721	TOBERCURRY.
26	1,119	19	50	106	10,292	16	2,612	24,855	46,139	87,524	50,578	TRALEE.
33	121	12	67	169	4,667	.	4,538	12,781	28,454	108,964	16,254	TRIM.
9	329	7	603	165	11,987	1	1,994	11,310	35,708	76,836	39,832	TUAM.
9	226	1	1	57	3,816	.	1,357	7,432	15,248	33,428	13,261	TULLA.
48	281	21	188	230	10,578	.	4,371	12,164	42,690	83,211	27,609	TULLAMORE.
15	280	6	21	82	5,207	.	3,742	6,696	28,785	49,155	11,866	URLINGFORD.*
47	366	20	.	167	7,675	.	3,848	6,065	29,211	153,788	55,189	WATERFORD.
1	395	49	19	120	8,965	7	143	7,408	24,099	44,380	40,974	WESTPORT.
69	312	21	3	357	10,323	.	7,554	6,782	45,133	108,334	38,745	WEXFORD.
34	258	23	1	75	5,845	.	2,125	2,295	19,551	59,800	20,011	YOUGHAL.
3,193	43,673	7,497	6,121	29,813	1,229,092	130,234	636,435	1,507,383	5,065,657	13,903,704†	5,174,836	TOTAL.

* See note on page 19.

† The slight difference between the Total Valuation by Counties and that by Unions is accounted for by the fact that the County and Union Ratings do not take effect at the same period of the year.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,*	1,251	92,115	79,442	19	33	.	.
ANTRIM,	6,286	179,452	877	15	190	3,086	451
ARDEE,	5,322	103,370	53,882	132	.	828	333
ARMAGH,	17,464	267,250	448	.	223	1,963	105
ATHLONE,	251	81,811	343	.	2,513	28	.
ATHY,	8,477	131,899	168,061	24	1,040	.	130
BAILIEBOROUGH,	101	51,093	.	.	.	10	.
BALLINA,	172	90,383	923	32	1,461	38	248
BALLINASLOE,	1,408	61,011	2,479	.	1,521	33	.
BALLINROBE,	14,641	59,048	2,010	48	1,181	18	8
BALLYCASTLE,	121	119,668	11,137	28	21	8,159	27
BALLYMAHON,	1,455	55,414	92	.	368	.	180
BALLYMENA,	1,118	264,381	.	42	65	309	46
BALLYMONEY,	68	228,288	17	18	44	95	12
BALLYSHANNON,	1,465	40,565	37	11	1,755	766	57
BALLYVAGHAN,	1,272	3,258	2,954	.	25	444	.
BALROTHERY,	25,350	97,131	21,036	16	725	.	85
BALTINGLASS,	802	93,534	3,891	.	36	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	6,945	195,075	16	10	50	149	63
BANDON,	8,051	102,478	12,320	24	168	.	
BANTRY,	9,030	28,741	156	.	29	12	12
BAWNBOY,	171	45,852	66	60	266	4	.
BELFAST,	5,866	65,378	16	.	7	299	107
BELMULLET,	28	50,916	2,710	.	2,582	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	2,217	50,427	75,042	128	147	.	.
BOYLE,	643	76,990	72	21	1,625	.	8
CAHERSIVEEN,	56	53,428	7	.	294	.	.
CALLAN,	28,945	61,215	10,594	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	13,337	139,980	45,076	.	14	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	3,595	70,635	5,970	39	26	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	113	48,328	14	.	710	21	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	7,766	74,797	655	9	.	.	.
CASHEL,	13,925	100,859	24,320	.	33	155	.
CASTLEBAR,	1,115	76,365	672	28	934	28	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	.	104,140	.	.	.	48	.
CASTLECOMER,	1,116	22,846	10,850	.	.	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	72	96,077	.	.	27	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	836	95,946	1,008	15	2,463	14	.
CASTLETOWN,	339	10,117	34	.	14	.	.
CAVAN,	2,510	101,822	188	52	697	16	.
CELBRIDGE,	11,546	59,187	2,666	.	33	56	510
CLAREMORRIS,	325	94,401	198	.	2,876	.	.
CLIFDEN,	.	21,847	2,499	42	4,667	14	.
CLOGHEEN,	20,614	76,646	420	24	198	.	.
CLOGHER,	1,862	173,448	39	.	60	42	.
CLONAKILTY,	18,461	60,472	32,217	.	43	.	.
CLONES,	7,683	53,652	85	56	902	14	.
CLONMEL,	14,340	49,673	837	32	22	.	.
COLERAINE,	756	281,198	27,740	.	119	911	144
COOKSTOWN,	8,435	128,878	146	120	1,622	130	74
COOTEHILL,	161	90,869	50	.	107	28	21
CORK,	5,556	237,490	28,426	21	36	90	192
CORROFIN,	2,864	7,625	353	.	254	.	.
CROOM,	7,736	27,324	1,177	.	12	.	.
DELVIN,	316	39,380	.	.	68	.	.
DINGLE,	115	31,646	1,207	11	996	13	.
DONEGAL,	653	50,905	1,140	.	1,677	181	.
DOWNPATRICK,	108,875	345,087	336	12	450	1,881	686
DROGHEDA,	4,427	106,490	46,794	.	26	222	91
DROMORE WEST,	3,571	66,349	6,804	36	224	7	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	20,170	49,538	10,008	.	.	161	607
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	10,690	44,838	365	.	17	.	40
DUNDALK,	6,302	178,595	95,309	36	439	377	72
DUNFANAGHY,	290	40,967	1,129	10	973	17	15
DUNGANNON,	4,611	144,360	19	.	1,597	195	36
DUNGARVAN,	5,113	72,753	5,226	.	14	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	9,748	46,198	33	.	179	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	3,859	45,593	435	.	28	12	.
EDENDERRY,	3,465	84,132	30,591	244	3,065	.	.
ENNIS,	2,712	28,443	455	13	1,074	98	.
ENNISCORTHY,	13,309	168,141	82,792	.	.	312	.
ENNISKILLEN,	1,199	78,440	91	78	1,290	80	.
ENNISTIMON,	1,381	13,785	132	.	3,048	56	29
FERMOY,	6,469	156,616	1,222	.	21	.	.
GALWAY,	5,685	47,350	10,280	66	2,227	.	1,633
GLENNAMADDY,	82	101,226	8	.	2,367	18	.
GLENTIES,	32	60,488	2,115	.	2,261	.	.
GLIN,	2,936	26,725	67	.	60	.	.
GOREY,	12,973	106,624	16,938	5	.	3,520	29
GORT,	10,459	30,304	11,222	36	519	9	160
GORTIN,	16	89,188	91	.	77	.	.

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* See note on page 19.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1887.

OF THE CROPS.

OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
26,026	23,820	4,620	330	1,693	56	390	.	9,837	12,044	ABBEYLEIX.*
36,832	16,409	851	84	327	2,427	9	55,900	21,583	22,118	ANTRIM.
16,658	31,228	3,251	257	1,477	723	53	166	9,904	9,004	ARDEE
55,686	35,169	2,620	101	1,011	1,950	90	67,855	30,158	24,412	ARMAGH.
24,542	21,811	6,055	114	3,218	130	2,395	.	3,954	23,806	ATHLONE.
14,022	55,215	4,197	208	941	332	191	.	17,535	22,003	ATHY.
14,866	3,151	74	20	758	13	4	29,076	5,371	8,866	BAILIEBOROUGH.
32,402	12,460	1,039	30	2,094	92	70	769	3,783	8,453	BALLINA.
17,812	24,315	5,690	417	3,780	80	4,167	.	2,887	29,865	BALLINASLOE.
25,645	14,916	2,112	79	2,061	37	419	25	5,482	10,511	BALLINROBE.
24,205	23,756	47		430	356	15	66,247	3,143	2,822	BALLYCASTLE.
15,866	6,325	1,881	42	1,163	175	41	181	3,668	22,004	BALLYMAHON.
51,750	9,652	594	21	318	296	.	113,621	24,213	18,749	BALLYMENA.
42,423	37,415	843	40	488	613	7	150,284	16,834	7,475	BALLYMONEY.
17,098	6,431	4,074	122	5,536	34	13	13,846	4,498	30,127	BALLYSHANNON.
2,637	2,087	1,293	.	346	.	8	.	196	3,193	BALLYVAGHAN.
17,132	9,193	3,096	479	304	225	32	.	7,308	10,976	BALROTHERY.
13,900	11,797	1,830	256	1,540	155	9	.	8,145	24,519	BALTINGLASS.
40,361	25,780	958	22	770	726	236	79,967	18,529	6,889	BANBRIDGE.
16,500	26,533	10,444	354	1,942	314	7	.	8,085	9,423	BANDON.
12,652	3,770	3,053	47	1,098	241	36	.	443	6,607	BANTRY.
23,947	2,225	388	118	2,458	198	9	410	2,223	22,073	BAWNBOY.
9,048	15,898	1,773	171	1,177	435	96	9,929	10,037	15,830	BELFAST.
19,014	2,646	18	13	918	3	.	56	621	2,478	BELMULLET.
8,690	15,863	3,627	111	1,005	241	332	.	4,934	5,656	BORRISOKANE.
35,966	5,739	2,174	71	3,426	56	31	428	1,917	35,038	BOYLE.
19,213	5,344	2,305	6	4,115	.	22	.	686	9,170	CAHERSIVEEN.
13,065	8,405	1,683	142	1,674	43	.	.	5,308	17,838	CALLAN.
33,486	18,666	5,694	750	3,260	88	268	.	15,652	25,625	CARLOW.
13,526	6,883	621	21	1,119	181	28	15,165	7,603	2,752	CARRICKMACROSS.
25,343	3,602	561	26	1,879	.	.	226	264	31,502	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
11,477	10,301	4,341	140	1,691	280	.	.	6,462	11,792	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
18,251	19,232	3,464	297	1,831	75	.	.	7,342	16,469	CASHEL.
30,214	11,631	481	98	4,201	48	74	2,956	2,351	13,358	CASTLEBAR.
29,180	12,680	278	56	858	35	94	69,148	12,047	4,263	CASTLEBLAYNEY
9,301	2,940	422	63	1,371	26	5	.	2,117	11,886	CASTLECOMER.
13,671	18,507	121	8	423	24	.	40,772	3,421	7,806	CASTLEDERG.
35,706	10,996	1,566	34	4,645	131	324	220	2,186	32,566	CASTLEREAGH.
5,672	949	133	12	1,099	35	5	.	31	4,901	CASTLETOWN.
44,251	5,248	2,532	58	3,370	63	124	27,841	7,229	45,423	CAVAN.
5,908	7,827	2,954	242	715	138	18	.	4,904	14,167	CELBRIDGE.
27,793	11,856	408	54	3,254	40	314	.	3,471	8,376	CLAREMORRIS.
17,208	2,297	699	30	1,839	12	17	.	162	4,724	CLIFDEN.
17,326	7,562	2,034	384	2,620	25	5	181	4,661	7,514	CLOGHEEN.
16,309	14,887	790	23	692	186	.	44,631	7,499	13,049	CLOGHER.
20,326	15,627	5,606	576	229	357	.	318	3,982	5,433	CLONAKILTY.
13,404	5,227	2,132	42	147	28	284	23,614	5,389	19,940	CLONES.
11,364	5,589	1,950	149	3,326	80	5	.	3,895	6,139	CLONMEL.
35,260	59,384	787	62	1,735	1,000	147	148,183	23,634	6,931	COLERAINE.
34,523	23,364	1,616	128	679	182	35	82,529	11,284	10,251	COOKSTOWN.
24,486	6,368	297	21	846	339	108	76,035	9,858	14,639	COOTEHILL.
34,471	48,251	31,135	654	3,652	2,109	87	.	13,071	18,016	CORK.
3,576	3,788	1,416	96	1,048	10	27	.	694	4,073	CORROFIN.
6,628	4,354	2,067	577	1,870	298	.	.	3,664	17,667	CROOM.
5,950	11,812	2,893	221	1,193	10	52	.	2,365	13,998	DELVIN.
15,944	4,196	1,269	30	2,001	78	71	22	2,635	8,675	DINGLE.
18,043	3,369	994	48	1,442	.	19	10,596	954	20,876	DONEGAL.
69,928	51,699	3,531	421	1,258	2,843	138	46,131	16,360	3,026	DOWNPATRICK.
12,660	28,139	3,037	228	566	603	32	321	10,365	12,452	DROGHEDA.
18,079	15,548	1,245	25	784	126	.	31	3,312	6,840	DROMORE WEST.
11,495	4,278	3,045	229	6,393	176	39	.	5,539	6,591	DUBLIN, NORTH.
5,375	1,639	1,728	42	4,887	16	.	.	3,990	11,672	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
50,981	40,044	2,518	320	1,027	985	32	21,834	14,075	4,799	DUNDALK.
12,645	6,753	85	.	1,142	235	.	9,347	1,119	254	DUNFANAGHY.
28,025	20,430	1,114	88	364	340	36	80,814	15,076	12,747	DUNGANNON.
20,350	5,366	2,794	94	1,221	15	30	.	3,695	5,007	DUNGARVAN.
13,588	6,886	1,671	40	964	757	15	72	2,401	10,001	DUNMANWAY.
4,715	6,102	1,197	30	50	.	12	.	2,216	17,680	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
11,841	16,568	5,624	246	563	140	1,448	.	8,255	21,899	EDENDERRY.
10,519	13,624	5,230	169	2,550	14	24	256	2,190	22,907	ENNIS.
32,344	40,113	7,669	195	2,953	83	5	.	25,823	9,158	ENNISCORTHY.
31,883	11,634	2,019	108	1,528	93	19	9,015	2,378	47,342	ENNISKILLEN.
19,127	5,828	3,992	25	4,579	6	2	103	1,693	27,670	ENNISTIMON.
16,660	25,428	3,090	405	1,479	195	6	265	12,880	6,149	FERMOY.
29,991	15,374	4,220	105	1,932	127	1,169	75	4,180	7,736	GALWAY.
22,323	15,309	621	17	3,443	122	798	13	1,917	8,417	GLENNAMADDY.
38,547	1,111	43	10	1,544	77	42	97	1,472	23,271	GLENTIES.
10,318	3,541	2,317	42	1,286	58	17	.	641	16,319	GLIN.
18,173	14,783	4,556	231	1,497	66	29	.	12,725	13,696	GOREY.
19,744	8,658	2,119	70	1,566	220	792	.	4,623	10,080	GORT.
10,791	11,227	22	.	1,210	240	32	25,912	4,225	6,398	GORTIN.

* See note on page 19

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	402	89,357	82	.	1,169	.	6
INISHOWEN,	397	171,913	20,032	19	4,797	63	33
IRVINESTOWN,	551	72,507	60	.	960	39	20
KANTURK,	11,026	60,917	494	.	156	14	
KELLS,	530	81,989	48	.	220	.	.
KENMARE,	80	22,703	.	12	954	.	.
KILKEEL,	9,216	66,194	401	24	.	.	.
KILKENNY,	19,707	53,523	45,974	.	.	7	.
KILLADYSERT,	3,596	5,720	41	.	385	.	.
KILLALA,	.	56,237	3,845	.	60	.	.
KILLARNEY,	1,755	72,687	369	.	360	.	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	482	44,875	1,972	.	.	48	.
KILMALLOCK,	7,971	55,152	249	6	.	.	.
KILRUSH,	5,892	22,000	594	10	4,350	414	.
KINSALE,	5,646	77,448	27,608	.	6	.	.
LARNE,	13,823	138,041	509	.	74	12,925	12
LETTERKENNY,	.	138,830	14	.	13	54	6
LIMAVADY,	1,761	273,490	6,707	26	1,066	3,787	51
LIMERICK,	3,044	72,528	3,642	23	500	24	.
LISBURN,	20,900	229,909	563	.	414	4,323	270
LISMORE,	2,634	85,235	633	48	182	.	.
LISNASKEA,	4,188	56,827	55	.	364	12	.
LISTOWEL,	4,352	66,960	4,881	12	1,293	116	.
LONDONDERRY,	1,028	451,046	564	.	12	2,123	155
LONGFORD,	839	62,496	296	9	1,519	.	.
LOUGHREA,	4,308	56,687	700	18	174	.	24
LURGAN,	21,327	144,977	6,752	60	371	1,523	116
MACROOM,	5,933	104,830	359	.	30	12	12
MAGHERAFELT,	10,703	176,226	179	20	929	227	72
MALLOW,	12,032	89,694	210	.	22	.	.
MANORHAMILTON,	255	39,806	.	.	1,203	.	.
MIDDLETON,	5,321	164,108	113,250	.	.	.	.
MILLFORD,	469	140,950	3,005	.	184	100	361
MILLSTREET,	2,509	30,627	15	.	34	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN,	6,634	60,870	365	.	27	.	.
MOHILL,	487	44,084	44	10	964	.	.
MONAGHAN,	3,133	157,884	179	30	85	441	27
MOUNTBELLEW,	1,051	53,499	126	.	230	.	.
MOUNTMELLICK,	2,125	132,232	134,725	52	232	.	10
MULLINGAR,	144	90,695	513	.	252	.	.
NAAS,	7,231	143,602	33,169	32	1,467	.	.
NAVAN,	2,170	56,163	444	.	285	120	.
NENAGH,	1,178	77,642	20,319	232	.	.	.
NEWCASTLE,	17,118	62,225	325	.	20	.	.
NEW ROSS,	12,798	155,178	120,250	12	267	204	21
NEWRY,	9,697	242,071	95	12	18	90	.
NEWTOWNARDS,	72,274	256,871	1,242	34	592	8,748	531
OLDCASTLE,	49	56,337	39	.	90	.	.
OMAGH,	14	253,462	104	24	558	10	.
OUGHTERARD,	3,822	22,521	3,999	.	56	18	18
PARSONSTOWN,	3,105	92,300	93,197	57	2,417	124	30
PORTUMNA,	9,375	29,743	2,934	18	513	.	.
RATHDOWN,	9,925	33,502	3,010	.	.	.	22
RATHDRUM,	12,464	144,338	5,977	14	.	.	.
RATHKEALE,	13,837	21,307	3,022	.	11	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	797	40,746	45	7	2,471	.	.
ROSCREA,*	1,191	74,637	43,546	244	94	.	.
SCARRIFF,	1,940	19,227	[illegible]	25	627	3	9
SHILLELAGH,	728	107,051	4,252	.	.	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	13,460	73,431	1,694	.	481	.	.
SKULL,	9,552	16,205	1,350	.	65	.	.
SLIGO,	2,531	77,031	1,913	42	1,689	14	15
STRABANE,	5,564	403,144	517	33	42	120	42
STRANORLAR,	538	102,146	9	.	.	.	.
STROKESTOWN,	371	36,600	24	.	3,123	.	.
SWINEFORD,	93	200,398	547	150	5,698	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	10,694	60,266	39,256	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	1,527	76,697	92,513	.	3	.	.
TIPPERARY,	5,444	59,363	1,198	.	54	.	11
TOBERCURRY,	126	84,621	91	.	34	.	.
TRALEE,	7,753	63,658	16,150	60	1,790	12	19
TRIM,	4,194	62,549	484	11	494	32	.
TUAM,	8,310	102,689	540	99	2,672	58	56
TULLA,	764	19,585	42	19	1,579	.	.
TULLAMORE,	670	106,369	78,271	12	569	.	9
URLINGFORD,*	2,781	40,410	44,117	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	7,054	113,522	5,278	.	.	.	.
WESTPORT,	978	87,636	1,310	17	9,470	7	36
WEXFORD,	11,550	102,022	86,637	72	258	10,999	84
YOUGHAL,	1,967	66,020	26,313	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	16,343	71,780	6,319

* See note on page 19

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1887—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.										
Other Crops.								Hay.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
27,352	9,419	2,095	94	4,345	76	98	3,275	6,580	22,766	GRANARD.
33,456	47,156	880	15	7,181	4,781	28	3,195	7,455	5,118	INISHOWEN.
16,918	11,824	2,228	14	811	36	.	37,410	5,617	19,391	IRVINESTOWN.
19,076	10,102	955	149	3,435	745	107	23	12,940	42,384	KANTURK.
20,454	12,831	2,321	71	1,276	45	108	2,902	7,144	17,072	KELLS.
15,741	3,550	471	6	4,018	76	56	24	1,537	6,754	KENMARE.
26,777	5,298	872	20	154	17	.	16,782	4,894	1,556	KILKEEL.
14,799	8,696	1,375	54	1,384	32	42	.	7,156	16,818	KILKENNY.
8,087	2,271	2,578	7	642	31	20	434	774	13,666	KILLADYSERT.
15,371	6,440	156	6	689	84	10	75	2,107	11,321	KILLALA.
26,933	6,455	754	35	4,159	297	601	161	6 772	27,087	KILLARNEY.
7 483	4,935	3,721	47	864	45	.	.	3,180	2,773	KILMACTHOMAS.
21,406	5,416	2,223	263	3,751	44	.	.	3,005	47,159	KILMALLOCK.
26,368	9,017	7,142	65	2,592	40	32	380	3,420	32,673	KILRUSH.
12,085	18,557	6,876	308	1,451	273	18	.	5,431	4,124	KINSALE.
25,961	15,702	262	4	172	488	10	6,572	18,773	14,097	LARNE
15,165	43,364	531	30	1,745	904	.	63,678	4 362	3,193	LETTERKENNY.
32,913	78,398	676	94	1,645	292	35	105,946	13,548	4,145	LIMAVADY.
26,857	15,524	9,561	676	5,595	33	406	61	6,561	45,679	LIMERICK.
54,898	45,105	2,671	141	1,270	3,928	131	48,017	25,881	15,328	LISBURN.
13,093	13,025	4,093	84	1,737	85	.	.	5,525	4,231	LISMORE.
18,478	8,368	2,480	8	493	27	11	20,710	2,274	26,250	LISNASKEA.
19,714	6,080	3,710	232	2,210	71	425	.	3,019	27,536	LISTOWEL.
37,809	147,410	2,408	61	7,690	589	.	48,933	13,635	590	LONDONDERRY.
20,005	6,696	1,159	54	2,267	156	207	325	4,427	28,105	LONGFORD.
23,778	11,912	2,124	106	2,715	96	2,993	25	* 5,271	22,533	LOUGHREA.
37,616	11,737	1,756	146	183	2,409	93	8,961	14,226	18,255	LURGAN.
35,855	17,952	4,300	117	3,807	3,794	903	.	6,561	22 838	MACROOM.
45,303	18,459	396	264	1,534	270	75	133,632	17,340	16,921	MAGHERAFELT.
17,696	15,166	4,859	362	1,976	1,427	10	.	13,205	12,401	MALLOW.
23,440	5,869	1,114	36	4,690	63	9	62	660	34,345	MANORHAMILTON.
19,628	36,945	20,074	107	636	585	40	.	9,434	4,968	MIDDLETON.
21,942	29,367	448	20	5,474	1,090	9	42,708	5,195	1,716	MILLFORD.
11,443	5,092	134	.	1,746	466	29	.	3,582	8,882	MILLSTREET
17,058	5,835	1,525	100	2,070	5	.	38	3,533	13,380	MITCHELSTOWN.
26,443	4,304	1,106	46	1,831	170	86	1,860	2,049	27,066	MOHILL.
21,923	25,527	2,924	19	909	630	136	76,297	18,374	9,992	MONAGHAN.
19,592	9,391	2,162	48	1,748	96	1,623	.	1,944	15,507	MOUNTBELLEW.
29,607	30,942	6,155	146	2,105	127	253	.	10790	21,139	MOUNTMELLICK.
18,453	22,554	5,119	430	3,257	89	1,300	19	4,790	30,094	MULLINGAR.
14,831	37,416	4,161	131	631	103	24	.	9,413	30,933	NAAS.
5,854	12 340	2,538	125	183	94	.	.	4,510	21,027	NAVAN.
27,509	17,795	4,109	185	3,304	185	123	.	5,523	33,212	NENAGH.
20,444	10,771	1,144	82	5,157	34	271	70	1,586	34,707	NEWCASTLE.
28,357	43,713	7,620	205	2,551	116	.	.	19,204	10,199	NEW ROSS.
52,654	20,967	1,968	252	1,232	163	60	108,904	21,367	4,479	NEWRY.
43,598	69,480	3,715	140	1,065	4,994	260	46,645	28,172	1,413	NEWTOWNARDS.
15,114	7,318	1,000	18	1,132	16	6	3,596	3,521	12,481	OLDCASTLE.
32,674	41,884	751	26	3,411	282	120	117,826	13,866	13,933	OMAGH.
16,630	3,141	470	26	524	24	.	62	520	3,348	OUGHTERARD.
23,842	17,329	5,674	175	1,784	164	878	106	7,647	21,522	PARSONSTOWN.
9,494	8,718	2,023	75	1,876	75	779	23	1,873	14,229	PORTUMNA.
7,675	4,582	1,849	113	359	182	36	.	2,874	11,295	RATHDOWN.
16,949	16,955	3,778	150	1,191	37	117	.	11,394	20,890	RATHDRUM.
10,454	3,857	1,431	233	725	44	14	.	5,066	11,581	RATHKEALE.
15,410	6,894	1,203	20	1,021	8	358	.	1,344	19,614	ROSCOMMON.
18,961	22,397	5,335	163	2,675	93	520	.	4,253	20 662	ROSCREA *
11,514	5,274	1,259	128	1,550	11	7	92	4,561	9,502	SCARRIFF.
19,319	20,630	3,199	191	2,433	59	205	31	8,614	9,598	SHILLELAGH.
25,452	10,684	6,293	77	2,127	371	27	22	7,637	6,564	SKIBBEREEN.
8 468	2,068	1,683	30	658	670	48	22	1,727	2,037	SKULL.
35,768	13,839	6,192	106	6,663	110	28	162	6,467	32,176	SLIGO.
39,144	113,288	4,096	136	4,834	580	14	133,658	14,041	2,830	STRABANE.
19,487	24,452	1,386	15	1,899	125	.	51,770	2,830	14,670	STRANORLAR.
17,564	3,395	697	10	382	20	140	.	983	24,631	STROKESTOWN.
59,931	11,360	69	26	4,466	82	41	478	4 866	14,598	SWINEFORD.
18,604	10,489	2,141	108	1,011	284	55	.	7,087	8,215	THOMASTOWN.
26,283	22,754	2,710	158	3,103	150	249	.	9,499	20,221	THURLES.
22,774	7,041	3,078	84	4,358	10	39	.	3,401	39,411	TIPPERARY.
31,980	6,254	319	15	2,477	15	21	.	2,951	9,550	TOBERCURRY.
25,129	8,917	5,463	200	4,780	95	302	296	4,715	36,911	TRALEE.
7,786	12,225	2,968	233	570	60	455	.	7,000	18,726	TRIM.
38,719	25,656	1,654	46	2,436	52	4,023	19	3,990	20,642	TUAM.
10,325	5,565	2,336	24	2,058	4	2	.	2,160	9,567	TULLA.
17,398	21,739	5,365	263	2,550	152	670	.	7,980	18,662	TULLAMORE.
11,774	8,854	567	66	863	31	84	.	6,227	6,767	URLINGFORD.*
15,996	15,459	11,270	433	1,824	85	.	.	6,051	8,524	WATERFORD.
38,085	8,837	1,086	8	5,980	292	94	161	364	12,770	WESTPORT.
21,248	24,806	9,686	411	1,962	107	12	.	15,023	10,728	WEXFORD.
13,383	6,772	2,836	90	600	121	6	.	3,671	2,822	YOUGHAL.
3,569,402	2,719,151	454,887	21,232	325,130	57,979	35,554	2,416,941	1,136,583	2,462,602	TOTAL.

* See note on page 19.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887.														
			Corn, Beans, and Pease.							Other Crops.							Total extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM:	1878	20,766	3,602	81,821	1,018	2	58	2,200	88,701	45,814	11,331	584	2,887	60,616	12,217	84,972	246,586
	1879	20,659	4,919	77,181	1,219	4	37	2,274	85,634	45,746	11,650	714	2,744	60,854	15,191	82,752	244,431
	1880	20,567	3,962	77,257	991	21	60	2,083	84,374	44,811	10,728	529	2,647	58,715	18,333	82,658	244,060
	1881	20,801	4,442	76,445	1,353	2	37	2,195	84,779	46,027	9,471	523	2,521	58,542	17,662	87,347	248,330
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1882	20,660	4,504	77,847	1,101	10	21	2,638	86,121	44,974	9,365	263	2,325	56,927	13,340	87,443	243,831
	1883	20,612	2,939	75,610	1,006	3	51	2,606	82,417	44,235	10,004	379	2,028	56,646	12,463	86,151	237,677
	1884	20,504	1,685	73,439	908	5	29	2,334	78,400	42,984	10,131	241	2,007	55,363	10,851	83,322	227,936
	1885	20,480	1,998	73,567	1,164	1	28	1,915	78,673	43,651	9,791	254	2,139	55,835	11,999	86,911	233,418
	1886	20,465	2,342	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,831	77,304	44,630	10,165	211	2,027	57,033	14,608	88,712	237,657
	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,098	6	41	2,214	76,810	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534
ARMAGH:	1878	19,372	6,629	62,611	267	12	48	321	69,888	26,142	9,126	511	3,449	41,228	9,073	46,984	167,173
	1879	19,146	7,900	58,294	394	3	28	469	67,088	29,279	8,659	704	3,379	42,021	11,473	47,601	168,183
	1880	19,010	6,481	58,030	219	6	20	429	65,185	27,348	8,027	468	2,448	38,291	15,885	43,875	163,236
	1881	19,013	7,161	58,165	338	7	29	505	66,205	28,150	7,739	641	2,434	38,964	16,012	45,172	166,353
Area, 313,086 Acres.	1882	18,840	6,789	57,767	136	1	38	552	65,283	26,087	7,669	387	2,188	36,331	12,212	47,238	161,064
	1883	18,691	3,933	57,952	94	3	14	728	62,724	27,056	8,147	393	1,759	37,357	11,057	46,242	159,380
	1884	18,686	2,327	55,897	84	5	42	622	58,977	26,807	8,747	275	1,977	37,806	10,854	46,989	154,626
	1885	18,701	2,933	53,529	65	8	37	540	57,112	26,505	8,363	396	2,168	37,432	11,790	47,867	154,201
	1886	18,744	3,502	52,620	94	5	41	236	56,498	27,511	7,716	382	2,170	37,779	13,346	48,060	155,683
	1887	18,596	2,623	54,231	74	.	45	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	525	2,186	37,617	12,737	51,963	159,709
CARLOW:	1878	4,775	3,035	20,256	6,670	5	1	3	29,970	9,627	5,495	930	1,480	17,532	.	32,556	80,058
	1879	4,722	3,333	18,749	6,806	4	1	.	28,893	10,081	5,258	1,073	1,403	17,815	.	32,141	78,849
	1880	4,669	3,479	20,598	5,608	5	.	6	29,691	9,300	5,288	880	1,394	16,862	.	31,256	77,809
	1881	4,663	3,409	20,209	5,395	4	.	5	29,022	9,856	4,972	863	967	16,658	.	31,275	76,955
Area, 221,294 Acres.	1882	4,682	3,223	21,836	5,381	6	4	4	30,454	9,780	4,923	691	1,232	16,626	.	32,248	79,328
	1883	4,602	1,444	21,340	5,833	.	.	2	28,619	9,607	5,101	699	1,233	16,720	.	31,294	76,633
	1884	4,565	1,003	21,555	4,783	.	3	1	27,345	9,500	5,058	627	1,240	16,425	.	30,628	74,398
	1885	4,561	920	20,496	5,077	2	.	.	26,495	9,096	4,714	654	1,182	15,646	.	31,185	73,326
	1886	4,573	1,049	21,313	5,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	759	1,327	16,422	1	31,368	75,224
	1887	4,579	899	22,090	4,391		1	.	27,381	9,490	4,776	716	1,294	16,276	.	33,108	76,757
CAVAN:	1878	19,262	344	48,768	43	10	51	4	49,220	26,961	3,955	599	2,219	33,734	6,453	63,706	153,113
	1879	19,206	429	46,729	41	14	41	9	47,263	27,170	3,632	666	1,936	33,404	7,459	60,688	148,814
	1880	19,080	346	47,360	77	14	43	6	47,846	25,362	2,980	374	2,084	30,800	9,726	56,780	145,152
	1881	19,213	379	46,836	28	16	34	13	47,326	26,355	2,915	469	1,675	31,414	8,807	60,683	148,230
Area, 467,011 Acres.	1882	19,131	492	45,327	23	3	19	4	45,868	26,952	2,568	327	2,276	32,143	6,574	58,153	142,738
	1883	19,055	300	45,391	14	6	38	5	45,754	25,351	2,999	389	2,386	31,125	5,152	60,785	142,816
	1884	18,868	173	42,367	16	3	25	8	42,592	26,410	2,720	279	2,529	31,938	4,437	61,495	140,462
	1885	18,811	133	41,957	24	1	35	2	42,152	26,275	2,717	331	2,364	31,687	6,385	62,586	142,810
	1886	18,912	259	41,434	68	8	74	8	41,851	27,362	2,639	345	2,358	32,704	8,460	64,302	147,317
	1887	18,996	217	38,450	16	8	67	5	38,763	26,132	2,683	346	2,785	31,786	8,190	68,992	147,731
CLARE:	1878	17,052	3,196	15,908	1,721	6	760	263	21,854	27,134	6,267	1,611	2,460	37,672	217	84,643	144,386
	1879	16,998	3,200	14,087	1,932	17	679	369	20,284	25,970	5,985	2,270	2,032	36,257	160	81,498	138,199
	1880	17,045	3,045	16,852	1,359	10	472	282	22,020	26,074	6,024	1,730	2,276	36,104	74	83,104	141,302
	1881	17,016	2,597	16,215	1,397	4	515	414	21,142	25,681	5,654	2,009	1,853	35,197	61	85,236	141,636
Area, 768,265 Acres.	1882	17,016	2,597	16,215	1,397	4	515	414	21,142	25,681	5,654	2,009	1,853	35,197	61	85,236	141,636
	1883	16,821	2,383	16,106	1,293	8	649	546	20,985	24,639	6,076	1,977	2,337	35,029	58	82,101	138,173
	1884	16,683	1,710	15,899	1,116	14	654	350	19,243	26,400	6,034	2,004	2,574	37,012	65	90,587	146,847
	1885	16,630	1,577	15,549	873	11	702	174	18,886	24,936	5,977	2,283	2,675	35,871	74	90,333	145,164
	1886	16,660	1,783	14,720	585	4	1,197	128	18,417	24,262	6,031	2,644	2,424	35,361	147	92,567	146,492
	1887	16,685	1,744	14,104	516	5	1,280	66	17,739	23,221	5,466	2,388	3,056	34,131	42	93,309	145,221
CORK:	1878	32,305	24,018	101,385	24,078	16	166	26	149,689	67,967	36,131	7,014	9,939	121,051	522	154,175	425,437
	1879	32,236	24,382	91,157	27,080	36	143	25	142,823	64,927	34,101	7,933	9,247	116,208	685	157,050	416,766
	1880	32,033	21,781	100,769	20,660	46	97	15	143,367	65,664	32,244	6,507	8,300	112,803	965	153,943	411,078
	1881	32,390	24,597	101,938	22,013	14	232	21	148,810	68,709	33,764	7,681	7,573	117,747	561	164,307	431,445
Area, 1,888,921 Acres.	1882	32,202	20,801	105,405	20,471	6	148	26	146,857	66,422	32,993	6,648	7,461	113,524	224	161,281	421,886
	1883	31,912	14,251	104,970	19,701	14	143	43	139,122	64,545	33,101	6,427	6,887	110,960	80	156,104	406,266
	1884	31,834	11,345	102,317	18,619	10	129	24	132,474	63,876	32,484	6,678	7,376	110,414	47	156,505	399,440
	1885	31,965	11,082	101,258	19,179	64	142	12	131,737	63,414	32,524	6,994	8,317	111,249	55	162,730	405,761
	1886	31,961	9,873	104,972	18,528	11	192	26	133,102	64,089	32,063	7,018	8,225	111,345	55	171,578	416,080
	1887	31,990	8,594	105,764	15,384	2	105	27	129,876	64,221	30,961	7,758	8,821	111,761	41	183,466	422,144
DONEGAL:	1878	30,380	551	98,286	2,244	9	577	344	101,961	46,300	18,104	601	3,864	68,869	10,310	56,011	237,151
	1879	30,256	553	97,362	2,630	6	435	356	101,342	47,734	16,700	975	3,474	68,883	11,037	53,768	235,030
	1880	30,217	561	93,361	2,076	4	588	184	96,777	47,089	15,741	648	3,526	67,004	14,391	51,425	229,597
	1881	30,643	671	93,989	2,080	11	640	456	97,849	48,666	14,797	739	3,604	67,806	11,844	53,989	231,488
Area, 1,190,269 Acres.	1882	30,529	890	95,301	1,691	16	811	595	99,304	48,549	15,048	480	4,032	68,109	7,846	55,441	230,700
	1883	30,191	458	96,165	1,398	30	643	412	99,106	45,719	16,346	557	3,568	66,210	4,749	51,766	221,831
	1884	30,124	254	93,913	1,624	23	654	287	96,755	44,569	16,375	578	3,688	65,210	5,250	53,029	220,244
	1885	30,001	268	91,637	1,576	44	727	290	94,542	44,734	16,477	627	3,927	65,765	8,809	54,057	223,173
	1886	30,062	307	88,260	1,668	8	790	236	91,269	45,375	16,800	605	4,287	67,067	10,771	57,603	226,710
	1887	30,130	546	91,306	1,807	6	904	240	94,809	44,997	17,410	729	4,777	67,913	10,202	62,993	235,917
DOWN:	1878	26,028	20,901	114,236	352	3	207	1,110	136,809	49,987	19,431	1,322	5,030	75,790	23,451	72,186	308,236
	1879	25,939	23,146	107,148	455	5	167	1,031	131,947	50,655	18,811	1,566	4,517	75,549	25,228	67,613	300,337
	1880	25,918	23,613	106,554	467	7	113	815	130,569	48,225	17,436	1,305	3,447	70,413	31,454	64,815	297,251
	1881	25,632	22,365	106,094	635	14	109	957	130,174	51,668	16,813	1,280	3,524	73,285	28,089	70,035	301,533
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1882	25,362	22,182	108,395	381	5	88	1,075	132,126	49,640	17,298	847	3,360	71,145	23,026	73,071	299,368
	1883	25,353	16,336	107,391	367	7	60	1,184	125,345	48,603	18,790	949	3,079	71,421	19,928	69,377	286,071
	1884	25,165	14,386	106,656	420	9	114	1,022	122,587	48,414	18,904	809	3,419	71,546	19,197	66,338	279,668
	1885	25,112	13,918	105,743	331	1	102	941	121,051	48,464	18,363	1,231	3,967	72,025	22,287	69,080	284,443
	1886	24,986	14,694	102,983	407	10	110	719	118,923	47,884	18,663	937	4,159	71,643	25,063	70,754	286,383
	1887	25,044	14,126	103,358	402	13	95	808	118,802	48,525	19,936	1,203	4,206	73,870	25,264	75,246	293,182

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
DUBLIN:	1878	6,223	6,921	14,456	2,449	22	109	164	24,121	10,063	2,288	790	3,256	16,337	-	45,838	86,296
	1879	6,195	6,403	13,030	3,242	24	85	80	22,864	10,092	2,291	767	3,207	16,357	-	47,112	86,333
	1880	6,125	6,095	14,572	2,416	3	43	66	23,195	10,140	2,382	659	3,423	16,604	-	48,638	88,437
	1881	6,155	5,599	14,212	2,168	3	33	78	22,093	9,831	2,045	652	3,194	15,722	-	50,909	86,724
	1882	6,061	6,840	14,086	2,018	28	43	66	23,081	9,289	2,454	661	3,112	15,516	-	47,164	85,761
Area, 226,695 Acres.	1883	6,073	4,274	13,994	2,044	6	43	73	20,434	9,374	2,664	709	3,097	15,844	-	43,758	80,036
	1884	6,060	3,935	13,610	1,952	3	20	40	19,570	8,991	2,357	703	3,139	15,190	1	43,654	78,415
	1885	6,092	3,876	12,849	1,738	11	43	62	18,569	8,591	2,132	755	3,153	14,631	-	45,394	78,594
	1886	6,128	3,536	13,350	1,737	1	43	77	19,244	8,604	2,447	744	3,184	14,979	-	45,924	80,147
	1887	6,099	3,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	19,377	8,962	2,365	853	3,175	15,355	-	46,522	81,254
FERMANAGH:	1878	13,186	346	24,403	17	9	218	48	25,041	16,276	3,445	780	1,028	21,529	2,991	56,683	106,244
	1879	13,089	505	24,376	24	30	206	44	25,185	16,856	3,189	886	855	21,786	2,749	55,622	105,342
	1880	12,973	553	23,962	30	26	179	30	24,780	16,101	2,968	726	853	20,648	3,490	55,704	104,622
	1881	13,052	579	23,252	50	22	174	49	24,126	16,353	3,097	753	1,035	21,238	3,323	57,752	106,439
	1882	12,877	857	22,429	31	6	152	51	23,526	16,584	3,070	554	1,008	21,216	2,746	58,037	105,525
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1883	12,861	780	21,516	34	6	151	22	22,509	15,443	3,070	623	975	20,111	2,248	56,334	101,202
	1884	12,770	480	20,490	7	4	150	52	21,197	15,133	2,769	535	957	19,394	1,839	55,312	97,742
	1885	12,705	497	21,159	11	9	179	23	21,878	15,144	2,867	570	1,093	19,674	2,198	58,392	102,142
	1886	12,818	586	20,833	21	11	257	35	21,743	15,569	2,842	553	937	19,901	3,061	58,995	103,700
	1887	12,781	722	20,136	19	10	223	16	21,126	15,425	2,772	554	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,374	107,347
GALWAY:	1878	34,910	4,417	53,224	6,379	68	1,608	42	65,738	50,624	14,045	2,612	6,298	73,579	83	75,336	214,735
	1879	34,544	4,326	50,820	6,721	30	1,341	55	63,293	49,265	12,963	2,730	5,969	70,927	85	77,856	212,161
	1880	34,489	4,090	52,920	6,052	15	998	34	64,109	48,746	12,206	2,085	5,439	68,476	62	78,605	211,252
	1881	35,112	3,544	54,552	5,324	13	1,140	201	64,774	50,533	12,307	2,121	4,945	69,906	45	85,345	220,070
	1882	34,332	3,561	51,396	5,184	14	919	159	61,235	47,305	12,090	1,598	5,583	66,576	18	80,950	208,779
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1883	33,999	2,526	52,299	4,959	17	996	194	60,991	47,010	12,840	1,538	6,036	67,424	11	81,682	210,108
	1884	33,626	1,951	49,522	4,947	19	1,186	117	57,742	45,307	12,912	1,460	5,935	65,614	32	79,338	202,726
	1885	33,850	1,970	50,631	4,934	16	1,436	124	59,111	45,505	13,307	1,752	6,052	66,617	32	86,385	212,145
	1886	33,749	2,435	48,855	5,018	15	1,406	103	57,832	44,393	13,187	1,767	5,920	65,267	24	87,705	210,828
	1887	33,577	3,317	46,962	3,816	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,308	13,009	2,074	6,021	65,412	9	91,217	212,507
KERRY:	1878	17,651	1,035	26,173	4,273	57	768	26	32,332	29,989	6,734	1,978	5,187	43,888	209	84,051	160,480
	1879	17,840	1,380	25,078	5,164	46	744	28	32,440	29,135	6,441	2,251	4,849	42,676	178	83,074	158,368
	1880	17,669	893	25,830	4,916	28	489	5	32,161	30,276	5,177	1,792	4,665	42,210	95	85,699	160,165
	1881	18,400	1,032	27,543	4,139	29	443	3	33,169	31,178	5,723	1,998	3,403	42,302	39	90,060	165,570
	1882	18,032	1,493	26,347	3,305	5	284	22	31,456	29,654	5,202	1,570	4,459	40,885	74	81,058	153,473
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1883	18,091	1,182	25,784	3,817	10	404	12	31,209	28,428	5,086	1,480	4,557	39,551	59	82,822	153,641
	1884	17,859	675	25,412	3,298	10	239	40	29,674	28,063	4,678	1,200	4,606	38,547	71	84,670	152,962
	1885	17,927	788	25,884	3,071	25	336	20	30,124	28,943	5,122	1,296	5,269	40,630	81	92,397	163,232
	1886	17,954	742	25,698	3,361	16	360	10	30,187	28,612	4,838	1,378	4,741	39,569	43	91,982	161,781
	1887	18,016	1,135	25,455	2,458	9	536	12	29,605	28,476	4,771	1,534	4,940	39,721	29	91,257	160,612
KILDARE:	1878	7,590	2,883	24,275	16,309	8	215	6	43,696	9,002	12,348	1,278	1,419	24,047	-	51,736	119,481
	1879	7,667	2,883	22,258	16,789	41	285	10	42,266	8,764	11,439	1,592	1,239	23,034	-	52,646	117,936
	1880	7,543	2,960	24,328	14,460	29	172	7	41,956	8,733	11,938	1,406	1,040	23,117	-	52,399	117,472
	1881	7,477	4,125	24,206	13,630	15	143	3	42,122	9,346	11,513	1,441	1,149	23,449	-	55,389	120,960
	1882	7,427	4,580	24,045	11,359	11	281	3	40,280	8,784	11,104	1,198	1,426	22,212	10	51,372	113,874
Area, 418,497 Acres.	1883	7,375	2,754	23,121	10,839	21	239	8	36,982	8,870	11,469	1,240	1,172	22,751	55	49,954	109,742
	1884	7,340	1,854	24,173	9,814	12	179	1	36,033	8,342	11,680	1,029	1,079	22,130	3	52,054	110,220
	1885	7,441	1,730	24,696	12,860	2	172	6	39,466	8,869	11,873	1,048	1,320	23,110	1	56,884	119,461
	1886	7,514	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	5	38,453	8,922	11,557	1,228	1,153	22,860	-	60,350	121,663
	1887	7,417	1,366	25,384	13,164	3	236	9	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409	-	59,345	122,916
KILKENNY:	1878	12,500	11,978	32,169	18,907	28	-	7	63,089	16,370	10,284	1,797	2,593	31,044	-	61,037	155,170
	1879	12,377	12,100	30,713	19,100	7	4	3	61,927	16,965	10,208	1,994	2,502	31,669	-	60,522	154,118
	1880	12,311	11,496	34,985	17,202	8	-	-	63,691	17,257	10,333	1,710	2,444	31,744	1	59,649	155,085
	1881	12,340	11,843	35,878	17,443	66		2	65,232	18,258	9,943	1,689	2,105	31,995	-	62,077	159,304
	1882	12,228	10,078	35,672	16,169	3	1	1	61,924	17,302	9,749	1,249	2,003	30,303	4	58,800	151,031
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1883	12,201	4,956	35,746	17,165	3	-	2	57,872	16,988	9,676	1,457	1,957	30,078	-	58,340	146,290
	1884	12,070	4,026	35,547	14,782	6	-	1	54,363	16,293	9,876	1,210	2,071	29,450	-	60,167	143,979
	1885	12,056	5,289	33,752	16,114	1	1	3	55,160	16,372	9,321	1,235	2,313	29,241	-	62,679	147,080
	1886	12,161	5,691	35,356	17,565	-	2	3	58,617	17,418	10,264	1,280	2,357	31,319	-	66,279	156,215
	1887	12,157	4,695	35,852	16,004	1	-	2	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561	2,548	31,638	-	67,246	155,438
KING'S:	1878	9,910	612	21,505	18,546	52	440	18	41,173	14,811	10,623	1,728	2,268	29,430	21	45,738	116,362
	1879	9,824	468	20,637	18,612	50	377	9	40,153	15,412	10,056	1,817	1,799	29,084	11	45,627	114,875
	1880	9,733	678	22,315	17,360	40	309	3	40,705	14,748	10,304	1,748	1,952	28,752	2	44,765	114,224
	1881	9,809	1,437	23,082	15,437	48	258	1	40,263	15,753	9,862	1,749	1,815	29,179	2	50,308	119,752
	1882	9,679	3,702	24,348	12,474	45	390	6	40,965	15,569	9,453	1,230	1,684	27,936	10	48,345	117,256
Area, 493,019 Acres.	1883	9,552	2,173	23,380	12,700	29	316	3	38,601	15,065	9,809	1,344	1,948	28,166	12	46,399	113,178
	1884	9,538	814	22,886	12,242	33	253	9	36,237	14,951	9,578	1,294	1,876	27,699	1	48,354	112,291
	1885	9,591	653	22,375	13,923	24	330	36	37,341	15,145	9,554	1,429	2,005	28,133	1	49,436	114,911
	1886	9,585	265	21,820	15,590	19	381	5	38,080	14,548	10,031	1,412	2,014	28,005	3	50,348	116,436
	1887	9,551	350	21,979	15,290	23	372	12	38,028	14,806	10,013	1,805	2,080	28,704	4	50,312	117,048
LEITRIM:	1878	14,218	118	13,310	15	10	350	1	13,804	19,630	894	214	1,925	22,663	210	46,450	83,127
	1879	14,291	210	11,997	43	6	243	2	12,501	18,974	1,077	395	1,659	22,105	155	45,140	79,901
	1880	14,183	188	13,078	8	-	170	3	13,447	18,592	867	179	1,871	21,509	113	46,463	81,532
	1881	14,257	306	13,750	17	3	170	2	14,248	19,323	943	254	1,274	21,794	177	46,338	82,557
	1882	14,203	195	13,682	19	6	152	1	14,055	18,651	1,027	244	1,659	21,581	107	49,094	84,837
Area, 376,212 Acres.	1883	14,055	124	13,625	16	1	111	3	13,882	17,392	1,359	239	1,807	20,817	55	49,262	84,016
	1884	14,041	78	12,780	19	3	170	4	13,054	17,930	1,238	232	2,321	21,721	54	51,866	86,695
	1885	13,959	57	12,462	13	6	191	2	12,731	17,764	1,282	177	1,989	21,212	59	50,110	84,112
	1886	14,033	53	12,312	9	2	379	2	12,757	17,451	1,355	249	1,841	20,896	110	48,991	82,754
	1887	13,930	63	12,587	9	2	286	2	12,949	17,407	1,480	243	1,957	21,087	117	48,853	83,006

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LIMERICK:	1878	14,539	8,713	22,398	3,185	2	78	9	34,385	23,145	6,034	1,742	2,654	33,585	14	106,696	174,680
	1879	14,519	8,889	19,484	3,552	4	56	9	31,994	21,554	6,088	1,981	2,613	32,236	8	108,818	173,056
	1880	14,349	7,805	22,183	3,065	13	25	5	33,096	22,026	5,945	1,538	2,524	32,033	5	111,640	176,774
	1881	14,310	7,017	22,308	2,969	12	15	5	32,326	24,175	5,605	1,537	2,510	33,827	11	114,304	180,468
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1882	14,310	7,017	22,308	2,969	12	15	5	32,326	24,175	5,605	1,537	2,510	33,827	11	114,304	180,468
	1883	14,100	3,119	23,831	2,239	3	29	3	29,227	22,693	5,118	1,075	2,594	31,480	7	112,825	173,539
	1884	14,062	1,892	22,480	1,586	.	28	5	25,991	22,095	4,914	1,048	2,656	30,713	6	112,769	169,479
	1885	14,011	2,788	21,456	1,602	6	25	5	25,882	21,597	4,670	1,141	2,934	30,342	9	118,846	175,079
	1886	14,200	2,729	22,184	1,535	.	19	1	26,468	22,070	4,782	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,506	175,978
	1887	14,182	3,404	21,179	986	1	15	.	25,585	21,862	5,373	1,524	3,159	31,918	6	117,647	175,156
LONDONDERRY:	1878	15,863	2,003	78,796	1,567	73	957	731	84,127	34,181	15,859	895	4,126	55,061	14,697	41,106	194,991
	1879	15,915	1,548	76,191	2,063	8	511	521	80,842	34,083	14,966	634	3,128	52,813	17,124	42,393	193,172
	1880	15,974	1,434	75,218	1,508	9	421	426	79,016	31,800	12,603	454	2,858	47,715	18,791	35,687	181,239
	1881	16,145	1,817	74,668	2,023	18	547	514	79,587	34,437	12,491	741	2,648	50,317	18,940	38,047	186,891
Area, 513,386 Acres.	1882	15,808	1,920	74,821	1,942	1	567	406	79,657	33,446	13,175	492	2,891	50,004	15,441	38,948	184,050
	1883	15,853	1,417	74,250	1,501	16	470	427	78,081	31,705	13,746	462	2,456	48,369	14,766	36,486	177,702
	1884	15,703	1,028	73,209	1,434	33	494	380	76,578	32,020	14,118	494	4,221	50,853	12,937	38,772	179,140
	1885	15,600	1,093	72,797	1,567	17	577	385	76,436	32,281	13,644	835	3,775	50,535	15,674	37,625	180,269
	1886	15,731	1,219	71,549	1,639	23	567	413	75,410	31,485	13,294	252	2,343	47,374	16,696	38,097	177,577
	1887	15,576	1,130	72,868	1,256	4	297	454	76,009	31,843	14,353	187	2,593	48,976	18,250	46,147	189,382
LONGFORD:	1878	8,058	703	18,788	30	10	357	3	19,891	12,646	3,008	422	1,311	17,387	282	36,108	73,668
	1879	8,049	873	18,172	51	13	245	1	19,355	13,137	2,934	659	1,018	17,748	282	37,808	74,893
	1880	7,997	530	18,152	75	28	182	6	18,973	12,272	2,749	485	1,301	16,807	414	36,555	72,749
	1881	7,904	307	18,670	29	15	181	8	19,210	13,102	2,621	490	1,308	17,521	236	37,899	74,866
Area, 257,221 Acres.	1882	7,952	313	18,102	40	7	152	9	18,623	12,484	2,457	399	1,362	16,702	114	36,030	71,469
	1883	7,936	132	18,489	28	7	180	1	18,837	12,026	3,110	479	1,473	17,088	77	35,461	71,463
	1884	7,860	56	16,160	35	5	102	29	16,387	11,846	2,562	285	1,479	16,172	57	34,881	67,497
	1885	7,867	48	15,998	67	.	156	27	16,296	11,475	2,609	370	1,417	15,871	72	35,783	68,022
	1886	7,875	131	14,999	22	6	178	26	15,362	11,788	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
	1887	7,920	116	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,380	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN:	1878	7,024	1,503	24,872	24,495	.	41	151	51,062	10,976	9,959	538	1,438	22,911	434	23,766	98,173
	1879	6,978	1,664	23,262	25,923	42	84	223	51,198	11,680	10,053	676	1,390	23,799	622	23,297	98,871
	1880	6,922	2,468	27,083	21,376	.	5	252	51,184	10,731	10,210	566	1,162	22,669	1,501	22,153	97,507
	1881	6,765	3,382	26,544	20,213	6	8	392	50,545	11,356	9,906	588	1,108	22,958	1,306	22,582	97,391
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1882	6,739	4,536	26,832	17,390	20	12	357	49,147	11,574	10,118	492	936	23,120	903	23,445	96,614
	1883	6,605	2,972	27,990	14,594	.	5	515	46,076	11,431	10,253	555	1,159	23,398	853	22,913	93,240
	1884	6,649	1,592	27,831	14,574	8	1	335	44,341	11,526	11,227	506	1,315	24,574	798	22,821	92,529
	1885	6,663	1,389	27,984	14,508	2	65	158	44,106	11,123	9,550	497	1,224	22,394	878	24,168	91,546
	1886	6,620	1,036	26,380	14,903	20	17	162	42,518	10,895	9,154	480	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
	1887	6,592	728	27,185	13,271	15	36	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,365	22,511	607	25,079	89,644
MAYO:	1878	35,017	1,553	68,240	1,313	6	1,897	35	73,044	60,060	10,827	455	4,039	75,381	669	43,153	192,247
	1879	35,135	1,978	65,293	1,498	3	1,793	48	70,613	58,017	9,742	666	3,436	71,861	760	43,116	186,383
	1880	35,060	1,778	62,698	1,342	15	1,628	37	67,498	56,491	8,902	426	3,374	69,193	827	43,360	180,878
	1881	35,628	1,046	62,830	1,303	31	1,866	35	67,111	56,723	8,427	563	3,298	69,011	482	42,739	179,343
Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1882	35,419	1,083	61,127	1,043	26	1,898	49	65,226	54,593	7,961	385	3,577	66,516	286	43,370	175,398
	1883	34,816	871	59,075	1,301	11	1,580	48	62,886	52,881	9,281	396	4,167	66,725	171	43,612	173,394
	1884	34,366	765	55,838	1,053	2	1,536	16	59,210	50,576	9,231	223	4,352	64,382	88	46,920	170,600
	1885	34,119	856	54,971	844	39	1,857	11	58,578	50,906	8,428	303	4,531	64,168	112	51,528	174,386
	1886	34,321	892	56,061	947	4	2,203	12	60,199	51,423	8,625	356	4,404	64,808	162	50,936	176,105
	1887	34,065	1,096	54,166	979	27	2,402	25	58,688	50,138	8,210	432	4,008	62,788	245	51,954	173,675
MEATH:	1878	10,214	2,870	31,786	1,832	11	108	36	36,693	11,864	7,127	1,245	2,237	22,473	63	73,619	132,848
	1879	10,218	3,266	28,425	2,181	14	137	21	34,044	12,069	6,757	1,395	2,036	22,257	104	79,518	135,923
	1880	10,237	3,554	31,756	1,544	14	87	26	36,981	11,498	6,715	1,234	1,771	21,218	230	79,740	138,169
	1881	10,335	3,119	32,099	1,844	8	90	18	37,178	12,711	7,043	1,446	1,926	23,126	137	85,893	146,334
Area, 578,247 Acres.	1882	10,232	2,783	31,202	1,442	17	83	25	35,552	12,069	6,727	1,081	2,026	21,903	59	82,583	140,097
	1883	10,200	1,718	31,281	1,256	9	82	12	34,358	12,133	7,435	1,414	1,902	22,954	77	77,297	134,686
	1884	10,115	1,149	28,742	1,036	3	79	24	31,033	12,168	6,562	1,125	2,015	21,870	37	76,878	129,818
	1885	10,136	1,073	28,832	787	8	75	19	30,789	11,694	6,070	1,085	1,870	20,719	80	83,332	134,920
	1886	10,176	1,105	29,114	792	.	78	23	31,112	11,900	6,327	961	1,834	21,022	126	85,618	137,878
	1887	10,134	970	27,410	933	1	102	24	29,440	11,851	6,328	1,082	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
MONAGHAN:	1878	17,372	909	59,004	2,843	38	79	49	62,422	21,128	9,301	666	1,539	32,634	11,197	34,768	141,021
	1879	17,368	1,107	55,361	2,807	54	100	56	59,485	21,328	8,378	884	1,519	32,111	13,900	31,880	137,376
	1880	17,209	945	53,460	2,286	36	60	47	56,834	19,452	7,573	627	1,209	28,861	16,659	28,741	131,095
	1881	17,100	1,049	55,964	2,130	30	69	69	59,311	21,328	7,877	738	1,127	31,070	15,688	32,154	138,223
Area, 318,806 Acres.	1882	16,972	1,239	53,967	1,560	20	49	35	56,870	21,321	7,362	470	1,063	30,416	12,848	31,484	131,118
	1883	16,933	794	52,573	1,154	20	61	64	54,666	19,649	7,640	686	1,195	29,170	10,416	31,103	125,355
	1884	16,907	437	52,698	807	7	57	55	54,061	20,526	7,588	479	1,296	29,889	9,829	32,814	126,593
	1885	16,875	386	49,218	937	9	71	58	50,679	20,367	7,448	490	1,538	29,843	11,154	33,640	125,316
	1886	16,801	446	49,563	1,256	3	72	39	51,379	20,847	7,426	570	1,298	30,141	14,084	34,693	130,297
	1887	16,857	594	49,506	660	7	69	28	50,864	21,534	7,539	511	1,668	31,252	14,619	38,378	135,113
QUEEN'S:	1878	10,001	1,132	18,891	29,831	15	9	.	49,878	15,011	13,468	2,116	1,699	32,294	.	55,991	138,163
	1879	9,841	1,390	19,339	27,346	22	19	.	48,116	15,301	12,724	2,173	1,388	31,586	.	57,064	136,766
	1880	9,744	2,716	22,374	23,716	52	19	1	48,878	15,447	12,539	2,095	1,427	31,508	.	55,921	136,307
	1881	9,727	4,419	23,614	21,326	25	20	31	49,435	16,656	11,745	2,149	1,318	31,898	.	53,496	134,831
Area, 424,854 Acres.	1882	9,649	7,664	24,684	19,698	7	9	.	52,062	17,135	12,790	1,933	1,455	33,313	7	55,630	141,012
	1883	9,512	3,127	23,604	19,747	23	9	24	46,534	16,953	12,572	2,098	1,502	33,125	1	60,877	140,537
	1884	9,599	639	24,467	17,639	4	1	5	42,755	15,888	12,077	1,582	1,234	30,781	.	56,081	129,617
	1885	9,520	444	22,781	19,813	5	6	.	43,049	15,306	11,866	1,425	1,102	29,699	.	57,811	130,559
	1886	9,585	457	22,741	20,128	7	32	5	43,370	15,709	11,808	1,453	994	29,959	.	63,147	136,476
	1887	9,502	332	23,383	19,311	5	23	1	43,055	15,849	12,463	1,587	1,267	31,166	.	60,387	134,608

Table 9.—Showing the Number of Holdings exceeding one Acre, and Extent of Land under Crops in each Year from 1878 to 1887, by Counties and Provinces—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887.														TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Corn, Beans, and Pease.							Other Crops.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Roscommon:	1878	20,023	1,255	28,579	496	11	708	6	31,055	29,218	4,676	452	2,384	36,730	121	60,998	128,904
	1879	19,953	1,131	25,494	620	3	598	4	27,850	28,877	4,374	651	1,929	35,831	164	61,346	125,186
	1880	19,835	771	28,152	431	38	382	2	29,776	28,551	4,573	431	2,236	35,791	102	67,329	132,998
	1881	19,792	452	28,329	270	6	241	4	29,302	28,901	4,543	599	1,770	35,813	82	68,367	133,564
	1882	19,666	637	27,639	195	4	470	33	28,978	28,459	5,141	625	2,531	36,756	50	64,239	130,023
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1883	19,545	351	26,735	100	5	443	1	27,635	25,977	5,266	679	2,174	34,096	17	66,211	127,959
	1884	19,475	133	26,246	118	4	429	1	26,931	26,178	5,236	482	2,222	34,118	6	69,371	130,426
	1885	19,454	195	25,743	94	5	586	1	26,624	26,498	4,931	440	2,375	34,244	3	68,384	129,255
	1886	19,350	264	24,139	205	8	960	1	25,577	25,511	4,832	558	2,263	33,164	13	72,883	131,637
	1887	19,347	188	23,611	161	2	934	7	24,903	25,518	4,632	713	2,555	33,418	3	68,521	126,845
Sligo:	1878	14,719	355	27,496	665	1	97	1	28,615	22,598	3,389	183	1,530	28,200	93	31,820	88,728
	1879	14,761	336	26,302	849	1	157	5	27,880	23,097	3,471	447	1,497	28,512	123	34,640	91,075
	1880	14,782	238	26,539	740	.	112	2	27,631	21,915	3,147	227	1,581	26,790	135	32,365	86,921
	1881	14,920	324	25,907	867	.	126	.	27,224	22,485	3,362	366	1,370	27,583	98	34,959	89,864
	1882	14,776	366	26,173	830	1	152	6	27,528	22,925	3,427	297	2,031	28,680	52	33,741	90,001
Area, 451,129 Acres.	1883	14,596	466	24,884	881	4	128	4	26,367	20,167	3,868	428	1,496	25,959	41	35,165	87,532
	1884	14,600	278	23,055	714	51	213	13	24,324	19,835	3,827	435	1,800	25,897	24	36,120	86,365
	1885	14,655	236	22,708	577	1	183	4	23,709	19,726	3,824	513	2,053	26,116	24	36,067	85,916
	1886	14,614	183	21,820	623	8	290	10	22,934	20,007	3,392	597	2,179	26,175	24	37,497	86,630
	1887	14,514	537	21,261	838	9	208	5	22,858	19,659	3,189	640	2,011	25,499	35	35,244	83,636
Tipperary:	1878	23,278	15,411	51,869	19,128	33	119	6	86,566	34,215	21,429	3,128	5,294	64,066	5	116,338	266,975
	1879	21,996	14,272	47,522	20,457	37	124	6	82,418	33,434	21,189	3,394	4,798	62,815	15	116,184	261,432
	1880	21,974	14,722	55,647	18,095	67	85	10	88,626	33,508	21,082	2,992	4,560	62,142	7	115,112	265,887
	1881	21,743	14,658	54,348	17,306	36	134	11	86,493	34,440	19,892	2,701	3,911	60,944	3	118,371	265,801
	1882	21,795	13,423	57,332	15,830	59	116	13	86,773	34,938	20,186	1,761	4,496	61,381	4	117,297	265,455
Area, 1,048,969 Acres.	1883	21,639	6,654	56,147	15,884	46	84	12	78,827	34,005	20,491	1,958	4,484	60,938	4	119,796	259,565
	1884	21,446	4,581	53,139	16,017	34	77	8	73,856	33,199	20,264	1,950	4,632	60,045	2	125,305	259,208
	1885	21,540	5,474	50,196	17,998	30	46	9	73,753	33,042	19,196	2,096	4,499	58,833	6	127,478	260,070
	1886	21,651	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	6	76,377	32,818	20,388	2,211	4,568	59,985	3	131,570	267,935
	1887	21,627	4,850	52,038	16,805	43	73	18	73,827	32,813	19,997	2,779	4,677	60,266	7	127,578	261,678
Tyrone:	1878	26,564	1,673	112,612	37	16	490	87	114,915	43,578	16,909	883	3,169	64,539	18,477	60,219	258,150
	1879	26,397	2,099	107,033	66	9	259	117	109,583	43,688	16,310	1,062	2,516	63,576	20,469	57,129	250,757
	1880	26,224	1,932	106,107	84	5	186	86	108,400	41,506	15,005	759	3,153	60,423	24,268	54,902	247,993
	1881	26,471	2,088	108,005	56	4	216	101	110,470	43,248	14,815	888	2,472	61,423	23,508	56,592	251,993
	1882	26,266	2,203	105,281	64	6	170	67	107,791	42,723	14,657	591	2,808	60,779	17,947	56,779	243,296
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1883	26,093	1,549	104,421	81	1	174	81	106,307	41,085	15,041	533	2,760	59,419	13,575	54,293	233,594
	1884	26,006	1,009	102,796	36	5	142	54	104,042	41,115	14,976	379	2,836	59,306	12,723	54,699	230,770
	1885	26,037	1,013	104,040	29	6	168	87	105,343	40,649	15,581	487	2,670	59,387	16,364	56,434	237,528
	1886	25,973	1,216	101,163	25	14	315	73	102,806	41,133	15,633	572	2,549	59,887	20,340	59,118	242,151
	1887	25,943	1,282	98,772	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,106	15,570	486	3,306	60,468	23,428	78,193	251,647
Waterford:	1878	8,156	13,439	25,001	1,499	2	151	1	40,093	14,385	7,440	2,263	2,460	26,548	.	23,926	90,567
	1879	8,115	11,384	25,062	2,431	.	85	6	38,968	14,240	7,309	2,349	2,283	26,181	.	22,166	87,325
	1880	8,116	9,679	28,478	1,480	8	52	.	39,697	13,718	7,111	1,994	2,061	24,884	1	20,200	84,782
	1881	8,155	8,553	30,043	1,345	.	29	4	39,974	14,452	6,936	2,042	1,810	25,238	5	20,979	86,196
	1882	8,071	5,969	31,362	940		27	10	38,328	14,447	6,829	1,822	1,934	25,032	.	20,116	83,476
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1883	8,027	2,625	31,861	1,366	.	26	5	35,883	13,857	6,923	1,901	1,864	24,545	1	20,075	80,504
	1884	7,919	1,903	30,714	1,039	2	45	2	33,705	14,041	6,815	1,840	1,887	24,583	.	21,937	80,225
	1885	7,955	2,053	30,278	1,170	.	21	7	33,529	14,318	6,666	1,828	2,232	25,044	1	22,845	81,419
	1886	7,971	1,326	32,795	1,308	3	28	1	35,461	14,361	6,171	1,618	2,288	24,438	.	24,069	83,968
	1887	7,847	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	35	3	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391		26,536	85,991
Westmeath:	1878	9,876	142	22,917	666	19	143	1	23,888	11,153	5,701	1,218	2,150	20,222	6	49,247	93,363
	1879	9,848	172	21,326	737	10	134	4	22,383	11,329	5,174	1,213	1,623	19,339	10	51,395	93,127
	1880	9,757	110	23,079	506	10	88	9	23,802	11,278	5,480	1,114	1,684	19,556	8	50,176	93,542
	1881	9,703	147	22,837	427	3	54	5	23,473	11,771	5,319	1,257	1,460	19,807	5	54,560	97,845
	1882	9,701	157	23,318	250	8	119	4	23,856	11,815	5,142	929	1,780	19,666	4	53,091	96,619
Area, 434,017 Acres.	1883	9,629	95	21,510	110	4	103	3	21,825	11,012	5,676	1,167	1,586	19,441	4	47,722	88,992
	1884	9,641	49	20,085	94	1	78	9	20,316	10,820	5,378	794	1,555	18,547	1	50,004	88,868
	1885	9,649	53	20,706	169	4	72		21,004	11,260	5,259	1,038	1,637	19,194	.	53,554	93,752
	1886	9,705	35	19,969	233	10	127	3	20,375	11,106	5,362	1,129	1,695	19,292	1	56,619	96,287
	1887	9,671	65	19,497	190	.	164	.	19,916	10,956	5,271	1,176	1,842	19,245	1	54,383	93,545
Wexford:	1878	14,858	7,815	44,884	51,662	22	58	3,075	107,516	22,708	18,229	3,325	2,947	47,209	3	61,916	216,644
	1879	14,637	7,535	40,012	51,329	1	23	4,359	103,259	22,461	17,123	3,465	2,826	46,169	1	59,893	209,322
	1880	14,642	7,516	43,545	46,747	4	22	5,277	103,111	21,862	18,426	2,930	2,584	45,802	1	57,926	206,840
	1881	14,800	7,933	45,766	45,151	8	34	5,505	104,397	22,451	17,818	3,144	2,479	45,892	2	59,695	209,986
	1882	14,634	7,363	47,497	41,028	6	67	4,575	100,536	21,687	17,769	2,909	2,600	44,965	7	58,589	204,097
Area, 575,700 Acres.	1883	14,581	5,827	46,085	40,725	3	18	4,147	96,805	21,229	18,605	2,976	2,244	45,054	6	57,334	199,199
	1884	14,381	4,442	49,580	35,549	14	20	2,873	92,478	22,097	18,864	3,154	2,376	46,485		60,096	199,059
	1885	14,434	5,137	48,188	37,087		30	2,217	92,659	22,359	17,957	2,911	2,758	45,985		62,556	201,200
	1886	14,454	4,541	50,381	35,033	43	11	2,503	92,512	21,857	18,888	2,848	2,374	45,967	.	64,064	202,543
	1887	14,527	3,927	50,736	28,730	8	50	2,086	85,587	21,981	17,892	2,900	2,539	45,312		64,079	194,978
Wicklow:	1878	7,276	3,979	24,771	1,517	9	3	4	30,283	11,149	5,886	1,189	1,390	19,614	.	61,031	118,976
	1879	7,200	3,983	22,365	2,025	4	12	7	28,396	11,121	5,573	1,167	1,356	19,217	.	59,891	107,504
	1880	7,197	3,289	24,629	1,176	4	.	3	29,101	10,164	5,687	817	1,100	17,768	.	58,260	105,129
	1881	7,262	3,397	25,209	1,192	1	1	5	29,805	11,374	5,237	777	1,072	18,460	.	59,168	107,433
	1882	7,231	3,367	25,544	890		1	5	29,807	10,909	4,867	637	1,291	17,674	.	57,575	105,056
Area, 499,594 Acres.	1883	7,136	2,205	24,575	1,042	.	.	3	27,825	11,207	5,217	718	1,170	18,312	.	55,423	101,560
	1884	7,025	1,255	25,403	699	4	.	8	27,369	11,055	4,851	611	1,222	17,739	.	58,991	104,099
	1885	7,092	1,096	25,508	831	11	.	3	27,449	11,283	4,901	687	1,306	18,177	.	58,291	103,917
	1886	7,159	814	25,344	945	1	23	2	27,129	10,347	5,304	511	1,261	17,423		60,390	104,942
	1887	7,111	874	24,998	673	1	4	1	26,551	10,855	5,193	836	1,304	18,188	2	59,557	104,296

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley	Bere	Rye.	Beans & Peas	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes	Turnips	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER:	1878	108,305	43,573	298,770	172,964	201	1,484	4,270	521,262	155,380	104,416	16,516	24,188	300,500	809	598,583	1,421,154
	1879	107,588	43,770	278,290	174,146	232	1,354	4,717	502,509	158,632	99,660	17,995	21,787	298,074	1,030	600,924	1,403,537
	1880	106,897	44,891	307,416	152,181	197	927	5,656	511,268	153,400	102,051	15,644	21,312	292,407	2,157	597,438	1,403,270
	1881	106,950	49,117	312,328	144,255	202	822	6,053	512,775	162,465	98,024	16,245	19,931	296,665	1,688	628,253	1,439,381
Area, 4,836,510 Acres.	1882	106,195	54,606	317,167	128,139	158	1,162	5,055	506,287	158,397	97,523	13,409	20,629	289,958	1,117	604,872	1,402,234
	1883	105,411	31,677	311,115	126,083	105	995	4,793	474,768	156,025	101,607	14,856	20,443	292,931	1,085	586,772	1,355,556
	1884	104,833	20,014	310,036	113,199	103	736	3,335	448,226	153,471	100,070	12,920	20,601	287,062	893	594,609	1,330,790
	1885	105,102	21,708	304,085	123,054	55	950	2,531	452,383	152,573	95,806	13,134	21,287	282,800	1,032	621,073	1,357,288
	1886	105,545	20,243	305,170	124,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	153,051	98,250	13,333	20,905	285,548	878	645,591	1,386,227
	1887	105,260	17,781	307,072	113,625	61	1,199	2,433	442,171	154,104	97,946	14,774	21,830	288,654	783	637,021	1,368,629
MUNSTER:	1878	112,181	65,812	242,734	53,884	116	2,042	331	364,919	196,835	84,035	17,946	27,994	326,810	967	569,829	1,262,525
	1879	111,704	63,507	222,390	60,616	140	1,831	443	348,927	189,270	81,113	20,178	25,822	316,383	1,046	568,790	1,235,146
	1880	111,186	57,925	249,763	49,574	168	1,220	317	358,967	191,262	77,883	16,633	24,398	310,176	1,147	569,698	1,239,988
	1881	112,014	58,454	252,380	49,159	95	1,368	458	361,914	198,626	77,591	17,968	21,060	315,245	700	593,257	1,271,116
Area, 5,934,682 Acres.	1882	111,470	51,300	258,936	44,915	86	1,105	490	356,832	195,312	76,469	15,347	22,718	309,846	374	579,292	1,246,344
	1883	110,590	30,214	258,702	44,300	81	1,335	621	335,253	188,167	76,795	14,818	22,723	302,503	209	574,523	1,212,488
	1884	109,742	22,106	249,491	41,675	70	1,172	429	314,943	187,674	75,189	14,720	23,731	301,314	211	591,693	1,208,161
	1885	110,023	23,761	244,621	43,893	126	1,272	227	313,901	186,250	74,155	15,638	25,926	301,969	226	614,629	1,230,725
	1886	110,405	20,910	253,397	43,591	61	1,881	172	320,012	186,162	74,273	16,176	25,089	301,700	250	630,272	1,252,234
	1887	110,337	20,817	250,238	37,389	68	2,046	138	310,696	184,888	73,299	18,006	27,025	303,218	125	636,763	1,250,802
ULSTER:	1878	188,810	36,958	680,492	7,888	172	2,680	4,894	733,084	312,367	107,461	6,841	27,331	454,000	108,866	516,635	1,812,585
	1879	187,975	42,203	649,675	9,699	133	1,782	4,877	708,369	316,539	102,297	8,093	24,068	450,997	124,630	499,446	1,783,442
	1880	187,172	38,827	641,362	7,688	128	1,670	4,106	693,781	301,694	93,066	5,890	22,250	422,900	152,997	474,567	1,744,245
	1881	188,070	40,551	643,438	8,698	124	1,855	5,161	699,827	316,242	90,015	6,722	21,030	434,009	143,873	501,771	1,779,480
Area, 5,322,321 Acres.	1882	186,745	41,076	641,135	6,929	68	1,915	5,423	696,546	312,276	90,432	4,411	21,951	429,070	111,480	506,594	1,743,690
	1883	185,642	28,511	635,469	5,649	92	1,662	5,526	676,909	298,848	95,783	4,971	20,226	419,828	94,354	494,537	1,685,628
	1884	184,753	21,765	621,476	5,336	94	1,707	4,814	655,189	297,981	96,328	4,069	22,927	421,305	87,917	492,670	1,657,081
	1885	184,402	22,234	613,647	5,724	96	1,924	4,241	647,866	298,070	95,251	5,221	23,641	422,183	106,659	506,592	1,683,300
	1886	184,492	24,366	600,229	6,454	89	2,758	3,287	637,183	301,849	95,400	4,377	22,128	423,754	126,429	520,334	1,707,700
	1887	184,323	23,380	599,138	5,366	66	2,137	4,247	634,334	300,917	98,358	4,851	24,890	429,016	128,967	574,245	1,766,562
CONNAUGHT:	1878	118,882	7,698	190,849	8,868	96	4,660	85	212,256	182,130	34,331	3,916	16,176	236,553	1,175	257,757	707,741
	1879	118,683	8,031	179,906	9,831	48	4,132	114	202,062	178,230	31,627	4,889	14,490	229,236	1,315	262,095	694,708
	1880	118,354	7,065	183,387	8,573	68	3,290	78	202,461	174,295	29,695	3,348	14,421	221,759	1,239	268,122	693,581
	1881	119,709	5,672	185,168	7,981	53	3,543	242	202,659	177,970	29,582	3,903	12,662	224,117	884	277,748	705,398
Area, 4,233,240 Acres.	1882	118,396	5,842	180,019	7,271	51	3,591	248	197,022	171,933	29,646	3,149	15,381	220,109	513	271,394	689,038
	1883	117,041	4,338	176,618	7,259	38	3,258	250	191,761	163,427	32,614	3,300	15,680	215,021	295	275,952	683,029
	1884	116,108	3,205	167,441	6,851	79	3,534	151	181,261	159,826	32,444	2,832	16,630	211,732	204	283,515	676,712
	1885	116,037	3,313	166,516	6,462	67	4,253	142	180,753	160,399	31,772	3,186	17,000	212,357	230	292,474	685,814
	1886	116,067	3,827	163,187	6,002	37	5,318	128	179,289	158,285	31,891	3,527	16,607	210,310	343	298,012	687,954
	1887	115,433	5,203	158,607	5,789	63	5,392	208	175,262	157,030	30,520	4,102	16,552	208,204	409	295,789	679,664

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887. Corn, Beans, and Pease. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere	Rye.	Beans & Peas	Total.	Other Crops. Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot	Other Green Crops	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL OF IRELAND	1878	528,178	154,041	1,412,845	243,604	585	10,866	9,580	1,831,521	846,712	330,243	45,219	95,689	1,317,863	111,817	1,942,804	5,204,005
	1879	525,950	157,511	1,330,261	254,292	553	9,099	10,151	1,761,867	842,671	314,697	51,155	86,167	1,294,690	128,021	1,937,255	5,121,833
	1880	523,609	148,708	1,381,928	218,016	561	7,107	10,157	1,766,477	820,651	302,695	41,515	82,381	1,247,242	157,540	1,909,825	5,081,084
	1881	526,743	153,794	1,393,312	210,093	474	7,588	11,914	1,777,175	855,303	295,212	44,838	74,683	1,270,036	147,145	2,001,029	5,195,375
Area, 20,326,753 Acres.	1882	522,812	152,824	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	11,216	1,756,737	837,918	294,070	36,316	80,679	1,248,983	113,484	1,962,152	5,081,336
	1883	518,684	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	11,190	1,678,691	806,467	306,799	37,945	79,072	1,230,283	95,943	1,931,784	4,936,701
	1884	515,436	67,090	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	8,729	1,599,619	798,952	304,031	34,541	83,889	1,221,413	89,225	1,962,487	4,872,744
	1885	515,564	71,017	1,328,869	179,133	344	8,399	7,141	1,594,903	797,292	296,984	37,179	87,854	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	4,957,127
	1886	516,499	69,346	1,321,983	181,593	298	10,576	6,703	1,590,694	799,347	299,823	37,415	84,720	1,221,312	127,900	2,094,209	5,034,115
	1887	515,353	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	7,026	1,562,463	796,939	300,123	41,733	90,297	1,229,092	130,284	2,143,818	5,065,657

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1878 to 1887.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ANTRIM, . .	1878	15·3	15·9	28·1	15·0	20·4	18·0	7·2	3·6	14·6	16·3	9·6	36·1	2·2
	1879	10·5	12·0	16·2	12·0	10·5	11·5	9·6	1·3	4·9	6·0	3·1	27·0	1·9
	1880	14·5	16·3	21·0	16·0	16·9	21·0	13·2	4·6	15·6	17·0	8·8	28·7	2·0
	1881	16·3	17·2	19·0	11·0	17·9	22·9	13·1	4·4	13·3	11·9	11·8	30·4	2·3
	1882	13·1	14·7	16·8	13·8	13·5	21·1	12·1	1·9	9·3	10·1	10·3	32·6	2·1
	1883	13·2	15·6	17·5	13·8	16·6	20·4	17·6	4·1	14·2	13·2	9·4	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·8	15·3	20·0	13·0	18·4	18·0	12·6	4·0	12·7	13·4	9·8	28·1	2·1
	1885	14·2	16·1	21·5	14·0	13·2	18·2	14·1	4·6	12·4	14·2	8·4	35·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	16·1	21·6	13·0	10·8	18·5	16·5	3·7	13·7	12·5	10·6	33·7	2·2
	1887	16·9	15·1	19·9	14·2	15·4	13·9	15·6	4·6	13·6	14·6	8·4	23·2	2·1
ARMAGH, . .	1878	16·0	12·5	14·2	12·3	15·0	12·8	6·0	4·0	11·0	11·6	8·1	30·3	2·4
	1879	12·0	10·7	9·2	10·0	8·5	14·4	10·0	0·9	3·8	6·2	6·6	23·6	1·9
	1880	13·4	12·7	14·4	16·2	13·6	15·6	10·8	3·7	12·1	13·4	8·8	23·8	2·1
	1881	14·3	12·4	10·8	15·3	14·9	17·8	17·3	4·5	10·9	10·6	8·3	29·6	2·0
	1882	11·5	10·9	12·7	20·0	11·8	16·4	11·9	1·9	8·2	8·2	5·4	28·1	2·1
	1883	10·1	11·2	10·5	14·0	9·6	18·7	10·7	4·3	12·1	13·6	9·4	30·6	2·0
	1884	11·6	10·9	11·2	11·0	10·8	14·1	12·1	3·6	8·7	9·7	9·3	23·0	2·0
	1885	15·3	11·3	14·1	12·0	11·8	12·0	10·8	4·4	6·9	9·4	8·3	24·1	2·0
	1886	14·3	12·3	14·0	13·0	16·9	15·4	26·0	3·1	11·1	9·8	6·8	26·2	2·1
	1887	12·2	9·3	13·8	.	11·6	7·1	12·9	4·6	6·9	9·3	7·0	13·5	1·8
CARLOW, . .	1878	16·8	14·6	14·2	16·4	18·0	10·0	10·0	3·8	13·9	13·5	7·6	.	2·2
	1879	13·1	13·9	14·1	16·0	16·0	.	.	1·6	6·9	8·2	4·8	.	1·8
	1880	12·9	13·8	14·7	14·4	.	9·0	10·0	4·8	14·9	12·9	7·5	.	1·7
	1881	15·2	15·5	17·6	12·3	.	18·0	10·0	3·9	15·7	15·2	9·1	.	1·8
	1882	12·5	14·5	14·9	15·8	14·0	20·0	10·0	3·3	12·7	12·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1883	15·3	14·3	14·2	.	.	16·0	5·0	4·7	14·2	13·7	7·9	.	1·9
	1884	16·2	15·7	17·7	.	19·7	12·0	.	5·0	13·2	14·8	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	14·1	14·4	16·5	10·0	.	.	.	4·0	13·3	13·7	9·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·4	14·5	15·5	14·0	14·0	13·3	10·0	4·1	15·2	15·3	10·6	36·0	2·0
	1887	14·6	8·5	9·9	.	14·0	.	.	4·6	5·3	9·0	6·1	.	1·5
CAVAN, . .	1878	17·1	12·2	15·6	15·4	13·2	17·0	10·0	2·9	13·8	14·7	9·9	31·0	2·4
	1879	9·9	9·4	11·6	10·0	9·6	9·8	10·0	0·7	3·8	4·8	4·6	23·0	1·9
	1880	13·1	12·1	12·8	12·0	16·7	18·0	11·0	2·4	13·6	15·7	10·8	24·6	2·1
	1881	10·9	12·7	13·2	10·4	14·5	15·3	11·0	3·5	12·7	13·8	9·0	34·6	2·0
	1882	13·0	10·6	13·4	11·0	13·1	7·7	15·0	1·8	10·7	11·6	9·9	25·8	2·2
	1883	13·8	11·8	16·4	14·2	14·2	17·3	12·0	4·3	15·3	14·5	10·7	29·7	2·2
	1884	14·6	11·8	16·2	15·0	13·8	17·0	10·5	3·2	11·4	11·9	8·4	28·4	2·2
	1885	13·2	11·2	13·8	17·0	22·3	17·0	.	3·4	10·8	12·4	9·4	30·1	2·1
	1886	15·0	11·4	14·4	16·5	13·4	14·6	12·0	3·1	13·6	12·8	12·0	28·8	2·3
	1887	13·4	8·0	15·0	14·4	16·0	14·5	9·0	4·3	6·4	10·5	6·2	13·4	1·7
CLARE, . .	1878	13·5	10·7	14·9	13·3	10·7	10·7	9·0	2·4	12·1	13·5	10·3	25·1	2·4
	1879	9·5	10·7	9·0	13·0	5·7	13·9	9·0	1·2	6·2	6·7	5·6	22·0	1·8
	1880	13·3	14·2	17·8	12·1	9·0	17·3	10·0	3·0	11·4	12·4	9·4	21·8	2·2
	1881	13·6	15·1	13·3	16·3	8·2	18·8	17·0	3·8	12·8	12·5	10·7	24·6	2·2
	1882	13·1	14·0	12·3	10·0	6·8	18·6	12·0	1·9	10·8	10·4	10·1	21·5	2·2
	1883	14·1	15·7	14·5	14·0	13·0	18·6	11·4	4·3	12·2	12·5	11·1	27·8	2·2
	1884	12·8	13·1	12·2	12·0	8·9	17·0	15·0	3·1	11·3	12·9	10·1	25·9	2·1
	1885	14·0	13·9	14·8	12·5	11·2	20·5	10·0	3·3	11·9	12·9	12·4	25·8	2·3
	1886	14·1	14·8	15·9	13·5	9·7	14·8	11·0	2·9	12·2	12·6	10·3	21·5	2·3
	1887	11·5	9·9	10·1	10·6	9·5	12·3	9·0	4·3	9·5	11·9	8·4	31·5	1·7
CORK, . . .	1878	13·4	11·2	14·0	17·1	14·5	10·0	9·8	1·5	12·7	15·8	9·1	32·4	2·3
	1879	10·4	12·4	10·8	11·1	10·8	14·5	10·7	1·6	8·1	9·8	6·6	30·3	1·8
	1880	16·4	16·0	18·8	16·5	13·3	15·8	13·8	4·9	14·3	16·3	9·4	33·6	1·9
	1881	14·4	14·9	15·0	16·1	12·6	14·3	12·4	3·9	11·8	14·3	8·6	33·1	1·8
	1882	13·6	15·0	15·4	15·3	9·9	12·8	14·5	2·9	12·3	13·8	9·5	30·7	2·0
	1883	13·5	15·2	16·0	14·1	13·7	16·7	10·8	4·7	12·9	15·1	8·5	32·6	2·0
	1884	14·7	14·0	16·6	15·6	14·7	15·8	10·6	4·1	10·2	13·1	8·3	29·0	1·7
	1885	14·6	14·9	16·1	14·0	11·7	15·8	12·6	4·1	11·9	14·8	8·2	30·9	1·9
	1886	12·2	14·1	14·6	14·2	11·1	16·0	12·8	3·4	11·7	13·9	8·3	26·0	1·9
	1887	15·4	12·8	15·7	22·5	12·7	14·2	12·0	4·5	8·1	13·3	6·8	17·6	1·6
DONEGAL, .	1878	16·7	13·6	12·9	11·6	9·4	17·4	7·0	3·9	16·5	18·9	10·7	28·4	2·1
	1879	14·8	10·7	9·8	7·3	5·7	22·9	4·0	1·7	7·4	8·5	6·3	24·5	1·9
	1880	16·4	12·9	13·3	12·8	6·3	21·2	8·0	4·0	14·9	14·9	10·5	28·0	2·1
	1881	14·6	11·9	11·1	10·3	9·8	20·1	9·6	3·9	14·1	15·2	10·3	25·4	1·9
	1882	14·0	11·1	11·7	10·4	7·8	16·2	11·5	2·3	11·7	11·4	7·9	26·1	1·9
	1883	13·9	11·9	11·7	10·8	8·5	18·4	6·9	3·8	15·5	13·5	9·2	30·9	2·0
	1884	13·9	12·7	12·1	7·9	9·3	20·0	10·3	3·6	14·9	13·0	10·5	33·8	2·0
	1885	14·5	11·8	10·3	11·3	8·8	18·5	9·0	4·2	14·1	15·1	10·0	34·6	2·0
	1886	15·2	13·7	13·4	10·6	9·7	17·7	11·7	3·5	17·6	16·2	11·6	30·4	2·0
	1887	16·7	12·1	15·8	10·3	11·4	14·5	8·6	4·4	16·4	16·8	10·4	27·7	2·0
DOWN, . . .	1878	15·7	13·1	14·7	10·0	12·1	15·6	13·0	4·1	13·0	13·3	9·9	32·4	2·0
	1879	10·5	11·2	9·0	14·0	7·4	9·7	6·6	0·8	2·6	4·3	4·3	21·9	1·6
	1880	15·7	14·1	15·4	11·6	13·8	22·7	15·6	4·8	13·9	13·8	7·5	24·6	1·6
	1881	14·8	13·3	13·0	13·7	10·1	21·9	14·5	4·3	10·5	9·0	10·1	32·0	1·9
	1882	13·1	12·4	14·6	15·6	14·3	21·4	11·9	2·6	11·1	10·2	9·0	30·7	1·9
	1883	13·0	12·6	14·8	12·6	14·3	18·5	14·2	4·8	12·6	11·9	8·6	31·3	1·8
	1884	14·3	13·0	15·2	14·0	14·2	18·3	14·1	4·3	11·1	11·0	8·8	27·5	1·8
	1885	15·8	13·2	16·8	15·0	13·5	18·1	16·3	4·8	10·6	11·2	9·2	28·7	1·9
	1886	14·5	13·4	15·0	15·0	12·6	17·7	13·6	3·4	12·2	11·6	12·5	27·4	2·0
	1887	15·9	11·8	17·0	11·7	12·6	16·0	12·7	5·2	10·2	10·8	8·3	11·6	1·7

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN,	1878	20·1	17·2	18·9	24·0	10·8	9·0	7·2	3·1	16·3	17·9	13·5	.	2·2
	1879	19·5	18·5	16·2	18·5	14·8	19·8	19·5	2·6	11·5	12·9	12·1	.	1·9
	1880	20·7	19·9	17·2	13·3	13·6	16·2	20·1	5·9	15·7	17·1	14·0	.	1·9
	1881	21·6	19·7	19·0	25·0	9·3	20·3	16·4	5·6	14·6	16·8	22·7	.	1·7
	1882	18·4	19·4	20·0	19·5	7·1	19·6	16·1	4·0	15·5	16·9	17·2	.	2·0
	1883	19·3	19·9	20·1	19·3	10·8	22·1	16·8	6·2	16·0	16·6	17·7	.	2·0
	1884	21·8	19·1	20·3	16·9	16·4	20·2	17·5	5·6	11·3	15·3	17·0	30·0	1·9
	1885	25·0	21·4	21·9	17·0	12·0	19·9	16·5	5·3	14·0	16·2	15·7	.	1·9
	1886	22·7	21·2	20·0	16·0	9·1	19·6	19·8	4·9	18·1	19·8	15·2	.	2·0
	1887	22·7	17·3	20·5	16·0	13·9	18·1	21·1	4·8	8·5	12·0	12·2	.	1·4
FERMANAGH,	1878	17·6	12·6	14·1	11·3	18·0	9·8	8·6	3·3	13·9	14·8	7·7	27·6	2·1
	1879	13·8	9·6	15·3	8·0	11·3	15·0	10·0	1·1	5·4	4·5	3·0	23·2	1·7
	1880	14·1	10·9	14·7	12·8	12·6	16·1	15·2	2·5	12·3	14·8	9·7	22·7	1·9
	1881	15·0	12·5	11·1	12·2	11·7	15·9	15·6	3·5	12·9	13·0	9·7	30·7	2·0
	1882	13·1	9·6	11·7	12·5	13·0	14·6	13·4	1·8	7·2	7·5	6·9	27·6	2·0
	1883	13·6	10·7	12·1	13·5	12·6	16·6	17·5	3·4	13·8	13·5	9·6	28·1	2·0
	1884	14·0	10·2	16·1	14·8	18·6	10·7	11·7	3·0	12·1	12·0	9·5	30·0	1·9
	1885	12·9	10·5	11·6	12·1	13·7	18·6	13·5	3·8	11·8	13·4	13·4	33·5	1·9
	1886	13·5	10·3	11·1	10·2	12·8	12·4	12·8	2·6	12·5	13·0	8·7	28·3	2·0
	1887	15·9	10·9	12·0	10·5	12·6	11·4	12·2	4·2	12·2	14·8	9·2	21·7	1·8
GALWAY,	1878	15·1	14·1	17·5	14·7	14·6	11·7	16·8	3·1	13·0	14·4	12·4	19·7	2·1
	1879	9·2	10·7	8·6	7·4	6·9	17·2	8·0	1·4	7·8	7·8	8·3	16·5	1·9
	1880	11·4	13·0	14·2	9·9	9·4	11·8	10·4	2·7	12·3	12·9	10·6	18·8	2·0
	1881	11·8	12·3	12·5	10·2	9·2	11·9	11·2	3·6	11·2	12·3	8·7	18·2	2·0
	1882	13·5	13·1	13·7	14·0	10·4	15·9	12·5	2·6	12·8	12·4	11·2	21·7	2·0
	1883	13·6	13·6	15·8	14·0	10·9	16·8	12·1	4·3	13·4	13·9	11·7	32·4	2·1
	1884	12·4	13·4	12·6	12·4	12·1	22·3	9·9	3·9	11·8	12·3	11·3	26·5	1·9
	1885	12·8	14·0	14·9	12·9	11·7	20·6	9·4	3·6	11·4	11·6	10·8	21·9	2·0
	1886	13·2	13·7	16·1	12·9	10·9	18·0	15·4	3·4	13·0	13·6	10·0	27·3	2·1
	1887	13·8	11·1	8·8	12·1	9·4	17·4	11·8	4·9	9·2	10·1	9·3	24·1	1·8
KERRY,	1878	16·0	10·9	16·6	18·5	13·8	16·3	13·0	2·0	11·1	12·7	8·0	17·2	2·0
	1879	13·4	11·7	13·4	8·3	9·4	13·0	13·0	1·5	7·9	8·1	7·7	21·3	1·6
	1880	16·0	13·6	15·7	13·1	10·9	15·3	11·0	3·4	11·5	12·9	7·8	23·7	1·9
	1881	16·1	12·7	17·0	16·0	13·5	9·5	12·0	3·4	10·3	12·6	7·5	23·7	1·8
	1882	16·3	13·2	15·6	14·6	9·8	10·0	6·0	2·9	7·9	8·6	6·9	23·9	1·9
	1883	17·1	13·8	17·0	9·6	10·2	10·4	4·0	3·8	10·9	12·5	7·1	24·5	2·0
	1884	15·0	12·2	15·2	12·4	10·7	14·0	9·9	3·6	12·8	14·8	7·2	23·3	1·9
	1885	19·7	13·5	20·2	14·7	10·7	15·4	17·8	3·6	10·5	12·1	6·8	18·8	1·9
	1886	16·3	12·5	15·3	12·2	11·8	24·0	12·0	3·4	10·9	12·2	7·9	14·8	1·9
	1887	14·2	12·0	9·2	10·6	10·7	14·3	9·5	4·4	7·6	9·8	5·5	17·3	1·5
KILDARE,	1878	17·3	15·3	17·0	17·8	19·5	14·0	6·3	3·0	17·1	16·5	9·0	.	2·1
	1879	14·5	15·9	15·4	15·0	13·7	14·0	14·0	1·6	10·5	10·9	6·4	.	1·8
	1880	15·7	17·5	15·2	16·6	14·5	21·0	16·4	3·9	17·3	15·9	8·8	.	2·0
	1881	17·5	16·5	18·9	17·7	13·2	17·0	12·0	3·8	14·6	13·8	9·1	.	1·9
	1882	16·6	16·9	16·4	12·5	15·1	.	12·0	3·0	14·1	12·5	7·4	30·0	2·2
	1883	14·9	17·2	17·2	16·2	16·4	17·6	16·0	4·1	16·1	14·4	10·8	29·7	2·0
	1884	15·7	15·8	16·4	16·0	14·4	.	12·0	3·7	12·0	13·0	7·1	23·0	1·6
	1885	16·4	15·2	16·9	14·0	16·2	14·0	12·0	3·2	15·1	13·4	9·5	24·0	1·9
	1886	18·7	16·6	18·6	16·3	12·9	18·0	10·0	3·1	17·0	15·6	10·8	.	2·0
	1887	15·7	12·2	13·0	20·0	13·1	18·0	17·5	3·0	7·4	8·4	4·3	.	1·5
KILKENNY,	1878	14·7	14·3	15·5	18·0	.	10·0	10·0	3·0	13·1	15·2	8·1	.	2·3
	1879	11·1	13·8	13·7	14·0	17·5	10·0	10·0	1·5	7·3	9·5	5·3	.	2·0
	1880	13·5	14·6	15·6	14·0	.	.		4·1	15·7	16·5	7·6	31·0	2·0
	1881	14·6	15·8	15·4	17·6	.	7·0	12·0	4·3	13·7	13·7	7·0		2·1
	1882	11·4	14·1	14·2	19·3	17·0	.	19·0	2·5	9·0	11·1	7·0	30·0	2·1
	1883	12·0	14·4	14·4	9·7	.	15·0	9·0	4·2	13·1	13·7	7·9	.	2·0
	1884	13·0	12·6	14·3	15·3	.	.	13·0	4·0	8·6	10·2	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	13·9	13·6	13·7	14·0	17·0	.	10·7	3·7	9·2	11·2	6·6	.	1·9
	1886	13·2	13·7	13·8		17·0	12·0	13·5	3·2	10·6	12·9	6·7	.	2·0
	1887	12·6	8·0	9·4	9·0	–	10·6	.	3·8	4·2	6·8	3·7	.	1·4
KING'S,	1878	19·1	15·3	18·5	17·1	14·7	14·0	14·0	3·1	17·8	17·8	13·2	19·8	2·2
	1879	12·6	13·0	14·2	13·2	11·2	14·0	.	1·5	5·8	7·2	5·5	5·6	1·9
	1880	16·7	14·7	15·1	15·8	12·8	12·7	.	3·4	16·4	15·2	10·2	21·5	1·9
	1881	17·2	15·3	15·9	12·9	11·0	15·0	.	4·1	13·3	11·3	9·4	18·5	2·0
	1882	16·5	15·6	15·1	15·5	14·1	15·0	11·7	3·2	13·8	11·8	9·5	13·8	2·1
	1883	14·8	16·0	16·4	17·9	13·8	14·0	9·0	4·2	15·9	13·6	11·9	29·3	2·1
	1884	16·9	16·3	18·4	13·8	14·3	15·8	11·4	3·7	11·6	13·4	8·6	30·0	1·9
	1885	17·2	14·7	17·0	14·0	12·9	13·9	10·8	3·5	12·4	12·4	9·1	25·0	2·0
	1886	15·8	15·9	17·5	15·6	13·8	18·8	15·0	3·8	15·2	14·9	10·2	27·0	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·6	13·8	14·0	12·9	15·5	9·7	3·4	5·3	9·2	7·1	26·5	1·6
LEITRIM,	1878	20·1	13·3	16·7	12·0	18·0	15·0	.	2·5	13·8	15·5	13·8	25·9	2·6
	1879	14·4	11·4	10·7	10·0	10·9	15·0	12·0	1·2	9·7	10·1	7·1	24·6	2·0
	1880	12·0	12·5	14·8	.	12·8	13·7	.	2·4	15·2	14·0	14·1	29·7	2·3
	1881	14·1	14·0	10·2	19·8	11·8	18·0	.	3·3	12·3	14·8	10·8	25·7	2·4
	1882	15·2	12·0	10·3	12·2	14·2	.	12·0	2·1	11·9	11·4	14·1	26·9	2·1
	1883	13·7	13·1	19·2	15·0	14·8	16·0	9·0	3·8	14·6	15·1	11·1	29·2	2·2
	1884	13·8	12·0	12·1	11·8	11·3	14·0	9·0	2·8	11·8	12·8	10·7	33·5	2·2
	1885	14·5	11·5	12·7	10·2	12·3	14·0	.	3·7	11·0	11·4	11·3	32·8	2·3
	1886	13·7	11·2	11·7	12·5	13·2		12·0	2·8	11·7	13·0	10·7	30·1	2·4
	1887	13·7	11·7	10·9	10·5	12·8	16·5	.	4·9	9·7	14·0	8·5	22·5	2·1

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK,	1878	13·3	11·5	13·7	16·0	14·6	10·0	9·8	1·6	12·8	13·7	9·5	20·5	2·6
	1879	11·5	12·9	14·0	12·0	8·7	12·0	10·0	1·5	7·3	7·3	7·1	33·5	1·9
	1880	15·7	16·7	17·6	15·9	14·3	25·8	9·0	4·6	14·0	15·0	11·9	29·6	2·2
	1881	13·4	15·4	16·3	16·8	13·9	10·5	10·0	4·7	12·0	12·6	11·3	30·5	2·2
	1882	11·7	14·3	14·4	14·2	11·9	10·0	10·0	2·4	10·5	10·5	8·8	29·6	2·2
	1883	13·1	15·3	14·5	15·0	13·7	8·0	9·0	4·7	13·1	12·4	9·7	33·1	2·2
	1884	13·0	13·4	10·8	.	9·8	6·7	9·0	4·6	8·9	9·9	9·3	28·5	2·1
	1885	16·3	16·3	13·7	14·5	11·5	17·0	15·0	4·1	12·7	13·7	10·3	30·8	2·4
	1886	15·4	16·6	15·0	.	11·7	.	9·0	3·3	12·8	13·5	9·8	19·0	2·4
	1887	15·9	11·9	8·4	6·0	9·6	.	.	4·4	7·3	9·3	8·7	18·3	1·6
LONDONDERRY,	1878	15·7	13·9	22·8	19·6	17·2	14·1	15·3	5·4	15·0	17·8	11·1	31·1	2·3
	1879	10·4	11·7	15·6	19·1	10·8	19·4	14·5	1·4	5·8	5·7	4·4	24·1	2·1
	1880	14·8	15·5	22·8	18·1	10·7	19·8	16·7	4·5	15·8	14·5	11·1	27·5	1·9
	1881	15·5	15·2	22·9	16·8	8·6	21·8	13·5	5·1	15·9	14·7	10·2	33·1	2·1
	1882	12·7	12·4	15·1	12·0	8·0	17·5	10·3	2·1	11·2	11·4	7·9	30·9	2·5
	1883	13·5	14·3	21·8	11·0	10·5	21·4	7·9	5·4	15·7	16·9	8·9	30·9	2·1
	1884	13·5	13·8	20·4	13·8	10·8	19·5	11·4	3·9	15·7	16·6	10·8	30·6	2·0
	1885	15·8	15·2	22·6	13·9	13·7	20·2	11·2	4·3	11·3	15·1	12·0	27·8	2·2
	1886	15·3	15·5	18·6	14·1	11·2	17·2	11·7	3·9	17·3	16·1	12·5	29·9	2·1
	1887	12·1	13·2	21·7	14·7	7·0	11·9	9·8	4·3	15·3	11·9	11·0	24·1	2·0
LONGFORD,	1878	13·7	14·2	16·5	14·0	15·6	15·0	19·0	3·0	12·5	13·4	13·8	32·3	2·5
	1879	9·7	10·6	10·9	12·2	8·5	.	15·0	1·2	4·9	6·2	5·6	20·4	1·9
	1880	16·5	15·3	13·7	13·0	11·3	13·0	14·8	2·3	13·1	12·5	13·2	25·1	2·1
	1881	18·7	16·4	16·5	11·3	16·0	16·3	8·0	4·4	11·5	12·2	8·9	33·1	2·0
	1882	15·9	12·1	11·1	14·6	10·8	15·5	5·0	2·3	9·1	9·5	10·0	34·0	2·3
	1883	14·4	13·4	14·6	9·6	11·8	22·0	.	3·6	11·1	11·3	10·4	32·4	2·1
	1884	14·6	13·7	15·7	11·8	11·0	16·9	11·9	3·6	9·8	11·1	9·5	24·1	2·3
	1885	15·3	12·0	13·9	.	11·3	17·6	12·2	3·1	9·0	10·3	7·7	31·9	1·9
	1886	11·4	11·9	14·0	10·8	11·8	15·3	12·1	3·1	9·3	11·3	8·3	31·7	2·4
	1887	20·5	10·8	12·4	9·0	12·2	.	11·8	4·4	7·1	8·9	6·4	25·7	1·8
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, CO. OF TOWN.	1878	18·1	12·4	15·8	.	20·0	18·9	14·1	3·3	13·5	15·1	10·6	30·5	1·9
	1879	14·2	12·9	11·8	13·0	18·2	13·8	10·0	1·1	6·8	8·6	6·6	23·0	1·8
	1880	17·0	14·2	15·2	.	11·4	21·6	15·3	4·9	15·6	14·3	8·7	27·9	1·7
	1881	18·0	14·7	14·2	21·7	11·0	22·4	14·7	4·8	13·9	12·0	11·0	30·4	1·9
	1882	17·8	15·7	14·6	17·7	10·5	23·0	14·4	3·0	15·2	13·0	10·6	35·1	2·0
	1883	18·8	15·0	16·7	.	11·4	20·9	14·1	5·2	17·5	16·2	10·2	32·5	1·9
	1884	15·6	14·7	16·0	13·1	14·0	11·9	17·1	4·2	11·3	12·5	7·9	18·9	1·7
	1885	17·1	13·4	17·1	13·0	14·3	17·4	19·1	4·6	10·0	12·0	10·0	21·6	1·8
	1886	14·7	13·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·6	12·5	3·3	15·0	14·2	9·8	27·3	2·0
	1887	17·3	11·7	13·7	11·2	12·9	8·7	6·7	5·8	0·0	10·1	5·4	11·8	1·7
MAYO,	1878	16·5	14·3	17·9	17·7	11·4	12·0	10·0	3·0	14·3	16·1	14·0	28·2	2·2
	1879	9·9	10·9	14·4	16·6	7·2	12·0	6·2	1·4	8·5	9·5	8·9	24·2	1·7
	1880	13·1	13·3	14·3	14·0	8·1	13·5	9·9	2·4	12·0	14·2	11·3	22·1	2·0
	1881	13·6	13·2	13·6	13·1	9·3	10·5	10·9	3·7	12·3	13·9	11·1	24·2	2·0
	1882	14·7	12·7	13·0	13·0	12·0	10·6	6·4	1·8	11·6	11·9	11·0	23·8	2·1
	1883	12·0	13·3	13·0	15·4	9·7	14·6	9·6	3·9	12·4	12·9	10·7	23·6	2·0
	1884	12·8	14·1	15·9	15·0	9·3	20·0	13·6	3·5	11·8	12·3	9·9	20·5	2·1
	1885	13·2	13·4	13·0	12·7	15·0	17·5	11·6	3·4	11·0	12·8	10·6	30·0	2·1
	1886	14·0	13·7	13·9	10·5	12·6	14·0	12·6	3·3	12·3	14·1	10·2	24·3	2·2
	1887	15·6	13·2	13·4	9·7	10·1	12·3	14·7	4·9	9·7	12·9	8·3	19·1	2·1
MEATH,	1878	17·3	14·1	18·5	18·2	15·9	7·1	9·3	2·7	15·4	16·4	11·2	39·7	2·1
	1879	15·5	14·7	15·5	18·2	10·8	9·4	6·3	1·2	9·0	9·6	7·5	27·2	1·8
	1880	16·3	16·2	16·6	13·1	14·8	15·5	16·7	3·6	17·7	16·4	12·5	34·8	1·8
	1881	18·9	16·4	17·2	17·5	14·6	13·0	16·8	3·6	14·1	14·6	14·0	35·8	1·8
	1882	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·5	13·2	17·5	12·1	2·2	15·3	14·8	10·6	27·8	2·0
	1883	16·7	16·0	21·1	14·0	15·4	18·0	12·6	4·1	17·6	14·8	12·5	30·8	1·9
	1884	16·8	16·9	18·1	14·0	15·9	11·2	10·6	3·6	14·8	15·6	13·8	29·9	1·9
	1885	17·2	15·4	16·6	15·0	12·6	16·0	16·8	3·8	13·7	15·2	10·9	29·7	1·8
	1886	17·2	15·0	16·0	.	11·9	13·1	15·0	3·2	16·1	15·9	15·3	29·5	1·9
	1887	16·0	12·1	16·0	11·0	12·6	16·4	11·6	4·4	10·5	11·8	9·0	18·8	1·5
MONAGHAN,	1878	16·4	11·5	16·0	14·6	16·5	15·5	8·5	2·8	13·3	13·5	6·0	30·1	2·2
	1879	12·5	8·9	10·0	11·0	8·1	15·7	10·0	0·7	3·1	4·4	5·8	23·8	1·8
	1880	14·1	10·2	12·6	13·8	16·7	21·7	9·8	2·6	11·3	11·5	7·0	24·1	1·8
	1881	14·5	10·4	10·9	10·9	12·5	12·8	10·2	3·1	10·0	10·2	5·8	29·8	1·9
	1882	12·9	9·9	12·1	9·1	13·1	21·2	11·7	1·6	7·7	8·1	5·2	25·9	2·0
	1883	14·0	10·6	13·8	12·5	11·2	17·4	11·7	3·4	11·1	10·1	7·2	23·5	1·8
	1884	13·2	9·7	12·7	12·9	11·7	13·3	13·0	2·9	9·7	10·4	6·5	26·2	2·0
	1885	13·6	9·7	11·8	12·0	12·4	12·9	11·4	3·8	8·8	10·6	7·9	32·5	2·3
	1886	13·1	10·4	10·6	12·0	10·6	18·1	12·5	2·8	10·7	11·0	6·8	26·5	2·0
	1887	15·1	7·3	9·9	13·6	12·5	19·9	13·0	3·2	6·7	9·7	5·6	12·5	1·8
QUEEN'S,	1878	18·3	15·1	16·5	17·6	16·1	.	.	3·2	16·5	17·6	13·1	.	2·1
	1879	13·8	14·1	13·9	11·0	9·5	.	.	2·1	7·2	8·4	6·0	.	1·7
	1880	15·8	15·4	15·6	15·8	13·1	.	8·0	5·1	16·2	14·2	10·3	.	1·8
	1881	18·1	16·6	17·0	17·1	17·8	20·1	13·6	5·1	14·8	14·5	10·5	.	1·8
	1882	14·9	14·8	14·6	14·6	17·9	.	.	3·5	13·5	13·2	7·8	24·0	1·9
	1883	15·2	15·5	14·9	15·1	14·2	16·0	12·0	5·4	14·8	14·1	10·5	45·0	2·0
	1884	15·2	16·4	17·0	15·0	16·0	8·4	.	5·2	12·0	13·6	8·2	.	1·8
	1885	14·9	15·2	15·9	14·0	11·0	.	.	4·4	14·4	14·6	11·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·9	16·7	16·9	13·0	11·2	18·0	.	4·6	14·4	13·4	12·1	.	2·1
	1887	15·6	12·1	14·1	14·2	10·7	.	10·0	4·4	6·3	9·2	7·1	.	1·3

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Cabbage.	Flax	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ROSCOMMON, .	1878	16·6	13·6	19·5	17·5	14·7	13·0	.	3·0	13·6	13·7	12·6	29·6	2·4
	1879	11·5	11·2	12·5	13·0	10·2	19·0	12·0	1·3	7·3	5·9	5·5	18·1	1·9
	1880	11·6	12·7	16·0	13·0	11·0	19·0	9·0	1·9	11·6	11·7	12·3	20·5	2·0
	1881	14·4	14·1	13·2	16·7	12·8	16·5	10·5	3·5	11·2	10·3	10·9	25·1	2·1
	1882	13·6	12·8	15·7	12·5	11·5	13·9	10·5	2·1	9·7	9·3	10·9	17·0	2·2
	1883	15·2	13·9	16·3	14·6	12·6	17·0	.	3·9	14·2	12·2	10·8	23·7	2·0
	1884	14·4	13·0	13·3	15·8	11·5	16·0	.	3·2	10·3	10·6	9·4	22·8	2·1
	1885	15·5	12·6	17·6	13·6	12·3	18·0	.	3·5	11·0	11·3	12·4	31·0	2·2
	1886	13·6	13·0	14·6	14·4	11·8	.	8·0	3·5	12·4	11·8	11·1	29·3	2·3
	1887	12·8	11·3	14·6	11·0	12·8	14·5	8·0	4·2	9·8	12·1	8·0	33·7	1·9
SLIGO, . . .	1878	19·3	13·5	21·7	16·0	22·7	15·0		3·1	13·4	15·9	13·5	26·6	2·5
	1879	10·6	10·7	8·4	7·0	9·3	19·0	12·0	0·8	7·6	9·6	7·2	21·9	2·0
	1880	18·2	13·2	13·1	.	13·2	19·0	16·0	2·5	12·9	13·4	12·4	27·9	2·2
	1881	17·6	14·9	13·7	.	15·3	.	.	4·1	13·6	13·4	11·8	26·0	2·4
	1882	12·7	12·5	13·1	13·0	11·7	17·3	11·7	2·0	13·6	12·0	11·0	24·7	2·4
	1883	14·2	14·4	12·7	9·7	15·7	18·0	13·5	3·9	15·8	14·1	12·6	30·1	2·5
	1884	15·4	14·8	14·1	13·9	12·9	16·6	12·5	3·5	14·7	13·7	13·5	32·2	2·8
	1885	18·4	15·9	16·7	12·0	15·2	17·5	10·5	4·3	11·9	13·4	13·1	18·8	2·7
	1886	18·4	14·2	23·3	12·1	13·1	14·5	12·0	3·3	14·5	14·1	12·5	30·3	2·4
	1887	12·5	13·0	10·8	12·3	10·6	12·7	13·5	5·4	12·2	13·8	10·3	16·5	2·1
TIPPERARY, . .	1878	14·5	15·1	16·7	14·9	14·9	11·8	17·0	2·4	13·2	14·0	9·6	37·4	2·4
	1879	11·3	14·4	14·5	14·0	10·6	21·5	17·0	1·9	6·4	7·3	6·0	16·1	1·9
	1880	13·9	15·7	16·1	15·7	14·2	18·9	21·0	4·3	13·5	12·8	9·0	13·7	2·1
	1881	13·6	16·4	17·6	12·0	11·4	10·9	15·3	5·0	13·1	12·1	9·5	20·8	2·0
	1882	12·8	16·0	15·5	14·8	9·3	11·7	11·0	3·0	10·9	10·7	8·6	36·0	2·2
	1883	12·0	15·8	16·0	16·4	10·6	13·5	15·0	4·8	12·7	12·4	8·0	24·0	2·1
	1884	15·1	13·6	16·8	15·8	10·4	13·4	9·0	4·5	9·6	10·8	7·6	26·5	1·8
	1885	13·6	15·1	17·5	15·6	13·5	12·8	10·7	3·9	12·0	12·4	8·4	22·0	2·0
	1886	14·0	15·4	17·0	16·5	11·3	21·0	9·5	3·4	11·8	12·9	9·3	25·0	2·1
	1887	14·6	10·7	14·7	14·4	10·6	17·2	11·0	4·4	5·5	8·7	6·6	25·9	1·5
TYRONE, . .	1878	17·5	14·2	21·1	17·0	16·7	13·5	11·8	3·6	16·0	16·2	8·8	33·5	2·6
	1879	12·0	11·2	16·3	14·0	11·2	16·4	7·0	1·0	4·2	5·1	2·4	24·2	2·0
	1880	14·0	13·0	13·1	11·0	11·7	19·1	14·6	3·2	13·6	13·5	7·9	26·5	2·0
	1881	15·5	12·4	16·4	16·3	10·7	17·1	12·6	4·0	13·4	13·3	7·2	30·6	2·1
	1882	13·5	11·5	14·0	13·7	12·5	12·9	9·6	2·0	9·2	9·7	6·0	28·2	2·0
	1883	13·3	10·7	13·4	18·0	11·0	17·9	13·7	4·1	14·6	14·0	6·6	30·8	2·2
	1884	13·7	12·4	12·2	11·2	13·8	16·7	12·0	3·4	14·1	14·9	7·9	30·1	2·2
	1885	14·6	12·2	12·4	14·0	15·7	17·0	11·3	4·7	12·5	14·1	7·5	32·6	2·3
	1886	13·8	12·9	13·0	12·0	10·9	13·8	11·6	3·1	12·9	9·3	8·1	31·5	2·3
	1887	12·8	11·6	12·1	12·0	10·0	11·5	11·0	4·1	12·6	11·3	6·8	23·1	1·9
WATERFORD, .	1878	13·3	13·3	14·3	16·0	6·4	.	9·0	1·9	13·6	16·0	6·4	.	2·8
	1879	10·3	13·3	12·5	.	7·6	10·0	.	1·3	7·9	9·7	4·4	.	1·9
	1880	13·9	15·9	16·9	16·0	8·6	.	.	4·4	14·7	15·6	6·1	20·0	2·0
	1881	13·5	15·9	15·4	.	13·1	11·0	.	3·8	14·4	17·1	5·8	20·0	1·9
	1882	11·8	15·3	14·7	.	10·8	11·7	11·7	2·9	11·2	12·4	6·6	.	2·0
	1883	13·0	16·0	16·8	.	12·0	13·0	13·5	4·4	13·2	15·1	6·1	12·0	2·0
	1884	15·0	14·5	16·4	14·0	10·4	20·0	12·0	4·4	11·5	14·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1885	14·6	15·2	15·5	.	10·0	13·0	12·5	4·1	10·8	13·1	5·3	37·0	2·0
	1886	13·9	14·5	15·4	11·7	8·0	10·0	.	3·0	11·3	13·8	5·0	.	2·0
	1887	15·3	10·9	13·2	12·0	5·6	16·0	.	4·7	6·4	10·5	4·1	.	1·7
WESTMEATH, .	1878	15·9	14·7	16·4	17·2	20·1	9·0	.	2·8	14·4	15·1	13·2	26·5	2·2
	1879	10·8	11·5	14·0	11·2	10·9	6·0	6·0	1·1	4·9	6·2	7·2	20·1	1·9
	1880	14·8	15·0	17·5	17·3	16·9	8·0	8·4	2·8	15·3	14·2	11·7	22·5	2·0
	1881	13·4	16·0	14·5	12·7	12·6	8·7	6·0	3·7	13·0	12·1	12·4	21·8	2·0
	1882	15·5	14·4	14·8	12·4	12·2	4·0	8·7	2·2	11·5	10·9	11·0	20·0	2·3
	1883	16·1	14·7	15·2	11·3	15·1	6·0	7·5	3·9	14·4	12·6	11·0	18·7	2·0
	1884	17·2	14·6	14·0	21·0	14·0	18·2	11·3	3·4	12·0	13·4	11·4	22·0	2·1
	1885	15·5	14·1	16·8	14·0	13·2	.	.	3·3	12·6	13·3	10·7	.	2·0
	1886	18·2	15·5	13·7	13·8	13·6	22·0	9·0	3·0	14·4	13·6	13·2	16·0	2·2
	1887	14·3	10·9	12·4	.	14·9	.	.	4·1	10·1	11·7	9·5	31·0	1·5
WEXFORD, . .	1878	12·8	12·3	15·5	18·5	14·2	19·3	11·1	2·9	14·2	14·5	6·8	25·0	2·6
	1879	8·6	10·1	11·7	18·0	15·0	17·1	8·8	1·2	6·5	7·3	5·2	25·0	2·8
	1880	12·5	12·7	15·8	15·5	14·8	20·8	10·1	3·5	14·2	13·9	8·4	34·0	2·2
	1881	12·5	13·1	15·1	18·3	14·1	12·4	11·7	3·6	13·4	14·5	8·2	25·0	2·1
	1882	11·6	11·7	13·8	16·0	14·0	16·3	12·2	2·3	12·5	12·6	9·6	23·1	2·2
	1883	11·3	13·5	13·9	14·0	10·9	11·7	.	3·7	14·1	13·6	8·6	32·5	2·2
	1884	12·5	12·1	15·0	15·0	12·0	14·7	12·2	4·0	8·7	10·6	6·0	.	1·8
	1885	13·4	13·7	15·2	.	10·2	18·8	12·0	3·8	14·3	14·6	8·2	.	2·2
	1886	12·2	12·7	12·4	15·0	10·0	14·7	12·0	2·8	11·0	12·1	7·8	.	2·1
	1887	12·5	9·6	10·2	11·1	10·5	7·2	12·2	4·0	6·6	9·6	5·3	.	1·7
WICKLOW, . .	1878	15·6	11·7	14·7	20·0	17·7	4·8	.	3·0	14·4	14·5	9·7	.	2·2
	1879	14·3	13·4	15·6	20·0	17·8	19·0	.	1·3	8·9	9·1	6·9	.	1·6
	1880	16·8	15·3	16·8	21·2	.	21·5	8·0	4·1	15·3	15·7	10·0	.	1·7
	1881	16·3	16·2	17·0	15·0	14·0	17·7	13·5	4·0	15·4	15·5	10·6	.	1·9
	1882	15·6	12·4	16·1	.	14·0	15·7	12·0	2·7	13·5	13·8	10·1	.	2·0
	1883	15·6	13·5	15·6	.	.	14·7	.	3·4	14·4	15·4	6·0	.	2·0
	1884	15·9	14·9	18·3	16·0	.	16·3	12·6	4·2	13·6	16·5	7·9	.	1·8
	1885	16·9	14·2	17·0	15·5	.	12·0	13·5	3·8	13·6	14·7	7·3	.	1·8
	1886	16·6	14·1	17·2	14·0	12·3	18·0	18·0	2·7	14·9	15·4	7·3	.	2·0
	1887	18·3	13·4	14·5	14·0	10·5	.	12·0	4·4	8·9	9·9	6·7	15·5	1·2

Table 10.—Showing the Average Rates of Produce to the Statute Acre—*continued*.

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes	Turnips	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
Leinster,	1878	16·0	14·1	16·2	18·2	16·1	19·0	9·4	3·1	15·2	15·8	10·3	31·5	2·2
	1879	13·1	13·2	13·2	14·2	11·7	17·0	13·3	1·5	7·4	3·4	6·5	24·9	1·9
	1880	15·3	15·1	15·4	15·4	13·5	20·3	17·5	4·0	15·7	14·9	10·0	28·1	1·9
	1881	16·4	15·7	15·9	16·0	13·2	13·1	14·3	4·1	14·0	13·8	11·0	31·2	1·9
	1882	14·7	14·4	14·6	16·2	13·4	16·7	14·1	2·8	13·0	12·7	9·8	34·2	2·1
	1883	15·0	15·0	15·2	16·2	14·1	12·6	14·5	4·4	15·1	14·1	10·4	32·1	2·0
	1884	15·3	14·8	16·1	14·8	14·0	11·8	15·4	4·2	11·2	12·9	9·5	19·8	1·9
	1885	16·6	14·5	15·9	14·2	13·2	18·7	16·1	3·8	12·9	13·7	9·4	25·5	1·9
	1886	15·8	14·7	15·0	14·3	12·8	14·6	15·1	3·4	14·0	14·1	10·0	27·8	2·1
	1887	15·7	11·0	12·1	13·1	13·0	7·5	13·4	4·2	7·1	9·6	6·7	13·7	1·5
Munster,	1878	13·7	12·2	15·2	16·9	12·8	11·1	10·7	1·9	12·6	14·7	8·9	27·3	2·3
	1879	10·8	12·8	12·5	11·2	8·1	13·9	11·1	1·6	7·4	8·6	6·5	27·4	1·6
	1880	15·1	15·6	17·3	15·3	10·6	17·4	13·5	4·2	13·7	14·7	8·9	31·8	2·0
	1881	14·0	15·2	16·1	14·5	11·2	18·4	13·7	4·1	12·3	13·8	8·9	31·7	2·0
	1882	13·0	14·9	15·3	14·5	8·4	17·7	12·7	2·7	11·3	12·0	8·4	27·8	2·1
	1883	13·2	15·3	16·0	14·9	12·1	18·2	10·9	4·5	12·7	14·0	8·3	28·7	2·1
	1884	14·5	13·7	16·2	14·5	10·1	16·7	10·4	4·0	10·3	12·7	8·1	25·8	1·9
	1885	14·7	14·9	16·8	14·4	11·2	19·7	13·5	3·9	11·8	13·7	8·3	24·7	2·1
	1886	13·5	14·5	15·7	14·5	10·3	15·4	11·7	3·3	11·7	13·4	8·5	21·4	2·1
	1887	14·9	11·8	14·5	13·3	10·0	13·1	11·6	4·5	7·3	11·5	6·6	22·7	1·6
Ulster,	1878	15·9	13·5	17·3	16·5	15·0	16·3	9·5	3·6	14·6	15·2	9·8	31·8	2·2
	1879	11·0	10·8	11·9	10·6	9·1	12·8	7·6	1·1	4·5	5·5	4·8	23·9	1·9
	1880	15·0	13·4	16·1	13·9	10·3	20·5	12·9	3·8	14·0	14·2	9·6	25·9	1·9
	1881	14·9	13·2	15·2	12·6	10·2	21·6	12·6	4·1	12·8	12·2	9·3	30·6	2·0
	1882	12·9	11·8	14·1	11·5	9·3	20·0	11·6	2·1	10·0	9·8	7·9	29·1	2·1
	1883	12·7	12·3	16·1	12·0	10·4	19·7	11·2	4·2	14·0	13·2	8·9	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·9	12·6	16·0	12·0	11·1	17·6	12·4	3·6	12·7	12·8	9·3	28·2	2·0
	1885	15·4	12·7	16·6	12·3	11·9	17·4	13·2	4·3	11·4	12·8	9·7	30·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	13·3	15·9	13·0	11·0	17·8	13·4	3·3	13·9	12·3	10·8	29·3	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	17·3	12·4	11·0	13·4	12·0	4·4	12·2	12·2	8·5	13·6	1·9
Connaught,	1878	15·9	14·0	18·0	14·9	13·7	12·4	15·5	3·0	13·6	14·6	13·4	27·2	2·3
	1879	9·9	10·9	9·7	9·6	7·8	15·6	7·4	1·3	8·0	8·2	7·7	22·8	1·9
	1880	12·1	13·1	14·2	12·5	9·3	13·8	10·2	2·4	12·3	13·0	12·2	23·1	2·1
	1881	12·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·9	12·9	11·2	3·6	11·8	12·5	10·6	24·5	2·1
	1882	13·7	12·7	13·6	13·1	11·6	13·4	11·4	2·1	11·8	11·6	11·5	23·8	2·2
	1883	13·5	13·6	14·9	14·1	10·9	15·5	11·7	4·0	13·6	13·5	11·3	28·8	2·1
	1884	12·8	13·6	13·3	13·6	10·3	17·6	10·3	3·5	11·9	12·3	10·6	26·4	2·1
	1885	13·5	13·7	14·8	12·6	13·4	19·1	9·6	3·6	11·3	11·9	11·4	28·5	2·2
	1886	13·7	13·5	16·4	12·8	12·1	15·3	14·9	3·3	12·8	13·4	10·7	27·0	2·2
	1887	14·0	12·1	10·0	11·0	10·6	14·7	12·1	4·9	9·7	11·5	8·8	20·1	2·0

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

—	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye	Beans	Pease.	Potatoes	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
Ireland,	1878	15·0	13·5	16·1	16·9	14·1	17·4	9·8	3·0	14·2	15·2	10·2	31·7	2·3
	1879	11·4	11·7	12·8	13·2	8·7	14·9	8·6	1·3	6·5	8·0	6·4	23·9	1·9
	1880	15·0	14·2	15·8	14·7	10·8	20·3	13·5	3·6	14·3	14·6	9·9	25·9	2·0
	1881	14·9	14·1	15·8	14·5	10·5	16·9	12·6	4·0	12·9	13·4	9·8	30·6	2·0
	1882	13·6	13·1	14·7	14·5	10·9	18·3	12·0	2·4	11·5	11·9	9·3	29·1	2·1
	1883	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	16·4	12·1	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
	1884	14·6	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	15·2	12·6	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
	1885	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	18·0	13·4	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
	1886	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·8	11·6	16·3	14·0	3·8	13·3	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·6	11·3	12·4	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7

TABLE 11.—Showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS, and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each COUNTY and PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Number of Stockholders.	No. of Horses. Two years old and upwards, kept for Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle. Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle. Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Sheep. One year old and upwards. Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Pigs. One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
Antrim,	25,300	20,444	4,185	1,697	1,026	1,698	29,050	61	552	64,021	20,954	32,190	37,093	154,258	32,398	10,033	29,431	71,862	7,863	62,713	70,576	5,293	26,107	52,204	125,605	310,768	516,774
Armagh,	20,530	10,724	741	429	983	833	13,710	318	2,268	30,501	12,011	19,985	18,811	82,428	5,892	1,275	6,650	13,817	3,853	26,390	30,243	8,692	22,698	24,423	88,196	276,324	411,581
Carlow,	5,563	5,153	186	473	1,350	1,062	8,224	342	2,376	12,240	12,191	10,686	9,770	41,887	25,028	11,271	24,713	61,012	2,977	22,468	25,165	3,364	13,120	24,569	24,360	126,593	188,642
Cavan,	20,086	7,646	300	254	1,017	1,397	10,734	1,100	6,161	42,604	16,629	22,881	29,282	111,396	6,409	1,976	7,182	15,567	7,276	37,300	44,576	17,168	20,691	56,370	113,740	332,763	523,573
Clare,	18,124	11,010	376	710	2,480	2,585	17,160	705	10,032	54,092	31,761	37,103	43,808	166,764	44,733	22,536	43,765	111,034	6,354	43,122	49,476	14,640	21,851	112,131	75,657	197,065	406,704
Cork,	36,292	32,808	2,271	2,220	7,134	7,270	51,703	2,256	11,868	171,714	45,650	64,090	98,547	380,917	129,460	33,044	134,490	296,994	24,401	149,209	173,610	20,350	99,759	220,718	188,356	613,206	1,122,069
Donegal,	31,644	18,020	620	988	1,141	1,667	22,439	35	2,517	65,451	31,363	38,605	42,432	177,841	81,997	23,658	65,280	170,935	5,016	31,470	36,486	3,569	25,247	91,241	162,447	407,081	687,016
Down,	29,989	26,164	1,278	1,120	2,149	2,353	32,064	134	1,597	52,815	19,731	34,095	35,819	142,460	29,652	5,971	31,022	66,645	6,645	42,360	49,005	11,357	51,295	41,130	136,084	437,361	669,070
Dublin,	14,984	6,280	10,247	2,939	1,292	801	21,262	368	1,876	15,936	29,151	10,969	7,487	63,576	22,032	9,076	16,851	47,959	1,132	10,184	11,316	5,105	10,858	9,070	44,138	176,490	240,556
Fermanagh,	13,614	5,484	144	287	493	514	6,922	211	4,163	39,582	13,590	14,479	26,110	93,761	2,905	958	3,931	7,794	3,436	22,513	25,949	4,015	39,724	57,979	84,429	240,199	422,331
Galway,	35,681	16,942	711	927	5,149	5,748	29,557	2,012	16,098	44,100	71,070	49,272	31,460	195,902	213,679	129,832	196,310	539,821	8,368	55,470	63,838	11,642	33,883	140,015	158,696	404,675	737,269
Kerry,	18,106	10,133	384	889	1,247	1,735	14,388	2,356	9,467	98,701	25,542	30,703	51,023	205,969	11,360	15,580	32,822	59,762	8,329	49,310	57,639	19,874	19,945	105,401	84,595	259,399	469,340
Kildare,	8,850	7,477	565	1,384	2,000	1,629	13,675	600	4,212	13,237	47,117	20,100	12,111	92,565	43,410	27,736	41,895	113,041	1,563	13,591	15,154	3,895	23,250	23,015	47,806	131,970	226,041
Kilkenny,	13,072	11,443	510	639	3,033	2,421	18,046	1,139	5,605	35,134	27,379	29,671	27,342	119,526	30,437	16,048	31,110	77,595	5,560	42,483	48,043	6,273	42,511	40,333	58,420	270,611	417,875
King's,	11,250	8,689	390	628	2,578	2,091	14,376	1,081	6,436	15,809	27,799	17,401	11,438	72,447	36,877	20,720	39,907	97,504	3,733	23,721	27,454	4,604	25,242	52,127	57,307	140,895	275,571
Leitrim,	14,400	2,545	312	177	521	473	4,028	310	8,300	36,719	11,378	16,302	24,022	87,421	5,330	1,542	5,215	12,087	2,823	22,722	25,545	6,035	17,265	50,163	71,105	166,348	304,973
Limerick,	18,445	10,037	1,002	972	2,141	1,881	16,036	2,334	9,109	96,924	28,857	28,097	65,332	219,210	20,470	12,554	21,740	54,764	7,880	58,227	66,107	10,391	27,467	128,618	91,162	197,561	444,748
Londonderry,	17,538	16,350	608	624	1,435	1,731	20,748	21	433	41,113	13,444	24,648	28,906	108,111	19,223	6,329	21,901	47,453	5,688	34,349	40,037	6,143	27,493	54,805	98,000	266,749	447,047
Longford,	8,673	4,567	215	290	1,197	1,270	7,539	711	3,224	16,152	14,172	13,123	12,910	56,357	8,369	4,134	8,605	21,108	2,350	17,759	20,109	7,429	9,883	32,201	49,825	128,700	220,609
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	8,431	6,721	615	693	1,361	1,330	10,723	233	1,730	9,238	13,612	10,981	6,750	40,481	19,902	3,325	18,037	41,264	1,773	14,665	16,438	5,176	9,610	16,177	46,606	151,358	223,751
Mayo,	26,031	11,217	539	503	1,989	3,132	17,380	2,629	23,112	52,511	46,713	34,363	33,176	166,763	102,602	44,528	102,816	250,036	6,458	50,095	56,553	8,255	17,035	138,404	159,987	398,823	714,249
Meath,	11,064	8,033	655	1,882	3,960	2,085	16,655	604	3,015	15,555	126,481	36,017	15,322	193,375	69,500	33,355	67,453	170,308	1,999	15,229	17,228	7,527	20,972	21,337	72,003	224,792	349,194
Monaghan,	17,831	8,982	245	230	745	889	11,091	461	3,605	28,729	10,286	10,600	19,576	75,191	4,855	812	5,981	11,648	3,952	24,348	28,300	12,262	30,578	37,930	108,806	276,796	454,183
Queen's,	11,049	8,689	386	641	2,137	1,886	13,579	1,041	5,688	20,514	26,612	18,251	14,460	79,843	23,105	12,919	24,032	60,056	3,789	31,208	34,997	4,393	18,815	48,202	47,189	140,854	254,010
Roscommon,	20,305	5,168	341	566	2,107	1,681	9,863	1,762	9,690	28,213	38,158	23,089	22,364	112,824	54,111	37,762	55,879	146,782	3,414	34,736	38,150	11,365	19,385	88,796	105,712	268,108	482,001
Sligo,	15,320	5,012	280	338	1,505	1,217	8,352	788	8,790	31,030	19,444	19,810	22,318	92,602	27,672	12,716	30,538	70,926	4,198	22,109	26,307	5,191	21,334	61,627	79,090	187,328	349,379
Tipperary,	24,475	17,840	897	1,414	4,818	3,901	28,870	2,218	13,793	78,559	58,238	57,057	59,041	252,895	74,589	36,719	82,343	193,651	11,199	85,692	96,891	12,695	59,985	144,340	118,848	360,613	683,786
Tyrone,	27,806	20,308	556	466	1,120	1,633	24,083	102	1,144	69,753	16,468	32,224	45,910	164,355	22,770	4,663	22,318	49,751	5,885	40,890	46,775	9,287	45,340	91,783	193,587	516,662	847,372
Waterford,	10,445	7,994	676	577	2,346	1,868	13,461	1,024	4,662	33,376	17,378	19,979	25,118	95,848	27,916	7,619	23,384	58,919	6,176	45,604	51,780	5,087	24,322	37,144	46,552	162,361	270,379
Westmeath,	11,060	7,042	300	806	2,621	2,052	12,821	626	4,466	15,303	45,079	28,549	15,368	104,299	41,680	32,546	46,860	121,086	1,476	17,697	19,173	6,778	23,906	39,775	62,940	154,880	281,501
Wexford,	16,757	18,404	704	957	4,233	3,255	27,553	1,802	7,834	36,243	26,247	29,514	27,254	119,258	48,120	22,015	50,057	120,192	8,453	62,003	70,456	6,738	34,937	58,840	89,965	402,908	586,650
Wicklow,	8,213	7,464	425	693	1,888	1,220	11,695	380	3,345	23,771	21,640	17,689	15,995	79,094	68,547	43,639	54,657	166,843	3,601	21,179	24,780	5,505	9,099	29,959	30,611	141,491	211,160
PROVINCES.																											
LEINSTER,	130,765	94,885	15,588	12,024	27,373	27,091	176,961	8,963	49,798	229,125	418,209	242,931	176,283	1,066,548	438,127	237,334	422,177	1,097,638	38,406	292,208	330,614	66,720	252,203	401,905	628,930	2,200,642	3,483,680
MUNSTER,	124,887	89,822	5,600	6,282	20,159	19,241	141,123	10,893	59,234	539,768	207,445	237,629	341,491	1,326,333	333,528	127,952	338,544	800,024	64,339	431,163	495,502	83,007	253,258	751,652	615,010	1,790,205	3,410,125
ULSTER,	204,168	133,922	8,667	4,795	10,782	12,705	170,871	2,452	24,530	434,659	154,406	235,987	284,939	1,110,001	206,111	58,705	193,636	458,512	49,614	322,333	371,947	77,064	295,293	508,055	1,110,316	3,064,683	4,978,347
CONNAUGHT,	121,737	40,934	2,213	2,481	11,271	12,251	69,150	7,531	65,950	191,573	181,763	148,846	133,340	655,522	404,704	226,369	390,568	1,021,641	25,252	185,141	210,393	44,016	108,992	479,037	574,590	1,425,282	2,587,901
Total of Ireland,	581,496	364,563	32,377	25,582	69,585	65,288	557,405	29,839	199,512	1,394,125	961,823	865,413	935,033	4,157,404	1,382,470	650,351	1,345,005	3,377,826	177,611	1,230,845	1,408,456	271,729	909,746	2,140,739	2,929,346	8,480,812	14,[illegible],643

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1887.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses.						No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle.					No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.			No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.				
		Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			Total.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	Total.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Rams and Wethers.											
Abbeyleix,*	3,338	2,619	114	229	716	613	4,291	242	1,836	6,107	8,418	4,940	4,354	23,819	8,635	4,125	9,136	22,216	1,286	9,655	10,941	1,553	5,772	13,784	13,237	43,952	76,735
Antrim,	3,750	3,592	137	75	216	147	4,167	11	65	11,610	5,425	6,247	6,933	30,215	2,608	1,271	2,836	6,715	1,160	9,716	10,896	676	6,107	9,244	21,720	48,347	85,418
Ardee,	2,619	2,440	106	286	674	501	4,007	71	330	3,156	11794	5,843	2,599	23,392	11,221	1,691	10,765	23,677	624	3,689	4,313	1,502	4,423	6,494	17,874	60,143	88,934
Armagh,	9,011	5,310	360	264	467	248	6,649	67	697	14,377	6,155	10,827	10,025	41,384	1,769	332	2,049	4,150	1,677	11,950	13,627	3,312	12,746	11,238	44,677	139,246	207,907
Athlone,	4,773	2,038	75	160	525	525	3,323	564	2,257	5,609	9,712	5,957	4,318	25,596	19,651	17,723	19,268	56,642	642	8,131	8,773	2,392	5,394	17,913	24,783	64,846	112,936
Athy,	3,764	3,648	163	332	969	685	5,797	372	1,855	5,668	9,638	6,958	4,732	26,996	13,524	6,262	13,260	33,046	707	6,703	7,410	1,412	8,307	11,353	17,521	54,792	91,973
Bailieborough,	3,047	1,530	41	19	203	286	2,079	147	755	4,928	2,609	4,259	3,478	15,274	556	136	719	1,411	1,184	4,896	6,080	2,817	2,558	8,734	15,393	56,542	83,227
Ballina,	4,433	1,606	79	114	307	426	2,532	240	2,677	6,381	4,945	3,556	3,922	18,804	9,462	2,560	9,709	21,731	660	6,019	6,679	902	2,701	19,757	21,339	45,203	89,000
Ballinasloe,	3,254	2,054	93	182	783	623	3,735	404	1,780	4,507	12124	6,445	3,524	26,600	26,401	22,181	26,733	75,315	602	5,812	6,414	779	6,034	17,401	19,227	45,774	88,436
Ballinrobe,	4,544	1,753	68	107	389	452	2,769	53	2,526	4,438	6,691	4,494	2,990	18,613	32,102	17,110	32,801	82,013	608	6,263	6,871	1,118	2,613	18,134	19,110	52,353	92,210
Ballycastle,	2,146	2,470	19	28	304	314	3,135	.	17	5,065	2,058	3,131	3,827	14,081	11,629	3,549	9,897	25,075	970	6,736	7,706	704	3,247	7,552	12,899	25,387	49,085
Ballymahon,	2,762	1,691	64	123	521	505	2,904	110	783	4,027	8,013	5,951	4,165	22,156	7,440	4,718	7,870	20,028	411	4,605	5,016	2,287	3,527	12,127	16,597	44,946	77,197
Ballymena,	5,629	4,729	203	122	389	393	5,836	8	66	15,764	4,035	6,994	9,116	35,909	4,373	1,273	4,307	9,953	2,356	15,926	18,282	1,476	6,493	14,550	33,397	72,228	126,668
Ballymoney,	4,129	4,037	79	150	455	529	5,250	2	21	11,067	2,899	6,615	7,231	27,812	4,027	522	3,410	7,959	1,528	12,019	13,547	1,804	7,230	13,126	25,376	63,863	109,595
Ballyshannon,	4,218	1,261	89	59	152	115	1,676	64	1,220	11,166	5,124	5,709	8,270	30,269	3,444	1,380	3,547	8,371	578	3,927	4,505	1,071	7,781	17,711	21,672	53,622	100,786
Ballyvaghan,	725	436	2	3	88	97	626	16	447	1,253	2,620	1,621	1,074	6,568	5,227	3,868	4,709	13,804	227	1,086	1,313	1,995	856	3,146	2,398	6,809	13,209
Balrothery,	2,536	1,815	92	286	562	320	3,075	74	452	2,133	13075	3,947	2,404	21,559	6,752	1,904	7,507	16,163	169	1,915	2,084	779	5,138	2,673	12,801	32,752	53,364
Baltinglass,	2,646	2,261	58	144	700	489	3,652	107	1,055	7,672	9,309	6,695	6,015	29,691	14,737	8,230	14,108	37,075	993	8,482	9,475	1,542	4,374	10,682	11,199	46,259	72,514
Banbridge,	6,395	4,558	251	129	394	429	5,761	64	625	10,594	5,397	8,679	7,804	32,474	2,452	658	3,113	6,223	1,439	7,789	9,228	2,691	9,164	10,438	32,360	99,842	151,804
Bandon,	1,893	2,234	56	157	488	448	3,383	99	478	9,531	2,548	3,798	6,401	22,278	9,159	1,395	10,743	21,297	1,295	7,997	9,292	763	10,390	13,031	10,832	38,828	73,084
Bantry,	1,705	1,163	58	47	126	245	1,639	40	291	8,917	1,958	2,524	3,316	16,715	4,102	1,200	3,476	8,778	885	6,642	7,527	1,123	2,470	7,439	7,339	23,601	40,849
Bawnboy,	3,749	979	74	52	152	187	1,444	47	2,588	11,029	3,006	3,866	5,897	23,798	840	323	981	2,144	1,142	7,548	8,690	1,995	6,146	12,467	19,121	46,424	84,158
Belfast,	4,768	1,304	3432	622	122	47	5,527	21	170	7,280	1,717	1,553	1,797	12,347	855	298	815	1,968	227	6,422	6,649	402	1,673	1,393	7,999	37,690	48,755
Belmullet,	2,190	769	58	12	45	128	1,012	33	1,010	3,835	4,417	2,940	2,343	13,535	5,827	3,245	5,174	14,246	295	1,855	2,150	381	407	9,713	6,595	21,516	38,231
Borrisokane,	1,689	1,723	45	141	585	433	2,927	171	1,277	2,349	4,263	2,561	1,344	10,517	6,655	3,973	7,552	18,180	612	4,806	5,418	750	4,327	10,101	10,730	25,716	50,874
Boyle,	6,030	1,105	104	131	392	334	2,066	496	3,592	12,268	6,915	8,970	9,120	37,578	4,555	1,911	5,733	12,199	1,860	11,814	13,674	4,654	7,164	26,514	28,728	71,457	133,863
Cahersiveen,	3,047	1,081	65	20	64	125	1,355	581	1,173	13,692	5,058	6,013	6,911	31,674	8,537	2,570	6,536	17,643	1,172	4,286	5,458	5,000	1,052	10,348	11,276	36,994	59,670
Callan,	3,063	2,080	44	88	589	440	3,241	237	1,270	7,726	6,482	6,893	6,590	27,691	3,172	1,373	3,439	7,984	979	6,850	7,829	968	7,716	9,122	11,661	51,888	80,387
Carlow,	4,704	4,006	205	496	1230	808	6,745	311	1,919	9,978	12735	9,956	7,814	40,483	17,232	6,763	16,763	42,758	2,294	15,426	17,720	2,491	11,193	20,328	19,864	96,340	147,725
Carrickmacross,	3,702	1,896	41	36	277	324	2,574	166	865	4,416	3,015	3,781	3,128	14,340	1,889	92	2,279	4,260	912	5,040	5,952	3,079	3,856	8,033	21,716	54,265	87,870
Carrick-on-Shan,	4,019	763	132	71	272	196	1,434	153	2,071	7,908	4,721	6,405	6,265	25,299	2,461	1,007	2,598	6,066	818	7,252	8,070	2,743	4,249	16,542	17,993	46,319	85,103
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,656	1,932	163	113	560	494	3,262	349	1,303	11,480	5,891	6,315	7,836	31,522	4,158	1,048	3,940	9,146	1,294	10,481	11,775	961	8,104	10,438	14,206	46,526	79,274
Cashel,	3,164	2,651	128	239	791	476	4,285	243	1,922	10,616	10299	9,942	8,161	39,018	10,895	6,263	11,951	29,109	1,522	10,761	12,283	1,914	10,350	19,574	14,890	55,202	100,016
Castlebar,	4,768	1,676	39	93	353	412	2,573	166	3,444	7,370	7,245	4,701	4,419	23,735	11,190	3,827	10,683	25,700	1,062	7 071	8,133	1 719	3,456	16,745	22,745	50,791	93,747
Castleblayney,	5,860	3,116	102	47	312	381	3,958	232	838	9,380	2,447	6,124	5,944	23,895	1,211	157	1,621	2,989	1,443	8,297	9,740	4,345	9,516	10,748	31,587	85,598	137,449
Castlecomer,	1,860	1,177	64	57	296	282	1,876	131	698	4,774	2,565	4,340	3,526	15,205	1,702	900	2,160	4,762	1,103	7,079	8,182	1,228	3,769	8,537	8,363	32,258	52,927
Castlederg,	1,924	1,733	1	9	62	133	1,938	2	29	7,161	1,007	2,253	5 077	15,498	1,841	1,395	2,134	5,370	755	3,443	4,198	454	4,629	13,334	18,942	43,989	80,894
Castlereagh,	6,687	1,012	103	150	422	339	2,026	652	3,660	8,735	10853	6,967	6,188	32,743	8,210	7,433	9,625	25,268	1,025	10,524	11,549	2,894	4,534	24,706	32,323	80,523	142,086
Castletown,	1,592	692	4	6	58	102	862	38	418	6,012	1,833	2,481	2,861	13,157	5,171	1,881	4,154	11,206	458	3,280	3,738	753	346	3,815	4,308	15,480	23,949
Cavan,	7,546	2,549	189	135	363	434	3,670	482	3,157	16,313	5,574	7,523	11,652	41,062	1,903	490	1,950	4,343	2,916	15,797	18,713	6,194	7,148	19,612	46,034	117,307	167,101

* See note on page 19.

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1887—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses.						No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle.					No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.			No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for									Other descriptions of Cattle				One year old and upwards												
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.	Ewes.	Rams and Wethers.	Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
Celbridge,	1,754	1,353	182	449	643	275	3,902	84	360	2,611	19249	4,845	2,334	29 039	8,490	6,832	7,712	23,034	212	2,030	2,242	770	4 948	2,933	9,160	24,938	42,019
Claremorris,	4,643	1,199	38	41	176	339	1,793	1043	3,628	6,283	6,178	3,914	4,329	20,704	10,579	5,243	12,461	28,283	1,061	8,732	9,793	693	2,645	16,822	28,059	56,926	106,452
Clifden,	3,306	1,230	72	46	227	426	2,001	7	764	4,612	4,449	3,459	2,942	15,462	12,041	8,094	9,508	29,643	654	2,863	3,517	214	410	9,294	8,847	28,345	46,896
Clogheen,	2,439	1,831	45	104	392	448	2,823	254	1,508	7,617	2,903	4,144	5,596	20,260	11,096	7,353	11,889	30,338	1,414	9,843	11,257	1,566	6,880	12,713	10,385	43,134	73,112
Clogher,	3,947	2,523	51	51	228	212	3,065	14	246	8,583	2,581	4,041	5 502	20,707	1,190	202	1,614	3,006	761	6 730	7,491	1,454	6,514	11,691	25,989	68,637	112,831
Clonakilty,	2,626	2,231	37	78	360	431	3,137	55	814	9,256	1,685	3,523	6,340	20,804	7,588	1,263	9,166	18,017	1,116	8,276	9,392	472	7,639	11,975	15,855	47,357	82,826
Clones,	3,419	1,169	59	82	119	146	1,575	77	1,157	7,461	2,338	3,392	4,992	18,183	728	199	1,009	1,936	866	5,735	6,601	1,597	8,145	9,936	19,724	49,907	87,712
Clonmel,	2,016	1,363	144	228	413	291	2,439	219	1,075	6,804	4,825	4,503	4,590	20,722	6,244	2,770	5,441	14,455	946	6,810	7,756	985	5,353	7,186	8,546	33,536	54,621
Coleraine,	3,613	4,090	209	172	437	337	5,245	1	18	9,533	3 707	5,751	7 133	26,124	2,153	623	2,823	5,599	986	8 184	9,170	1,076	6,862	11,980	23,202	45,959	88,003
Cookstown,	4,923	3,059	108	96	171	340	3,774	23	229	9,727	2,885	4,758	5,644	23 014	2,032	326	2,567	4,925	1,011	6,306	7,317	1,787	7,870	11,170	29 298	84,889	133,227
Cootehill,	5,279	2,296	37	44	153	277	2,807	266	1,942	9,949	2,339	4,331	6,970	23,589	427	36	460	923	1,329	7,808	9 137	3,967	5,790	12,960	36,702	97,195	152,647
Cork,	4,503	3,978	1220	612	893	857	7,560	380	1,273	15,859	6,777	6,861	8,606	38,103	14,620	4,972	14,659	34,251	2,642	16,039	18,681	1,633	9,560	20,863	20,241	76,664	127,331
Corrofin,	1,052	581	7	55	173	188	1,004	50	666	2,450	2,220	2,748	2,108	9,526	7,077	3,735	6,470	17,282	332	2,642	2,974	2,226	2,016	6,027	4,821	11,066	23,930
Croom,	1,730	1,306	84	145	461	287	2,283	268	1,047	9,136	3,800	4,403	6,980	24,319	2,957	2,231	2,819	8,007	697	5,795	6,492	1,293	3 023	14,354	10,434	23,310	51,121
Delvin,	1,782	1,292	50	193	473	327	2,325	97	645	2,188	7,499	4,758	2,211	16,656	8,285	3,548	9,429	21,262	196	2,577	2,773	1,253	4,659	4,554	11,374	25,654	46,241
Dingle,	2,060	1,367	16	25	86	204	1,698	251	683	8,370	3,917	3,887	4,731	20,905	10,750	5,122	7,127	22,999	726	4,514	5,240	1,598	816	10,695	8,793	28,407	48,711
Donegal,	4,334	1,350	103	33	74	84	1,619	2	441	9,057	3,928	4,706	5 608	23,299	8,665	3,427	6,532	18,624	549	3,969	4,518	242	3,561	14 884	22,215	52,786	93,444
Downpatrick,	6,586	6,705	284	269	889	873	9,020	11	308	11,119	5,490	9,488	5,446	31,543	5,444	756	6,710	12,910	1,591	11,395	12,986	2,997	12,512	12,189	29,659	95,344	149,704
Drogheda,	2,745	2,535	268	538	538	420	4,299	142	736	4,114	15768	7,315	3,384	30,576	13,763	3,266	13,563	30,592	512	4,000	4,512	1,418	4,421	5,757	15,652	62,298	88,128
Dromore West,	2,524	1,581	3	31	451	357	2,429	97	1,157	3,889	5,229	3,929	2,864	15,911	8,768	6,416	9,915	25,099	1,027	2,835	3,862	679	5,086	14,910	11,574	31,860	63,430
Dublin, North,	3,950	1,085	3387	813	164	127	5,576	83	447	3,655	4,457	1,613	1,316	11,041	2,353	2,221	1,772	6,346	295	2,426	2,721	1,592	1,794	883	9,540	38,751	50,968
Dublin, South,	4,846	1,106	6184	912	212	157	8,571	126	514	5,743	2,653	1,973	1,847	12,216	4,871	1,682	3,071	9,624	375	3 230	3,605	1,464	1,473	3,167	10,531	47,602	62,773
Dundalk,	5,557	3,805	381	218	724	759	5,887	143	1,306	5,689	4,659	4,692	3,814	18,854	9,059	2,231	7,714	19,004	1,425	10,140	11,565	3,982	6,300	9,737	29,903	80,125	126,065
Dunfanaghy,	2,808	1,542	30	9	103	134	1,818	3	94	4,573	1 748	2,058	2,185	10,564	9,887	2 350	6,741	18 978	132	2,111	2,243	197	374	4,728	9,907	33,084	48,093
Dungannon,	6,407	3,423	145	133	149	162	4,012	50	427	10,714	3,051	6,055	7,099	26,919	937	196	1,047	2,180	651	7,421	8,072	2,516	7,481	9,578	35,257	97,227	149,543
Dungarvan,	2,227	1,585	106	80	425	403	2,599	236	1,109	8,590	3,935	4,667	5,301	22,493	4,960	1,688	5,305	11,953	1,332	10,116	11,448	1,289	3,415	7,461	8,397	27,965	47,138
Dunmanway,	1,458	1,502	1	31	212	350	2,096	24	364	9,321	1,719	2,615	4,596	18,251	4,563	703	4,428	9,694	1,105	7,639	8,744	1,284	7,122	13,554	8,473	28,950	58,099
Dunshaughlin,	1,653	1,408	83	352	488	270	2,601	43	263	2,084	35606	4,822	1,906	44,368	10,267	6,471	9,039	25,777	252	1,422	1,674	1,035	5,911	1,355	8,206	29,815	45,287
Edenderry,	2,860	2,316	118	213	921	682	4,250	193	1,564	4,581	14553	7,930	4,742	31,806	15,554	11,496	15,625	42,675	650	4,845	5,495	1,290	8,754	10,050	18,773	39,177	76,754
Ennis,	2,828	1,799	109	285	517	441	3,141	105	1,442	7,709	6,617	6,430	6,660	27,416	11,017	5,770	10,550	27,337	814	5,609	6,423	1,698	3,701	14 967	11,043	27,913	57,624
Enniscorthy,	5,089	6,141	174	366	1420	1123	9,224	496	2,580	10,667	7,875	9,280	7,910	35,702	24,091	10,861	26,058	61,010	3,101	23,040	26,141	2,417	8,758	18,336	26,696	139,539	193,324
Enniskillen,	6,189	2,253	113	140	228	229	2,963	74	2,052	17,973	7,836	7,401	12,269	45,479	2,390	1,078	2,758	6,226	1,234	9,101	10,335	2,025	17,357	26,293	35,051	112,518	191,218
Ennistimon,	2,939	1,510	78	47	267	257	2,159	63	1,503	9,693	3,259	5,051	8,151	26,154	4,494	2,385	5,052	11,931	791	5,842	6,633	1,285	3,654	14 151	11,429	29,819	59,053
Fermoy,	2,698	2,871	178	347	981	822	5,199	222	1,123	10,075	4,040	5,262	7,512	26,899	16,548	3,779	18,615	38,942	2,225	13,885	16 110	1,744	9 032	17,503	12 666	40 324	79,515
Galway,	4,961	2,685	254	128	663	904	4,634	115	1,493	5,823	7,171	5,797	4,149	22,940	21,353	12,693	18,542	52,588	936	7,600	8,536	1,665	3,078	13,997	16,513	50,414	84,002
Glennamaddy,	3,294	925	18	43	166	237	1,389	382	2,394	4,261	4,664	3,115	2,622	14,662	9,740	5,439	10,221	25,400	776	4,907	5,683	389	1,609	10 199	16,894	40,107	68,809
Glenties,	6,610	1,119	94	21	32	54	1,320	7	636	10,970	4,627	4,639	5,854	26,090	20,577	5,778	13,463	39,818	476	2,870	3,346	298	1,569	10,359	23,409	59,559	94,896
Glin,	1,495	794	51	37	158	112	1,152	131	746	7,872	2,383	2,226	4,295	16,776	830	378	704	1,912	972	5,102	6,074	759	3,426	9,459	8,669	16,775	38,329
Gorey,	2,995	3,220	83	159	684	589	4,735	191	1,413	9,910	6,158	6,619	6,660	29,317	11,273	4,518	10,151	25,942	1,658	10,499	12,157	1,454	3,299	12,557	13,499	68,790	98,145

Gort,	2,866	1,554	12	78	457	614	2,715	115	968	3,054	4,989	4,502	2,575	15,120	20,004	10,263	19,460	49,746	498	5,539	6,037	1,970	2,646	10,062	9,790	27,084	49,882
Gortin,	2,243	1,756	1	2	50	122	1,931	-	17	7,368	1,831	3,408	4,129	16,736	11,370	1,586	8,574	21,530	736	3,145	3,881	496	2,928	13,725	16,808	40,627	74,088
Granard,	4,576	2,412	75	163	549	651	3,840	611	1,922	9,572	7,429	7,283	7,947	32,231	4,962	2,596	5,516	13,074	1,663	10,840	12,503	4,539	6,861	16,541	27,451	67,181	118,034
Inishowen,	5,022	3,815	50	39	164	401	4,469	1	49	10,342	4,694	6,015	6,464	27,515	14,895	4,649	12,488	32,032	1,209	7,040	8,249	229	2,731	11,133	30,102	74,791	118,757
Irvinestown,	2,776	1,472	14	68	142	129	1,825	18	272	7,844	2,004	2,643	5,224	17,715	894	139	1,470	2,503	474	4,199	4,673	665	7,793	12,139	20,064	56,801	96,797
Kanturk,	3,058	2,371	84	112	496	622	3,685	261	1,117	20,491	4,099	5,905	12,719	43,204	5,151	1,428	5,550	12,129	2,415	11,949	14,364	2,360	6,696	23,146	15,512	46,782	93,136
Kells,	2,476	1,731	129	294	602	490	3,246	139	573	3,686	21,369	7,757	3,164	35,976	10,756	3,775	10,874	25,405	750	4,541	5,291	1,882	5,066	5,936	14,191	46,858	72,081
Kenmare,	2,117	844	36	28	81	168	1,157	151	645	11,780	4,294	4,241	4,997	25,812	7,414	3,134	5,078	15,626	466	3,496	3,962	3,851	1,273	9,818	7,993	26,287	45,371
Kilkeel,	3,287	2,138	69	71	136	217	2,631	9	184	4,787	1,623	2,204	2,608	11,222	11,363	5,231	10,596	27,690	360	3,317	3,677	1,391	2,984	3,501	10,719	33,661	55,865
Kilkenny,	8,891	2,538	284	244	757	524	4,347	174	1,222	6,793	7,801	7,235	5,613	27,442	8,276	4,891	8,766	21,933	1,152	9,209	10,361	1,409	8,606	9,984	10,794	59,229	88,613
Killadysert,	1,639	1,062	16	37	214	237	1,566	29	760	6,131	2,308	2,802	4,521	15,762	2,545	497	2,102	5,144	597	3,604	4,201	1,269	1,612	12,646	5,891	17,287	37,886
Killala,	1,483	988	15	32	224	236	1,495	73	699	2,532	3,720	2,593	1,769	18,614	5,053	1,930	5,744	12,727	416	2,760	3,176	185	698	9,026	5,979	16,149	31,852
Killarney,	4,288	1,873	125	114	193	276	2,581	490	2,040	21,510	3,515	6,811	11,230	42,066	4,857	2,210	4,863	11,965	1,516	8,659	10,175	3,520	3,890	25,183	21,173	58,549	108,795
Kilmacthomas,	1,032	1,087	38	29	298	250	1,702	84	496	6,144	2,118	2,122	2,977	12,356	1,726	851	1,873	4,450	832	5,022	5,854	909	4,692	5,939	5,834	22,831	39,846
Kilmallock,	3,199	1,789	219	208	383	296	2,890	582	1,908	28,181	6,195	5,758	20,966	61,050	1,710	1,441	2,514	5,665	1,303	12,499	13,802	1,871	6,355	32,363	19,517	43,797	102,032
Kilrush,	4,068	2,459	62	91	407	554	3,573	132	2,247	13,547	3,902	5,975	10,589	31,013	2,089	1,279	2,314	5,632	1,169	10,136	11,605	1,707	4,812	23,797	16,764	43,141	88,514
Kinsale,	1,495	1,938	47	90	495	386	2,956	40	296	4,918	2,118	3,908	3,769	14,713	10,787	1,861	11,066	23,717	918	5,772	6,690	960	9,039	7,826	6,974	25,361	49,260
Larne,	3,258	3,166	198	156	171	230	3,911	5	27	10,076	3,134	4,387	6,122	24,239	8,371	2,465	7,522	18,353	1,256	8,590	9,846	563	2,214	4,484	16,538	46,318	69,549
Letterkenny,	2,217	1,934	44	18	116	118	2,280	2	44	5,268	3,239	3,949	3,970	16,426	5,001	1,341	4,715	11,057	236	2,155	2,391	323	3,055	7,114	12,869	34,921	57,659
Limavady,	3,197	3,855	108	122	431	492	5,008	-	39	8,104	3,865	6,609	6,706	25,284	10,791	4,115	11,912	26,818	669	6,899	7,568	1,142	6,058	13,139	20,445	52,827	92,469
Limerick,	5,182	3,100	639	404	682	552	5,457	548	2,738	21,445	11,160	9,663	14,229	56,497	5,253	4,605	5,211	15,069	2,073	16,896	18,969	3,034	6,087	30,698	25,087	57,099	118,971
Lisburn,	5,863	5,282	358	297	219	314	6,470	40	300	12,929	4,621	7,482	7,695	32,727	2,379	603	3,064	6,016	1,671	11,965	13,636	985	11,312	7,948	29,546	94,940	143,746
Lismore,	2,204	1,629	67	130	483	336	2,645	145	776	6,936	3,214	4,010	4,836	18,546	7,404	2,695	8,090	18,093	1,325	8,441	9,766	967	3,248	8,300	9,016	33,853	54,312
Lisnaskea,	3,545	1,590	21	54	96	98	1,859	63	1,200	10,313	2,674	3,098	6,627	22,642	246	13	843	602	1,183	7,392	8,525	1,096	9,232	13,962	22,168	50,199	102,561
Listowel,	3,120	2,084	45	66	342	348	2,885	393	1,939	18,358	3,275	3,689	9,197	34,511	1,630	513	1,884	4,027	2,031	12,921	14,952	2,312	5,034	21,293	18,763	39,775	84,061
Londonderry,	3,881	4,902	317	292	311	326	6,148	16	69	11,587	4,021	7,871	8,680	32,159	5,409	1,157	5,903	13,549	1,985	7,188	9,173	847	6,911	14,252	22,764	68,875	112,382
Longford,	3,938	1,853	113	93	523	487	3,069	198	1,594	7,109	5,367	4,916	5,013	22,405	3,389	1,255	3,330	7,974	1,053	7,692	8,745	3,044	4,133	14,620	20,573	53,558	91,884
Loughrea,	4,266	2,461	84	150	753	783	4,236	182	1,501	5,180	13,008	6,977	3,800	28,974	35,093	24,331	31,325	90,709	1,151	6,679	7,830	2,161	4,921	20,774	19,376	50,923	95,994
Lurgan,	5,092	2,573	298	146	251	137	3,407	15	401	7,168	3,236	4,757	4,475	19,636	741	130	833	1,701	568	4,424	4,993	843	3,812	3,909	16,469	62,191	86,381
Macroom,	2,406	2,451	50	81	259	373	3,214	100	587	18,030	2,714	8,014	8,241	32,839	9,625	969	10,313	20,907	2,431	14,251	16,682	1,393	9,066	21,817	22,981	57,130	110,894
Magherafelt,	7,531	5,193	46	86	304	684	6,383	8	338	15,203	3,052	7,329	9,161	35,345	3,853	914	4,136	8,958	2,890	13,773	16,163	2,928	9,148	18,910	34,400	110,966	177,414
Mallow,	2,310	2,314	165	248	1001	697	4,415	288	1,115	12,370	5,361	6,738	7,832	32,201	12,328	5,301	11,366	28,895	1,673	11,088	12,761	1,913	6,400	22,947	12,723	43,835	85,899
Manorhamilton,	4,756	590	126	50	153	99	1,018	43	2,492	13,365	4,346	5,857	9,675	33,343	2,062	545	2,248	4,895	500	4,703	5,203	937	5,352	16,238	22,623	54,145	98,353
Midleton,	2,137	2,852	146	284	855	695	4,782	196	766	7,044	4,008	4,395	5,120	20,567	12,284	3,523	13,309	29,114	2,163	12,133	14,301	1,126	8,958	13,105	11,301	40,124	73,798
Milford,	3,582	2,833	43	25	151	347	3,404	2	757	7,276	3,344	4,263	4,372	19,255	9,338	1,138	7,617	18,293	877	4,608	5,485	424	2,443	12,495	20,941	41,849	84,736
Millstreet,	1,223	953	25	13	159	154	1,304	91	338	7,908	1,018	1,567	4,021	14,539	2,189	413	2,024	4,631	915	5,382	6,327	912	1,639	8,467	6,910	19,917	37,013
Mitchelstown,	2,327	1,226	44	46	238	310	1,864	444	1,217	11,826	1,860	3,224	7,791	24,704	4,664	1,733	5,786	12,183	1,384	8,725	10,109	1,691	4,002	15,773	10,291	30,038	60,104
Mohill,	3,974	898	54	49	167	202	1,370	120	2,691	9,178	2,222	3,901	5,412	20,713	847	77	461	885	1,242	9,039	10,281	3,279	4,718	13,406	21,517	48,934	88,655
Monaghan,	6,165	3,232	76	78	166	179	3,721	63	1,156	10,740	3,463	5,239	7,376	26,818	1,316	546	1,603	3,465	1,187	8,572	9,759	3,634	12,360	13,151	41,472	97,939	161,922
Mountbellew,	2,962	1,331	33	82	511	444	2,401	374	1,888	3,859	5,581	4,405	2,557	16,402	17,128	8,705	16,398	42,231	514	4,996	5,510	1,199	4,553	14,125	16,845	45,117	80,650
Mountmellick,	5,386	4,263	183	232	888	860	6,481	631	2,776	9,418	9,122	7,045	6,391	31,976	8,109	8,607	8,488	20,204	1,989	14,848	16,837	1,813	8,326	23,517	24,744	68,870	125,437
Mullingar,	4,801	3,313	170	395	1435	1065	6,378	211	1,854	6,900	22,979	15,086	7,203	52,264	20,671	13,636	22,719	57,106	627	7,484	8,111	2,901	11,391	19,463	28,515	67,938	127,310
Naas,	4,412	3,374	301	797	1164	847	6,483	190	2,155	7,435	20,858	10,425	6,376	45,144	26,081	13,138	25,714	64,933	873	6,718	7,596	2,073	10,499	11,306	21,614	66,368	109,789
Navan,	2,207	1,523	151	380	583	331	2,968	112	544	2,524	24,196	6,357	2,893	35,070	13,945	5,709	11,633	30,287	277	2,015	2,292	1,578	4,948	8,140	12,210	44,311	63,639
Nenagh,	3,973	3,001	138	204	799	612	4,754	319	2,105	13,090	9,785	10,782	9,677	43,334	15,436	5,457	18,634	39,527	2,045	14,152	16,197	2,994	9,144	23,483	20,161	49,852	107,660
Newcastle,	3,298	2,043	46	70	272	420	2,851	421	1,935	21,237	4,011	4,840	12,573	42,661	2,474	978	2,562	6,014	2,080	10,826	12,906	2,499	4,903	26,753	18,918	38,100	88,673
New Ross,	4,750	5,633	171	138	1299	1164	8,410	741	2,409	11,235	6,371	8,253	8,906	34,765	12,374	5,930	12,839	31,183	2,611	21,326	23,937	1,972	18,445	21,096	30,216	124,174	193,930
Newry,	9,531	4,090	210	158	387	579	6,354	140	1,164	13,205	4,264	7,437	8,357	33,263	9,342	2,633	8,908	20,883	1,705	12,475	14,180	6,055	17,055	11,566	41,046	127,631	198,098
Newtownards,	4,597	4,651	213	148	289	317	5,621	13	125	10,087	2,022	4,847	6,801	23,757	1,572	217	2,259	4,039	1,424	5,880	7,304	661	8,414	6,251	18,840	58,795	91,303
Oldcastle,	2,570	1,428	71	134	345	395	2,373	183	862	4,017	8,594	6,034	3,140	21,805	7,515	3,201	8,500	19,216	986	5,146	6,132	3,120	3,839	7,378	15,389	53,746	80,352
Omagh,	5,688	4,695	81	100	237	453	5,616	9	166	17,257	2,748	6,538	11,740	38,283	4,332	576	5,395	10,203	1,350	9,070	10,420	1,955	10,975	21,887	48,307	120,545	201,714
Oughterard,	2,923	928	62	16	259	315	1,605	13	864	4,006	3,674	2,536	2,623	12,844	20,187	6,042	16,770	42,999	996	3,055	4,051	1,358	1,095	10,301	9,015	21,885	42,296

* See note on p. 19.

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1887—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS,	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses, Two years old and upwards kept for Agricultural purposes.	No. of Horses, Two years old and upwards kept for Traffic and Manufactures.	No. of Horses, Two years old and upwards kept for Amusement or Recreation.	No. of Horses, One year old and under two years.	No. of Horses, Under one year.	No. of Horses, Total.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle, Milch Cows.	No. of Cattle, Other descriptions of Cattle, Two years old and upwards.	No. of Cattle, Other descriptions of Cattle, One year old and under two years.	No. of Cattle, Other descriptions of Cattle, Under one year.	No. of Cattle, Total.	No. of Sheep, One year old and upwards, Ewes.	No. of Sheep, One year old and upwards, Tups and Wethers.	No. of Sheep, Under one year.	No. of Sheep, Total.	No. of Pigs, One year old and upwards.	No. of Pigs, Under one year.	No. of Pigs, Total.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry, Turkeys.	No. of Poultry, Geese.	No. of Poultry, Ducks.	No. of Poultry, Ordinary Fowl.	No. of Poultry, Total.
Parsonstown, .	4,976	3,692	130	241	1166	870	6,099	417	2,986	6,497	11447	6,874	4,249	29,067	15,737	8,579	16,089	40,405	1,530	11,424	12,954	2,190	11,202	25,982	23,198	58,140	118,522
Portumna, .	2,001	1,460	45	62	541	660	2,723	174	809	2,402	4,175	4,398	1,620	12,595	12,160	8,515	11,777	32,452	663	3,790	4,453	976	5,085	11,281	10,523	26,489	53,378
Rathdown. .	3,482	993	1,659	918	185	117	3,572	81	510	4,861	2,241	1,800	1,693	10,095	9,990	6,172	5,743	21,905	269	2,430	2,699	853	1,172	2,423	10,649	50,416	64,660
Rathdrum, .	3,321	3,334	117	296	731	472	4,950	177	1,359	10,751	9,125	7,496	6,709	34,081	33,373	23,358	23,426	80,157	1,689	8,068	9,757	2,340	3,368	11,838	12,076	55,190	81,972
Rathkeale. .	2,029	1,549	75	97	364	309	2,394	217	1,163	5,425	4,877	8,033	4,125	18,365	7,234	4,194	7,211	18,639	675	5,459	6,134	1,570	3,385	14,413	10,400	20,697	48,895
Roscommon, .	3,428	1,193	99	142	537	560	2,531	216	1,311	3,814	7,853	5,263	3,313	20,243	20,084	13,985	19,417	53,486	503	5,027	5,530	1,915	3,782	17,166	18,602	48,977	88,527
Roscrea,* ,	3,596	2,364	82	205	709	502	3,862	247	1,855	5,962	18478	7,180	4,260	35,880	11,683	5,609	11,762	29,054	1,270	10,369	11,639	1,232	7,460	19,054	16,416	40,030	82,960
Scarriff. . ,	1,822	1,053	18	31	275	314	1,691	116	1,146	4,483	3,252	3,965	3,716	15,416	3,930	1,241	4,046	9,217	759	5,604	6,363	1,489	1,144	12,657	7,428	22,504	44,033
Shillelagh. ,	2,238	2,277	86	117	552	327	3,359	132	1,118	5,840	4,687	4,153	4,081	18,761	13,607	7,837	12,616	34,060	1,137	8,729	9,866	2,069	2,650	9,825	8,749	54,223	75,447
Skibbereen. ,	3,060	2,387	72	70	294	439	3,262	40	1,183	14,577	2,155	4,752	7,122	28,606	7,142	1,747	7,463	16,352	2,020	10,589	12,609	1,165	4,729	13,325	14,546	49,504	82,104
Skull. . .	1,523	887	4	16	53	150	1,110	51	572	6,292	929	2,071	2,747	12,039	3,283	726	2,567	6,576	701	4,212	4,913	631	1,592	7,046	6,563	23,000	38,201
Sligo. . .	5,733	1,832	193	200	615	401	3,241	213	2,858	12,456	6,681	8,148	9,516	36,801	8,336	2,790	9,343	20,369	1,182	8,057	9,239	1,303	8,289	20,274	31,362	74,476	134,401
Strabane. , -	3,583	4,318	184	95	291	284	5,172	8	49	10,926	4,604	7,682	8,427	31,639	2,001	516	2,004	4,521	1,077	5,153	6,230	813	7,410	14,530	24,763	68,188	114,891
Stranorlar, -	2,671	1,796	22	36	61	147	2,062	-	119	6,450	2,507	3,680	4,841	17,478	7,750	3,113	7,195	18,058	351	2,572	2,923	574	3,189	12,085	15,107	38,490	69,961
Strokestown, ,	3,404	744	47	74	466	290	1,521	143	1,513	4,821	5,376	5,479	4,267	19,946	5,580	4,829	6,414	16,823	414	5,767	6,181	2,373	3,248	14,855	20,066	45,043	83,812
Swinsford, ,	7,857	954	70	38	193	280	1,535	936	6,487	12,243	3,415	4,896	7,106	27,660	5,258	1,524	5,597	12,379	1,549	11,016	12,565	2,234	2,088	24,993	32,627	96,823	156,481
Thomastown, ,	2,362	2,484	57	116	578	575	3,810	176	967	5,692	5,126	4,442	4,579	19,839	8,827	4,006	8,468	21,301	1,119	8,344	9,463	1,362	6,026	8,045	9,922	53,666	77,659
Thurles, , ,	3,898	2,832	88	148	706	694	4,468	251	2,161	8,971	6,843	9,265	7,560	32,639	10,218	4,860	12,137	27,155	1,538	12,691	14,229	1,455	6,706	23,431	19,420	52,219	101,776
Tipperary,*. ,	4,572	2,606	138	255	617	482	4,098	557	2,483	27,296	8,754	8,280	19,835	64,165	6,710	3,116	6,857	16,983	2,448	21,072	23,520	2,189	8,881	31,167	21,892	63,793	125,734
Tobercurry, ,	3,741	633	33	51	281	238	1,494	200	2,506	7,596	4,518	4,316	5,175	21,635	6,763	1,898	6,473	15,134	857	5,135	5,992	1,107	4,171	12,051	19,245	45,312	80,779
Tralee, . ,	4,017	2,665	79	124	437	583	3,888	457	2,780	23,237	5,146	6,661	13,249	48,293	8,037	1,956	7,177	17,170	2,324	14,318	16,642	3,550	7,042	29,608	23,832	64,623	125,105
Trim, , -	2,858	1,871	122	353	647	469	3,462	136	837	3,051	20748	7,310	3,352	34,456	13,298	9,946	13,403	36,647	166	3,259	3,425	1,402	6,520	3,613	16,413	43,516	70,062
Tuam. . -	5,867	2,475	91	136	775	774	4,251	534	3,791	6,492	11220	7,914	5,000	30,626	38,854	23,792	35,686	98,332	1,506	10,158	11,664	596	4,355	22,224	32,832	72,050	131,461
Tulla, . -	1,859	1,200	60	76	339	319	1,994	85	1,088	3,839	3,891	4,750	3,358	15,838	6,796	2,378	6,677	15,851	641	4,784	5,425	1,777	2,100	14,890	9,247	24,936	51,173
Tullamore, .	4,013	3,344	182	218	822	793	5,359	421	2,070	5,682	8,757	6,243	4,219	24,901	12,038	7,860	12,066	31,964	1,282	7,778	9,060	1,726	8,394	13,739	20,740	57,083	104,956
Urlingford,* .	1,948	1,622	20	63	466	383	2,552	132	917	3,771	4,049	4,178	2,870	14,910	8,609	5,015	9,287	22,911	589	6,204	6,793	1,167	6,133	10,794	9,994	32,756	59,677
Waterford. .	3,870	3,052	457	280	783	644	5,216	530	1,630	14,426	6,289	7,638	8,575	36,908	2,475	1,344	2,273	6,092	1,609	15,451	17,060	1,238	16,431	8,940	20,533	77,170	123,074
Westport, .	6,044	2,487	138	71	315	890	3,901	33	2,402	8,943	9,822	6,871	5,952	31,588	27,760	10,900	24,527	63,187	733	5,992	6,725	729	2,431	22,156	22,565	55,570	102,722
Wexford, , .	5,283	4,865	300	314	1081	687	7,247	506	2,063	8,476	7,584	7,597	6,637	30,294	6,924	3,643	7,181	17,748	1,990	14,150	16,140	1,517	9,684	13,158	23,992	104,385	151,219
Youghal, . -	1,810	1,672	29	83	436	439	2,659	155	724	5,163	1,895	3,396	3,608	14,062	4,376	790	4,804	9,972	1,118	7,111	8,229	867	4,087	7,375	7,804	25,195	44,461
Total. .	531,498	404,563	52,377	25,582	69,595	65,283	557,405	29,320	190,612	1,394,135	961,828	965,413	836,038	4,157,404	1,882,470	680,351	1,315,005	3,877,826	177,811	1,230,645	1,408,456	271,729	909,748	2,140,739	2,929,346	8,460,812	14,460,640

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* See note on page 19.

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two	Under one year	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM:	1878	26,558	2,901	2,386	147	715	83,447	28,066	34,111	41,258	29,721	5,158	43,443	5,383	416,341
	1879	26,854	2,736	2,376	124	606	80,785	30,495	37,732	41,708	28,271	5,199	42,442	5,882	418,208
	1880	27,149	2,353	1,857	145	604	80,693	31,582	32,208	37,499	25,114	3,673	30,106	5,848	427,924
	1881	26,132	2,023	1,492	96	576	78,199	27,808	32,512	34,229	22,620	4,949	41,872	5,074	450,180
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1882	25,819	1,678	1,572	61	533	78,196	28,464	36,125	33,291	19,916	7,656	61,087	4,776	456,617
	1883	25,516	1,698	1,608	72	615	79,305	32,899	39,134	31,633	20,657	6,267	47,926	4,687	454,132
	1884	25,245	1,081	1,713	62	548	80,107	31,764	39,439	30,487	18,784	6,609	55,062	4,345	426,439
	1885	25,510	2,039	1,666	71	501	83,054	34,105	39,793	33,605	24,722	6,470	53,642	4,730	470,825
	1886	25,977	1,798	1,590	76	498	85,524	34,139	36,981	38,757	25,349	6,322	51,901	5,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,676	1,666	61	552	84,985	32,160	37,093	42,431	29,431	7,863	62,713	5,293	516,774
ARMAGH:	1878	11,818	871	912	140	1,934	42,301	16,970	19,214	6,239	5,509	2,857	21,002	8,524	344,591
	1879	12,193	805	1,026	233	2,152	42,758	19,034	20,284	5,782	5,611	4,036	19,341	9,068	364,752
	1880	12,124	722	969	197	2,106	41,951	18,961	18,562	5,022	4,103	2,729	12,407	8,529	359,881
	1881	12,248	741	763	236	2,124	41,000	17,324	18,684	4,914	4,056	3,027	18,361	9,250	396,256
Area, 313,036 Acres.	1882	11,915	630	725	218	2,376	39,327	17,473	19,596	4,205	4,488	3,663	25,915	8,660	417,141
	1883	11,859	669	650	196	2,446	39,627	19,210	20,542	4,781	4,700	3,343	20,295	8,839	386,128
	1884	11,633	680	790	293	2,148	38,618	19,226	20,664	4,303	3,767	3,029	24,443	8,225	355,496
	1885	11,669	666	957	301	2,791	41,622	19,924	21,969	6,016	5,212	3,379	23,437	8,703	380,270
	1886	11,599	731	909	468	2,600	42,908	20,278	22,142	6,513	5,928	3,754	24,942	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	953	853	313	2,268	42,632	19,985	19,811	7,167	6,650	3,858	26,390	8,892	411,561
CARLOW:	1878	5,776	1,153	875	302	2,574	24,328	9,674	11,227	42,075	28,290	2,410	21,184	3,355	172,288
	1879	6,017	1,164	942	402	2,685	24,313	11,285	10,914	46,938	27,459	2,450	18,085	3,518	175,010
	1880	5,992	1,363	808	409	2,612	24,611	11,309	10,190	44,080	26,139	1,939	15,759	3,731	171,656
	1881	5,940	1,294	941	474	2,556	23,734	10,635	10,100	37,116	22,962	2,245	19,166	3,380	176,909
Area, 221,294 Acres.	1882	5,943	1,082	842	422	2,561	23,184	11,666	10,275	35,034	21,528	2,919	22,993	3,570	177,952
	1883	6,001	907	858	402	2,425	23,313	11,655	11,318	36,609	28,300	2,792	22,569	3,478	169,577
	1884	5,829	1,165	892	372	2,372	23,394	11,933	10,839	40,712	24,986	2,323	21,404	3,168	171,660
	1885	5,706	1,215	1,076	379	2,370	25,465	10,556	10,558	38,219	23,740	2,516	19,942	2,985	167,318
	1886	5,779	1,328	1,118	379	2,480	24,929	11,967	10,254	42,464	25,191	2,778	20,011	3,433	163,376
	1887	5,812	1,350	1,062	342	2,376	24,431	10,686	9,770	36,299	24,718	2,977	22,488	3,364	188,642
CAVAN:	1878	8,273	1,259	1,423	1,148	8,361	63,212	19,736	29,157	14,725	11,913	7,299	33,209	17,071	464,292
	1879	8,513	1,234	1,352	1,174	8,354	60,202	21,099	31,562	14,256	10,939	6,700	28,114	16,756	460,885
	1880	8,486	1,115	971	1,057	8,047	58,252	21,939	24,940	10,453	8,351	4,752	20,298	16,088	476,743
	1881	8,335	944	1,006	1,218	8,131	57,503	20,174	27,120	7,922	6,437	7,057	27,696	15,442	510,316
Area, 467,011 Acres.	1882	8,122	866	1,129	1,205	8,118	57,083	22,455	29,674	7,397	6,053	9,077	41,588	15,698	528,657
	1883	8,160	540	1,116	1,260	7,623	56,661	22,098	29,978	7,665	6,201	7,720	34,919	15,046	489,610
	1884	8,100	978	1,189	1,257	8,089	57,265	24,066	27,172	6,798	5,492	7,637	35,992	15,507	473,161
	1885	8,070	1,027	1,222	1,168	7,740	61,459	23,426	30,012	7,512	6,458	7,340	33,989	15,207	487,264
	1886	8,284	1,003	1,293	1,137	7,940	60,368	23,175	29,638	7,519	6,485	6,772	32,201	15,462	507,889
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,497	1,109	8,161	59,233	22,881	29,282	8,385	7,182	7,276	37,300	17,166	523,573
CLARE:	1878	11,583	2,631	2,253	314	9,633	86,252	35,959	39,762	86,951	54,913	6,248	38,301	14,243	451,800
	1879	11,959	2,621	2,250	377	9,687	86,004	37,687	42,148	87,666	49,674	5,112	31,269	14,401	440,794
	1880	12,109	2,530	1,691	415	10,056	85,411	36,800	37,231	74,393	40,324	4,929	26,557	14,031	437,659
	1881	11,802	2,106	1,568	484	9,596	85,409	34,180	36,364	69,827	33,204	6,155	35,692	14,994	423,072
Area, 768,265 Acres	1882	11,802	2,106	1,563	484	9,596	85,409	34,180	36,364	69,827	33,204	6,155	35,692	14,994	423,072
	1883	11,736	2,161	2,127	684	9,369	82,666	37,257	44,136	69,705	45,951	7,818	41,801	13,662	397,329
	1884	11,405	2,158	2,379	716	9,229	84,666	39,428	40,225	68,712	43,959	7,601	38,101	12,985	363,514
	1885	11,496	2,548	2,612	696	9,736	86,853	35,767	41,103	78,079	52,171	6,085	36,854	14,115	411,668
	1886	11,941	2,609	2,569	738	9,692	88,572	39,579	41,777	72,052	48,287	6,153	39,574	13,452	413,620
	1887	12,095	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,856	37,103	43,805	67,269	43,765	6,354	43,121	14,640	406,904
CORK:	1878	39,489	6,887	7,161	1,531	10,239	217,949	52,160	93,755	194,133	140,301	24,822	146,531	24,118	1,129,509
	1879	39,003	6,890	7,532	1,586	10,499	218,670	63,691	105,957	193,123	137,136	19,535	115,615	24,183	1,135,301
	1880	39,177	7,318	6,678	1,764	10,759	218,946	67,903	94,908	174,404	120,629	18,841	105,115	23,295	1,112,957
	1881	39,073	6,883	6,591	1,889	11,194	221,852	64,257	100,096	156,849	107,316	21,490	123,366	22,756	1,115,668
Area, 1,888,921 Acres.	1882	38,861	6,192	6,306	1,875	10,863	218,899	63,076	101,809	146,052	111,845	27,041	144,595	21,202	1,108,132
	1883	38,083	6,141	6,574	1,943	10,888	214,401	66,151	109,845	156,713	126,151	26,657	149,783	20,146	1,065,887
	1884	37,394	6,301	6,493	1,943	11,135	216,565	71,217	109,317	171,012	132,028	22,659	133,748	18,642	945,796
	1885	37,999	6,571	7,214	2,095	11,567	223,726	70,867	108,611	180,533	142,749	20,568	126,845	20,073	1,077,898
	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,966	226,682	72,880	98,113	172,942	131,757	21,762	134,545	20,770	1,085,949
	1887	37,299	7,134	7,270	2,256	11,868	217,380	64,990	98,547	162,604	134,490	24,401	149,209	20,350	1,122,069
DONEGAL	1878	20,205	1,628	2,196	60	2,137	102,973	35,329	35,736	108,446	55,091	3,824	19,692	2,563	665,059
	1879	20,791	1,589	1,906	51	1,778	98,371	33,540	39,795	105,404	55,338	3,663	18,584	2,768	662,899
	1880	20,680	1,463	1,752	48	1,751	94,244	35,292	35,662	96,347	51,032	2,162	11,773	2,587	651,045
	1881	20,895	1,262	1,552	53	2,265	93,594	33,489	37,761	96,734	51,160	3,565	19,320	3,118	675,700
Area, 1,190,269 Acres.	1882	20,256	927	1,482	40	2,063	92,123	34,771	41,020	89,829	50,492	4,432	31,061	2,886	683,359
	1883	20,018	988	1,622	36	2,163	88,805	36,312	41,405	88,111	54,192	4,184	25,063	2,909	615,565
	1884	19,954	1,253	1,712	49	2,539	90,799	37,111	39,244	83,771	47,193	4,044	26,372	3,404	604,872
	1885	20,074	1,284	1,662	35	2,692	96,501	36,835	43,491	94,314	58,945	4,457	29,793	3,208	643,787
	1886	20,246	1,222	1,518	36	2,770	98,341	38,192	42,433	107,757	63,159	4,599	25,112	3,757	619,418
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	35	2,517	96,714	38,625	42,432	105,645	65,280	5,016	31,470	3,569	687,016
DOWN.	1878	27,894	2,694	2,807	112	1,405	70,018	28,239	35,424	36,392	27,355	5,231	33,425	11,083	582,632
	1879	28,595	2,447	2,577	104	1,406	68,162	30,328	35,673	31,274	24,162	5,641	26,797	11,163	584,364
	1880	28,038	2,244	2,084	90	1,217	63,478	31,390	32,545	32,144	24,319	3,505	18,880	10,580	575,818
	1881	27,569	1,866	1,943	87	1,383	67,398	28,835	33,164	34,103	22,612	4,865	29,407	10,911	636,802
Area, 611,927 Acres	1882	27,858	1,727	1,950	108	1,320	66,848	29,810	35,158	27,884	20,871	7,299	46,460	11,482	658,561
	1883	27,359	1,634	1,875	79	1,172	67,497	34,950	37,728	30,908	22,759	5,523	36,280	11,535	606,463
	1884	27,129	1,718	2,097	95	1,198	70,222	36,877	37,783	28,500	21,588	6,165	42,667	11,299	613,021
	1885	27,112	2,005	2,193	119	1,483	74,588	36,407	36,621	32,917	25,236	6,740	41,880	10,872	625,659
	1886	27,585	2,232	2,355	112	1,425	75,114	36,925	37,205	34,335	26,673	6,618	41,945	10,731	650,818
	1887	27,562	2,149	2,353	131	1,597	72,546	34,095	35,319	38,623	31,023	6,645	42,360	11,357	669,070

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year	No. of Mules	No. of Asses	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards	Under one year.	One year old and upwards	Under one year		
DUBLIN:	1878	19,362	1,184	753	334	2,016	42,835	8,485	6,796	44,012	23,916	1,659	14,236	6,128	220,816
	1879	19,780	1,171	830	369	1,826	38,834	8,687	6,527	49,002	26,314	1,325	12,214	5,584	216,558
	1880	19,652	1,314	684	323	1,984	38,450	10,866	6,614	40,924	19,814	1,062	10,558	5,460	225,258
	1881	19,770	1,295	674	321	1,581	41,577	9,546	6,560	33,539	16,901	1,661	11,779	5,327	236,018
Area, 225,895 Acres.	1882	18,792	1,054	656	348	1,865	43,619	10,166	6,518	29,459	16,722	1,792	14,306	4,727	224,826
	1883	18,543	1,081	655	331	1,906	44,957	10,980	7,174	33,347	18,625	1,703	13,614	4,813	213,364
	1884	19,067	961	696	304	2,037	44,310	12,298	8,451	34,935	18,875	1,605	13,691	4,993	206,498
	1885	18,911	1,136	730	342	1,842	43,018	12,529	8,136	36,395	20,431	1,222	10,674	4,840	227,032
	1886	19,127	1,402	744	364	1,847	44,68[illegible]	11,770	7,349	30,571	17,267	1,182	9,145	4,887	231,372
	1887	19,166	1,292	804	366	1,876	45,120	10,969	7,467	31,103	16,851	1,132	10,184	5,105	240,556
FERMANAGH:	1878	6,195	667	661	131	4,335	57,066	12,000	24,826	6,590	5,304	2,704	20,187	4,660	356,291
	1879	6,402	710	612	146	4,271	55,565	13,115	26,319	6,669	5,075	2,470	16,678	4,814	365,079
	1880	6,123	703	493	134	4,007	55,054	14,284	28,766	5,459	4,173	1,835	11,558	4,550	353,538
	1881	6,043	543	354	125	4,088	53,678	12,995	25,107	3,897	2,794	1,981	14,870	4,441	390,969
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1882	5,968	397	386	153	3,972	52,920	13,020	27,284	3,619	2,853	2,741	22,605	4,206	388,579
	1883	5,802	396	422	143	4,256	51,807	13,691	27,671	4,847	3,955	2,427	20,299	4,155	368,350
	1884	5,727	338	448	131	3,981	51,326	13,785	25,587	3,853	2,667	2,401	19,355	4,019	339,470
	1885	5,976	421	418	143	3,848	54,721	15,378	27,206	4,441	3,590	2,706	20,664	3,923	391,523
	1886	5,766	409	472	149	4,049	52,732	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,481	18,735	4,110	390,605
	1887	5,915	493	514	211	4,163	58,172	14,479	26,110	3,863	3,931	3,436	27,513	4,015	422,331
GALWAY:	1878	18,050	4,344	4,686	1,473	14,388	107,121	37,315	24,550	446,746	206,219	5,944	51,364	10,228	750,475
	1879	18,305	4,783	5,299	1,540	14,822	103,844	41,249	26,282	425,458	192,146	6,341	45,836	10,363	756,193
	1880	18,548	4,570	4,475	1,628	14,603	98,318	37,230	23,701	388,514	172,057	4,541	35,409	10,729	738,307
	1881	18,492	4,563	4,328	1,667	14,763	107,109	40,442	25,894	365,520	165,392	7,583	46,185	10,519	757,922
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1882	18,368	3,918	4,518	1,771	14,730	101,943	41,928	27,010	340,782	166,120	8,629	60,596	10,862	749,788
	1883	18,482	4,211	4,842	1,572	15,136	105,952	43,671	28,660	338,579	175,579	9,039	55,886	10,597	720,878
	1884	18,729	4,379	5,203	2,025	15,063	102,448	48,342	26,769	354,139	173,286	6,455	53,748	10,621	681,548
	1885	18,754	4,821	5,229	2,199	16,195	109,336	48,429	29,214	359,992	186,713	8,111	55,120	12,617	770,480
	1886	18,863	4,654	5,135	2,131	16,017	108,790	48,874	30,342	349,897	187,584	8,298	53,556	11,024	745,131
	1887	18,660	5,149	5,748	2,042	16,058	115,170	49,272	31,460	343,511	196,310	8,359	55,479	11,642	737,299
KERRY	1878	11,962	1,423	2,237	2,084	8,243	137,958	29,078	48,626	72,533	37,315	11,774	57,156	24,108	460,222
	1879	12,049	1,641	2,302	2,259	9,085	134,268	29,852	53,901	72,711	37,697	8,697	44,863	24,306	459,990
	1880	11,830	1,585	1,833	2,245	8,681	129,809	31,050	45,843	60,004	28,472	5,882	32,569	22,012	452,923
	1881	12,078	1,499	1,796	2,311	8,765	129,216	29,584	50,989	55,959	26,970	6,547	39,083	23,442	435,142
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1882	12,038	1,021	1,662	2,366	8,775	125,2[illegible]	29,449	51,511	50,897	26,564	6,207	46,060	21,252	467,378
	1883	11,672	1,116	1,772	2,438	8,546	122,673	28,868	56,528	54,173	29,222	9,451	50,982	23,344	490,610
	1884	11,108	1,294	1,894	2,511	9,268	121,443	31,769	55,843	50,589	28,016	7,769	42,945	20,048	427,571
	1885	11,202	1,309	2,027	2,677	10,064	127,888	32,809	56,578	56,468	34,063	7,996	45,390	21,859	491,123
	1886	11,046	1,406	1,845	2,533	9,443	129,002	33,268	49,315	61,732	34,096	7,425	44,715	20,986	470,868
	1887	10,910	1,247	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,243	30,703	51,053	56,940	32,822	8,329	49,310	19,874	482,240
KILDARE:	1878	9,686	2,336	1,560	439	4,213	56,614	19,336	11,892	95,841	53,153	1,826	13,309	3,465	208,273
	1879	10,014	2,287	1,553	495	4,113	55,368	18,626	11,235	96,685	51,389	1,404	10,978	3,608	216,555
	1880	9,991	2,564	1,480	484	4,046	53,404	19,384	11,086	87,264	46,732	1,064	9,414	3,531	212,637
	1881	10,261	2,300	1,236	548	4,155	59,117	21,664	11,468	80,395	37,375	1,828	11,108	3,835	224,310
Area, 416,497 Acres.	1882	10,005	2,156	1,563	619	4,492	61,401	21,166	12,557	71,983	41,924	2,867	14,661	4,108	227,344
	1883	9,465	1,879	1,404	718	3,923	59,600	22,614	13,631	76,411	42,056	2,019	13,665	3,805	207,075
	1884	9,478	2,074	1,588	525	4,242	58,523	23,751	12,265	73,984	41,260	1,698	13,277	3,831	208,109
	1885	9,199	2,363	1,675	639	4,481	59,669	22,763	13,187	75,809	45,015	2,429	13,016	4,228	229,070
	1886	9,296	2,383	1,699	556	3,905	57,820	20,430	12,357	71,791	44,292	1,711	12,795	4,126	233,781
	1887	9,446	2,600	1,629	600	4,212	60,354	20,100	12,111	71,196	41,895	1,563	13,591	3,895	226,041
KILKENNY:	1878	12,408	2,557	2,233	1,055	5,425	61,033	26,495	29,077	72,261	45,015	5,911	42,387	7,372	413,998
	1879	12,450	2,523	2,209	1,026	5,317	60,839	30,936	30,477	71,633	43,415	4,367	32,677	6,793	406,514
	1880	12,672	2,362	1,892	999	5,241	61,546	28,968	28,529	63,662	36,617	4,164	29,324	6,023	421,302
	1881	12,793	2,331	1,809	1,054	5,345	62,859	29,153	28,592	58,512	31,881	4,985	34,792	6,176	410,484
Area 507,254 Acres.	1882	12,852	2,032	1,768	942	4,983	61,460	28,854	29,729	48,584	29,698	5,898	44,000	5,492	397,457
	1883	12,607	2,079	1,884	1,079	5,356	61,595	32,176	30,715	51,560	32,174	5,672	42,880	6,025	399,004
	1884	12,426	2,222	1,977	1,072	5,300	63,384	33,087	30,696	49,500	31,130	5,490	38,073	5,903	375,095
	1885	12,185	2,460	2,185	1,098	5,346	63,576	30,877	29,541	50,680	30,533	4,805	34,643	5,632	378,493
	1886	12,378	2,845	2,273	1,094	5,224	62,533	31,214	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,607	382,547
	1887	12,592	3,033	2,421	1,159	5,566	62,513	29,071	27,342	46,385	31,130	5,560	42,483	6,213	417,875
KING'S:	1878	9,648	2,353	1,858	909	6,275	41,455	15,930	9,659	79,062	48,228	2,698	18,449	4,072	286,750
	1879	9,882	2,603	1,961	935	6,871	41,962	17,677	10,843	83,178	47,185	2,052	19,244	4,297	290,080
	1880	10,116	2,608	1,644	987	6,237	41,509	17,753	10,196	74,193	41,568	1,854	14,737	3,843	267,453
	1881	9,838	2,043	1,624	1,209	6,221	40,970	17,125	10,070	62,712	34,558	2,127	18,399	3,910	271,879
Area, 493,019 Acres.	1882	9,613	1,904	1,629	995	6,028	40,939	16,711	10,731	55,616	31,895	3,301	24,848	3,722	271,811
	1883	9,709	1,895	1,810	990	6,189	43,228	17,943	12,128	61,401	38,399	2,923	25,536	4,078	253,497
	1884	9,521	2,165	1,962	1,106	6,359	42,246	19,957	12,264	61,398	36,692	2,635	22,400	4,155	256,769
	1885	9,587	2,469	2,258	1,140	6,331	44,344	18,968	12,352	64,600	37,649	3,171	22,079	4,252	265,308
	1886	9,788	2,352	1,988	1,026	6,422	44,408	18,377	11,263	59,377	35,154	3,075	21,794	4,308	270,790
	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,081	6,486	44,698	17,401	11,488	57,597	36,907	3,733	23,721	4,604	276,571
LEITRIM:	1878	2,683	606	491	256	7,885	51,831	14,615	23,306	8,786	5,722	3,023	19,212	5,490	289,773
	1879	2,816	663	528	242	7,271	51,493	16,160	26,005	9,260	6,142	3,036	18,487	5,639	301,712
	1880	2,880	697	368	266	7,558	46,330	15,464	20,348	6,570	4,136	2,098	12,054	6,215	297,375
	1881	2,904	588	401	208	7,984	48,129	14,772	22,013	6,522	4,825	2,518	16,784	6,228	311,920
Area, 376,212 Acres.	1882	2,830	489	436	232	7,627	48,359	14,394	23,848	6,210	4,011	3,350	21,307	5,739	310,886
	1883	2,825	471	385	313	8,092	45,824	14,436	23,536	6,245	4,980	3,547	20,213	6,057	304,708
	1884	2,727	493	399	278	8,097	47,157	15,264	21,304	5,824	3,800	3,120	21,177	5,860	299,732
	1885	2,795	468	409	303	8,091	47,850	14,985	23,823	6,045	4,178	3,018	20,799	5,789	316,016
	1886	3,007	540	497	348	8,503	46,926	15,595	24,162	7,514	4,925	2,691	19,963	7,564	310,080
	1887	3,034	521	475	310	8,300	47,097	16,302	24,022	6,842	5,245	2,823	22,722	6,965	304,973

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK:	1878	12,295	1,712	1,433	1,528	8,417	121,397	21,394	60,744	44,515	23,781	8,083	57,325	11,484	435,930
	1879	12,237	1 976	1,509	1,609	8,595	120,954	25,122	64,811	41,164	19,626	5,944	41,354	11,795	447,866
	1880	12,106	1,876	1,100	1,630	8,486	117,265	24,968	58,069	32,746	17,194	4,378	36,941	10,136	423,771
	1881	12,496	1,819	1,350	1,761	8,330	120,799	23,187	59,854	33,266	16,378	6,395	46 241	9,527	436,538
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1882	12,496	1,819	1,350	1,761	8,330	120,799	23,187	59,654	33,266	16,378	6,895	46,241	9,527	436,538
	1883	11,750	1,500	1,164	1,747	8,323	119,532	25,630	66,372	29,580	16,891	9,784	53,636	9,398	415,626
	1884	11,586	1,668	1,244	1,904	8,865	122,580	29,011	63,431	33,009	16,967	7,401	51,945	10,244	400,432
	1885	11,669	1,867	1,731	1,966	9,473	126,283	25,193	68,219	33,874	19,059	6,969	49,966	9,737	421,945
	1886	11,828	1,977	1,590	2 053	9,219	122,649	28,948	62,366	31,682	19,395	7,561	51,489	10,694	424,609
	1887	12,011	2,144	1,881	2,334	9,409	125,181	28,097	65,932	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,391	444,748
LONDONDERRY:	1878	19,033	1,664	2,557	51	630	56,247	20,944	24,984	24,436	18,629	3,757	25,871	5,964	377,297
	1879	19,039	1,786	2,090	26	320	54,964	21,999	26,162	23,708	16,719	2,913	22,839	4,948	376,911
	1880	18,525	1,711	1,235	15	309	54,401	22,986	23,607	21,619	17,364	2,240	13,972	4,980	349,606
	1881	18,415	1,253	1,061	27	462	52,878	20,724	23 596	17,514	12,617	3,255	20,691	4,666	368,436
Area, 513,388 Acres.	1882	17,919	1,157	1,901	33	285	52,745	22,274	28,113	20,936	14,478	4,149	35,935	6,130	404,806
	1883	17,304	1,249	1,560	18	324	51,062	23,099	29,594	20,499	15,789	3,732	25,997	5,628	383,380
	1884	17,269	1,449	1,720	44	381	52,042	22,702	27,054	16,716	12,424	5,159	30,533	5,721	354,969
	1885	17,400	1,473	1,781	11	444	56,173	23,252	28,613	20,659	16,711	4,019	30,534	4,947	391,459
	1886	17,148	1,426	1,515	30	402	54,919	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,301	4,600	29,936	5,167	393,271
	1887	17,582	1,455	1,731	21	433	54,557	24,648	28,906	25,582	21,901	5,688	34,349	6,143	447,047
LONGFORD:	1878	4,595	1,347	1,129	651	2,926	30,182	12,075	13,831	20,303	14,411	2,185	14,845	8,795	216,967
	1879	4,755	1,222	1,125	680	2,974	29,374	12,372	14,489	20,204	12,526	1,968	14,327	8,315	215,413
	1880	4,630	1,226	984	633	3,069	27,767	12,433	11,910	16,308	10,910	1,406	11,520	8,059	220,070
	1881	4,698	1,073	1,085	670	3 066	27,601	11,679	12,277	15,003	9,137	2,590	15,310	7,978	232,324
Area, 257,221 Acres.	1882	4,615	1,036	1,093	716	3,136	29,255	12,006	13,115	13,563	9,566	3,217	20,929	7,648	218,635
	1883	4,674	1,130	1,087	705	2,958	28,837	13,507	13,904	15,786	10,423	2,723	18,612	7,293	224,563
	1884	4,625	1,171	1,040	562	2,958	27,681	12,598	13,118	13,871	9,400	2,348	17,055	6,735	204,852
	1885	4,854	1,215	1,188	665	3,035	29,934	13,450	13,718	15,341	10,031	2,040	17,912	7,260	216,571
	1886	4,607	1,304	1,194	581	3,290	30,984	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,488	14,740	7,118	210,912
	1887	5,072	1,197	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,128	12,910	13,523	9,565	2,350	17,759	7,422	220,699
LOUTH & DROGHEDA, Co. of Town.	1878	8,479	1,528	1,295	268	1,666	22,322	8,747	6,005	29 234	21,849	1,240	11,779	4,887	231,600
	1879	8,695	1,505	1,404	249	1,605	20,830	9,818	6,572	29,324	21,265	1,379	9,291	4,847	236,403
	1880	8,483	1,427	1,171	234	1,656	21,787	9,012	5,711	21,437	15,571	1,448	7,325	4,911	228,005
	1881	8,546	1,217	1,047	234	1,549	20,967	7,093	5,679	19,624	13,743	1,397	9,074	4,841	241,466
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1882	8,398	1,325	1,207	222	1,613	22,665	9,254	6,176	19,508	13,291	1,887	14,509	4,987	233,370
	1883	8,208	1,252	1,140	218	1,380	21,977	10,102	6,799	19,450	13,556	1,532	13,637	4,837	219,859
	1884	8,199	1,272	1,361	295	1,590	21,857	11,346	7,084	19,651	15,379	1,776	15,179	4,775	216,691
	1885	7,958	1,385	1,300	252	1,523	23,657	11,443	7,028	23,178	18,846	1,514	14,499	4,729	229,249
	1886	7,873	1,287	1,191	226	1,582	23,761	11,261	7,066	23,124	19,358	1,389	13,958	5,128	228,854
	1887	8,032	1,361	1,360	233	1,730	22,750	10,981	6,750	23,727	18,057	1,773	14,666	5,176	223,751
MAYO:	1878	12,957	2,083	3,063	1,951	20,674	105,786	31,169	28,154	178,974	99,857	6 070	39,334	5,554	712,051
	1879	13,367	2,150	3,172	1,785	20,050	101,530	31,779	29,139	186,887	96,750	5,805	38,485	6,460	717,620
	1880	13,543	2,151	2,635	1,766	20,570	94,911	31,884	25,578	177,052	94,230	4,288	28,242	5,468	604,522
	1881	14,684	2,180	2,896	1,833	20,424	101,706	34,587	30,284	160,494	90,614	6,241	42,005	6,122	677,610
Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1882	13,178	1,970	2,902	1,734	21,076	98,102	32,628	31,631	142,235	88,284	8,139	54,188	5,987	632,486
	1883	13,274	1,904	3,077	2,117	22,685	97,246	34,358	32,361	138,564	89,256	7,665	48,980	6,451	646,276
	1884	12,498	1,842	3,001	1,910	22,067	97,970	36,653	31,037	142,653	68,722	7,484	48,944	7,298	572,258
	1885	12,933	2,190	3,410	2,551	21,884	102,303	37,104	33,511	161,620	107 891	7,722	46,678	8,337	672,040
	1886	12,350	2,236	3,029	2,280	21,745	97,072	34,899	32,900	149,818	98,998	6,626	47,213	7,949	656,763
	1887	12,259	1,989	3,132	2,629	23,112	99,224	34,363	33,176	147,420	102,616	6,458	50,095	8,255	714,249
MEATH	1878	11,064	2,813	2,132	662	3,283	131,291	30,068	14,668	149,575	83,094	1,754	13,337	6,828	304,731
	1879	11,136	3,106	2,070	724	3,352	117,951	33,105	14,124	144,676	81,409	1,235	11,177	6,684	302,034
	1880	11,256	2,719	1,788	666	3,142	117,067	31,299	13,425	114,271	60,302	917	8 774	6,281	303,159
	1881	11,127	2,411	1,628	665	3,174	126,212	32,527	14,602	101,877	54,222	1,423	12,307	5,968	312,034
Area, 578,247 Acres.	1882	11,233	2,289	1,744	692	3,040	129,276	31,696	15,159	92,988	53,751	2,090	17,619	6,398	318,968
	1883	11,460	2,383	1,867	650	3,168	132,594	33,713	16,464	94,512	55,102	1,668	14,782	6,609	314,252
	1884	11,005	2,527	2,039	662	3,050	132,168	35,296	16,292	94,496	56,683	1,463	16,367	6,328	331,844
	1885	11,107	2,989	1,906	593	2,994	135,964	35,175	15,686	105,090	64,626	1,333	15,632	6,519	341,825
	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	584	3,055	136,956	34,268	15,006	101,416	62,239	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,895
	1887	11,490	3,080	2,065	604	3,045	142,036	36,017	15,322	102,855	67,458	1,999	15,229	7,527	349,194
MONAGHAN.	1878	9,554	860	672	471	3,796	41,584	14,917	20,149	8,200	8,168	3,128	22,873	10,917	390,909
	1879	9,954	809	896	565	3,697	40,578	15,938	21,525	8,175	7,797	2,954	17,842	11,606	391,026
	1880	9,352	673	666	433	3,406	38,907	16,931	17,006	6,559	6,244	2,119	11,364	11,296	394,674
	1881	9,233	639	735	464	3,571	37,829	14,722	18,031	6,116	5,197	3,001	16,964	12,305	440,803
Area, 318,806 Acres.	1882	9 271	684	761	469	3,476	37,526	15,954	18,786	5,389	4,469	4,212	25,760	12,391	434,206
	1883	9,009	571	727	526	3,567	36,296	17,140	19,557	5,301	4,902	3,344	22,187	12,294	394,854
	1884	8,961	598	744	419	3,415	37,541	18,332	18,996	4,652	4,120	3,621	22,369	11,338	399,011
	1885	9.129	739	839	481	3,524	41,669	18,607	20,573	6,174	5,724	3,356	23,741	11,910	425,861
	1886	9,277	720	869	488	3,624	40,225	17,461	20,377	5,484	5,202	3,900	21,721	11,732	442,872
	1887	9,457	745	889	461	3,695	39,015	16,800	19,576	5,677	5,981	3,952	24,348	12,262	454,182
QUEEN'S:	1878	9,514	1,908	1,621	866	6,178	45,117	16,530	13,225	61,493	37,161	2,941	24,095	5,405	266,644
	1879	9,907	1,946	1,750	875	5,984	44,165	18,695	13,916	59,185	33,634	2,866	22,576	5,324	259,407
	1880	9,864	2,062	1 540	972	6,024	43,912	17,815	12,705	54,220	29,773	2,470	18,636	5,038	257,205
	1881	10,348	1,966	1,536	974	5,533	43,965	16,048	13 464	46,744	27,600	3,722	24,299	5,162	256,324
Area, 424,854 Acres.	1882	10,250	2,035	1,544	1,169	5,800	44,790	19,049	14,702	42,946	25,743	4,462	32,264	5,491	255,921
	1883	9,964	1,929	1,527	1,074	5,742	44,669	19,309	14,518	42,341	28,189	3,979	29,855	5,433	249,031
	1884	9,526	1,810	1,682	1,013	5,906	44,532	19,753	13,882	40,843	24,173	3,190	27,604	4,397	235,498
	1885	9,376	1,910	1,595	964	5,631	45,863	19,432	13,945	38,972	24,366	3,223	25,005	4,802	246,263
	1886	9,440	2,169	1,891	1,055	5,733	48,060	18,050	14,856	35,783	22,185	3,093	27,484	4,722	260 512
	1887	9,666	2,137	1,856	1,041	5,686	47,126	18,251	14,466	36,024	24,042	3,789	31,208	4,393	264,010

Pnnted ımage dıgıtısed by the Unıversıty of Southampton Lıbrary Dıgıtısatıon Unıt

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ROSCOMMON:	1878	5,676	1,802	1,326	1,332	8,305	59,368	23,988	21,037	122,931	64 240	3,909	25,648	12,567	493,118
	1879	6,076	1,927	1,477	1,254	8,396	58,743	25,370	21,889	117,591	54,587	3,328	24,390	11,506	478,322
	1880	6,143	1,931	1,297	1 364	8,083	55,782	24,239	18,824	105,371	46,094	3,00[illegible]	16,918	10,678	453,655
	1881	6,056	1,649	1,254	1,593	8,514	59,942	24,131	19,686	95,205	42,865	4,059	24,122	10,646	466,075
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1882	5,891	1,786	1,454	1,666	8,523	56,346	23,970	21,393	88,828	44,679	5,160	32,348	11,943	450,723
	1883	5,851	1,841	1,450	1,558	8,371	57,907	27,727	22,352	91,817	49,205	3,898	31,357	10,813	460,105
	1884	5,913	2,047	1,458	1,594	8,797	58,259	27,119	21,144	97,043	50,026	4,193	31,296	10,818	424,163
	1885	5,773	1,955	1,566	1,561	9,263	58,667	26,945	23,011	97,136	53,719	3,969	30,920	10,739	477,774
	1886	5,827	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,243	26,760	22,651	94,528	51,737	3,376	30,751	11,256	472,609
	1887	6,045	2,107	1,681	1,762	9,690	61,371	29,099	22,364	92,903	55,879	3,414	34,736	11,965	482,001
SLIGO:	1878	5,298	1,055	1,103	544	7,901	52,687	17,887	21,781	40,098	25,187	3,124	16,909	3,760	347,200
	1879	5,654	1,200	1,214	640	7,526	50,746	18,267	22,791	41,399	24,920	2,707	15,981	4,587	349,116
	1880	5,775	1,123	950	675	7,214	48,907	17,986	19,196	37,303	24,106	1,582	10,574	4,112	333,654
	1881	5,797	1,296	837	708	7,806	49,897	18,153	21,188	36,743	23,094	2,249	16,585	4,074	345,071
Area, 451,129 Acres.	1882	5,867	1,236	970	644	7,706	50,785	18,263	22,082	34,980	23,278	3,693	23,276	4,150	326,210
	1883	5,663	1,224	1,039	742	8,347	48,250	19,750	22,591	36,134	25,050	3,947	20,549	4,468	325,277
	1884	5,781	1,352	1,159	687	8,471	48,658	19,550	21,250	38,467	25,857	3,480	23,516	4,745	305,509
	1885	5,784	1,415	1,219	955	9,024	50,693	20,296	23,695	40,204	27,401	3,137	21,089	4,904	336,775
	1886	5,941	1,500	1,368	1,016	8 561	50,390	19,539	24,068	39,511	31,519	4,054	20,875	5,021	337,595
	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,790	50,474	19,810	22,318	40,808	30,598	4,198	22,109	5,191	349,379
TIPPERARY:	1878	20,285	4,694	3,471	1,884	13,840	132,897	45,263	58,304	161,224	108,485	10,693	79,184	14,739	713,257
	1879	20,892	4,507	3,482	1,836	13,771	133,216	53,640	60,786	162,994	101,600	8,748	61,498	14,940	698,467
	1880	20,651	4,337	2,642	1,931	13,578	133,267	53,544	56,479	140,663	92,626	8,183	54,088	13,555	697 809
	1881	20,322	3,917	2,708	2,040	12,371	133,750	52,944	57,345	125,816	80,034	9,673	64,867	12952	681,816
Area, 1,048,969 Acres.	1882	20,218	3,420	2,767	2,016	13,518	132,279	49,543	60,686	115,713	78,169	12,626	86,668	12,695	687,855
	1883	20,118	3,357	3,059	2,043	13,545	135,636	55,756	63,903	120,044	85,528	11,922	84,974	13,094	666,326
	1884	19,289	3,754	3,134	2,111	13,123	134,907	55,605	63,424	122,197	81,239	10,345	75,536	12,111	626,535
	1885	19,372	4,267	3,726	2,155	13,660	136,950	55,376	62,162	121,188	82,610	10,400	70,075	13,011	681,289
	1886	19,319	4,489	3 487	2,117	13,568	138,097	55 695	56,312	113,773	76,985	10,256	74,865	12,516	674,184
	1887	20,151	4,816	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,797	57,057	59,041	111,308	82,343	11,199	65,692	12,695	686,786
TYRONE:	1878	22,616	1,592	2,206	96	1,074	89,769	28,096	41,993	27,769	18,334	5,002	33,103	8,682	682,059
	1879	23,007	1,604	2,111	71	984	86,624	29,946	47,355	30,071	19,716	4,098	28,258	9,099	710,889
	1880	22,047	1,404	1,540	70	1,001	84,920	32,576	41,336	26,836	17,484	3,265	17,563	8,554	651,742
	1881	21,552	1,072	1,111	88	1,073	83,953	28,302	42,561	26,949	18,984	3,782	24,635	8,995	716,315
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1882	21,296	847	1,456	105	942	81,520	29,700	45,803	23,013	16,618	5,247	36,932	9,137	774,116
	1883	20,979	876	1,411	100	1,161	82,403	31,144	46,424	25,146	18,073	5,063	31,972	9,203	716,378
	1884	20,744	1,037	1,310	62	980	83,560	31,224	46,812	25,057	16,426	4,758	35,288	8,346	700,770
	1885	20,883	912	1,385	49	921	86,651	33,741	47,680	25,330	19,104	4,088	35,442	8,984	787,859
	1886	20 860	969	1,456	85	1,020	86,976	33,603	47,573	27,180	19,933	4,481	34,485	8,434	775,742
	1887	21,330	1,120	1,633	102	1,144	86,221	32,224	45,910	27,433	22,318	5,885	40,890	9,287	847,372
WATERFORD:	1878	9,817	1 961	1,407	763	4,294	56,408	14,633	22,692	32,883	23,851	7,824	45,499	6,495	277,577
	1879	9,678	1,858	1,429	774	4,397	56,538	18,190	24,905	35,235	23,746	6,437	36,545	4,770	266,041
	1880	9,634	1,798	1,265	814	4,382	56,213	19,908	22,748	32,405	22,385	4,943	31,865	5,154	271,562
	1881	9,443	1,859	1,220	925	4,220	55,961	18,968	22,910	29,170	20,430	6,115	36,604	4,892	276,793
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1882	9,643	1,796	1,294	942	4,155	55,366	16,701	24,771	27,672	19,105	7,392	45,109	4,951	271,748
	1883	9,242	1,713	1,313	938	4,211	54,476	19,990	24,264	27,193	20,711	7,219	43,752	4,994	241,510
	1884	9,261	1,788	1,516	943	4,215	56,979	21,099	26,138	32,759	24,066	5,634	41,274	5,338	243,815
	1885	9,279	1,931	1,569	995	4,611	59,864	24,586	24,592	36,710	27,438	5,261	37,992	5,180	256,801
	1886	9,122	2,004	1,668	942	4,319	57,941	19,992	20,443	32,436	23,369	5,219	39,291	5,510	258,058
	1887	9,247	2,346	1,868	1,021	4,662	56,756	19,679	23,113	30,435	23,384	6,176	45,604	5,057	270,378
WESTMEATH:	1878	8,025	2,216	1,612	611	4,264	61,497	21,781	14,873	94,452	55,366	1,153	14,045	7,008	272,682
	1879	8,144	2,124	1,743	696	4,235	58,242	27,098	16,609	97,548	55,052	1,049	13,588	6,892	269,563
	1880	8,279	1,954	1,659	678	4,172	58,857	25,921	14,630	92,091	49,695	1,159	9,849	6,726	274,666
	1881	8,024	2,102	1,524	618	4,323	59,694	25,534	14,922	83,159	45,592	1,324	15,398	6,108	275,246
Area, 434,017 Acres.	1882	7,832	1,807	1,558	630	4,445	61,065	24,842	15,574	74,990	48,317	1,387	21,008	6,670	281,186
	1883	7,920	2,012	1,555	576	4,244	61,020	28,648	16,411	76,867	45,880	1,376	17,941	6,674	249,619
	1884	7,941	2,424	1,843	627	4,430	61,334	26,835	16,170	76,343	47,822	1,427	18,007	6,614	249,770
	1885	8,158	2,672	1,988	609	4,456	62,004	27,292	16,493	81,995	48,873	1,329	17,935	6,494	283,655
	1886	8,376	2,551	2,087	659	4,391	61,721	25,606	15,551	74,136	44,265	1,671	15,632	6,811	265,759
	1887	8,148	2,624	2,062	626	4,466	61,082	28,549	15,368	74,426	46,860	1,476	17,697	6,778	281,501
WEXFORD:	1878	20,443	3,861	2,987	1,423	8,156	60,345	25,927	29,667	96,372	61,504	10,501	63,104	6,170	573,429
	1879	20,641	4,069	3,008	1,363	8,178	62,359	30,002	29,729	90,481	55,616	7,373	53,281	6,500	578,056
	1880	20,951	3,660	2,433	1,454	8,079	63,181	29,422	27,999	78,689	48,216	6,694	47,038	6,035	578,982
	1881	20,507	3,809	2,542	1,442	8,116	62,511	27,685	26,287	71,480	43,036	8,496	52,719	6,023	557,517
Area, 575,700 Acres.	1882	20,998	3,310	2,857	1,479	8,162	60,811	27,136	29,616	67,066	42,530	10,182	69,584	5,611	565,442
	1883	20,479	3,419	2,502	1,548	8,098	59,757	29,594	32,056	74,500	49,638	8,832	69,537	6,054	530,700
	1884	20,300	3,206	2,666	1,512	7,988	59,750	30,487	29,549	77,802	50,004	8,735	62,699	6,097	547,981
	1885	20,297	3,749	3,190	1,662	8,004	64,651	31,357	30,132	82,631	51,316	8,250	60,206	6,450	568,551
	1886	20,268	4,218	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,29[illegible]	32,003	26,114	74,836	47,537	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
	1887	20,065	4,233	3,255	1,802	7,854	62,490	29,514	27,254	70,135	50,057	8,453	62,003	6,738	583,660
WICKLOW:	1878	8,813	1,795	1,270	300	3,532	45,464	15,616	16,724	135,270	64,443	3,607	20,948	7,350	202,613
	1879	8,845	1,829	1,347	304	3,682	45,198	17,666	16,739	142,132	70,896	3,102	16,084	7,507	207,909
	1880	9,013	1,911	1.132	331	3,622	45,502	17,740	16,493	137,042	61,645	2,162	13,786	7,265	209,474
	1881	9,118	1,747	1,144	300	3,535	44,347	16,931	15,376	125,973	57,249	2,896	16,308	7,016	214,509
Area, 499,894 Acres.	1882	8,961	1,520	1,043	343	3,653	43,817	17,397	15,775	109,594	53,705	3,347	21,007	6,935	215,426
	1883	8,944	1,491	1,015	382	3,576	44,242	18,513	16,845	114,438	57,185	3,124	20,745	6,477	200,495
	1884	8,635	1,390	1,069	356	3,478	43,462	18,279	16,526	124,748	58,833	3,344	18,899	6,290	192,611
	1885	8,563	1,466	1,274	392	3,645	46,038	18,804	17,370	122,041	60,818	3,030	20,096	6 551	208,981
	1886	8,402	1,697	1,201	351	3,465	46,898	18,592	16,087	118,005	51,329	2,881	19,448	6,278	208,234
	1887	8,581	1,888	1,226	336	3,315	45,410	17,689	15,995	112,186	54,657	3,601	21,179	5,605	211,170

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1878 TO 1887, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER:	1878	127,838	25,043	19,325	7,900	50,538	622,483	210,664	177,639	924,950	535,950	37,687	271,720	70,835	3,370,791
	1879	130,266	25,549	19,942	8,168	50,372	599,432	235,964	182,174	931,186	526,360	30,586	233,522	69,869	3,376,452
	1880	130,907	25,170	17,195	8,170	49,874	597,593	231,887	168,488	824,181	447,002	26,347	196,715	67,493	3,369,817
	1881	130,970	23,588	16,790	8,509	49,504	613,604	227,220	171,597	731,134	394,556	34,714	240,659	65,724	3,409,020
	1882	129,542	21,550	17,504	8,577	49,798	622,282	229,963	178,927	661,933	383,670	43,264	317,728	65,554	3,388,238
Area, 4,838,510 Acres.	1883	127,974	21,457	17,304	8,673	48,695	625,790	248,754	191,953	697,244	414,527	38,343	300,600	65,576	3,231,036
	1884	126,547	22,389	18,785	8,408	49,710	622,635	255,620	186,640	708,283	415,137	36,038	284,555	63,287	3,197,378
	1885	125,901	25,036	20,562	8,755	49,658	644,203	252,646	186,342	734,951	436,744	34,862	271,589	64,792	3,382,266
	1886	126,487	26,565	20,749	8,662	49,425	648,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	408,529	31,584	264,495	65,998	3,379,139
	1887	127,797	27,373	21,091	8,953	49,798	647,334	242,951	176,263	675,461	422,177	38,406	292,208	66,720	3,483,670
MUNSTER:	1878	105,431	19,308	17,962	8,154	54,666	754,861	198,487	323,083	592,239	388,646	69,444	423,996	95,187	3,468,295
	1879	105,818	19,493	18,504	8,441	56,034	751,650	228,182	352,518	593,093	369,479	54,478	331,144	94,395	3,448,459
	1880	105,507	19,441	15,409	8,798	55,892	740,929	234,173	315,278	514,615	321,880	47,156	287,135	88,182	3,396,681
	1881	105,214	18,082	15,233	9,410	54,476	746,987	223,060	327,758	470,887	289,422	56,875	345,853	88,563	3,419,029
	1882	105,058	16,354	14,967	9,444	55,257	737,998	218,136	332,895	443,427	290,375	68,316	404,365	84,621	3,394,723
Area, 5,934,682 Acres.	1883	102,601	15,990	16,009	9,793	54,882	729,386	233,652	365,048	457,408	324,454	72,851	424,928	84,638	3,277,268
	1884	99,993	16,968	16,660	10,128	55,835	739,140	248,129	363,378	478,278	326,275	61,409	363,551	79,378	3,009,668
	1885	101,017	18,493	18,879	10,584	59,111	758,509	244,598	361,260	507,652	358,090	57,279	369,122	84,575	3,340,674
	1886	100,047	19,641	18,171	10,483	56,207	762,893	250,357	328,326	484,617	383,889	58,376	384,479	83,928	3,327,288
	1887	101,713	20,169	19,241	10,893	59,234	746,213	247,629	341,491	461,480	336,544	64,339	431,163	83,007	3,410,125
ULSTER:	1878	152,151	14,136	16,020	2,356	24,407	606,617	204,297	265,594	274,555	180,034	38,960	252,805	75,347	4,279,471
	1879	155,448	13,720	14,946	2,492	23,568	588,009	216,054	288,428	267,047	173,628	37,674	220,445	76,074	4,354,961
	1880	152,474	12,388	11,617	2,239	22,528	576,900	225,941	249,632	241,948	158,214	26,348	147,911	73,012	4,240,971
	1881	150,422	10,343	10,047	2,394	23,672	565,227	204,423	258,836	232,408	146,507	35,482	213,816	74,202	4,565,779
	1882	148,402	8,863	11,362	2,392	23,065	558,598	213,721	281,509	215,718	140,235	48,476	327,848	75,316	4,746,042
Area, 5,322,321 Acres.	1883	146,446	8,921	10,991	2,430	23,352	553,463	230,543	294,038	219,091	151,178	41,608	264,958	74,546	4,416,860
	1884	144,782	9,980	11,718	2,412	23,279	561,480	245,087	282,756	204,137	134,785	43,503	292,081	72,204	4,267,209
	1885	145,828	10,563	12,123	2,478	24,944	594,456	241,735	298,058	230,968	164,752	42,555	293,172	72,484	4,554,507
	1886	146,692	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,327	597,122	242,898	291,637	256,658	172,709	42,827	280,978	73,436	4,681,217
	1887	147,384	10,782	12,705	2,452	24,530	589,075	255,987	284,939	264,816	193,696	49,614	322,363	77,984	4,978,947
CONNAUGHT:	1878	44,669	9,895	10,671	5,556	58,853	376,793	124,974	118,828	797,535	401,225	22,070	152,517	37,605	2,592,617
	1879	46,218	10,731	11,685	5,469	58,865	366,356	133,015	125,996	780,595	376,495	21,210	143,129	38,505	2,602,963
	1880	46,889	10,472	9,740	5,694	58,033	346,246	126,803	107,647	715,010	339,673	15,460	108,197	37,102	2,422,713
	1881	47,673	10,276	9,716	6,079	59,491	366,783	132,035	119,065	664,481	326,790	22,650	145,781	37,589	2,558,598
	1882	46,184	9,399	10,280	6,047	59,662	356,035	131,183	125,964	613,030	323,372	28,971	191,665	37,781	2,470,093
Area, 4,233,240 Acres.	1883	46,095	9,651	10,793	6,299	62,631	354,879	139,942	129,500	611,339	344,070	28,096	176,985	38,386	2,457,246
	1884	45,648	10,112	11,220	6,694	62,515	354,492	141,928	121,504	637,626	341,691	26,732	178,661	39,542	2,273,210
	1885	46,339	10,869	11,833	7,569	64,457	369,049	142,759	133,254	664,997	379,902	25,957	174,606	42,586	2,573,085
	1886	46,008	10,749	11,588	7,419	64,286	362,421	140,657	134,113	641,268	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
	1887	45,628	11,271	12,251	7,331	65,950	373,336	148,846	133,310	681,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,018	2,587,901

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No of Cattle.			No of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1878	430,089	68,382	63,978	23,966	188,464	2,360,754	738,422	885,144	2,589,279	1,505,855	168,361	1,101,038	278,974	13,711,174
	1879	437,750	69,493	65,077	24,570	188,839	2,305,447	813,215	949,116	2,571,921	1,445,962	143,948	928,240	278,843	13,782,835
	1880	435,777	67,471	53,961	24,901	186,327	2,261,668	818,804	841,045	2,255,744	1,266,719	115,311	739,958	265,789	13,430,182
	1881	434,279	62,289	51,786	26,392	187,143	2,292,601	786,738	877,256	2,098,910	1,157,275	149,721	946,109	266,078	13,972,426
Area, 20,328,753 Acres.	1882	429,186	56,166	54,113	26,460	187,782	2,274,913	793,003	919,295	1,934,103	1,137,652	189,027	1,241,101	263,272	13,999,096
	1883	423,116	56,019	55,097	27,195	189,560	2,263,518	852,891	980,544	1,985,082	1,234,229	180,898	1,167,471	263,146	13,382,450
	1884	416,970	59,449	58,383	27,642	191,339	2,277,747	890,764	954,278	2,028,324	1,216,888	167,682	1,138,868	254,411	12,747,460
	1885	418,785	64,962	63,397	29,386	197,170	2,366,109	881,738	980,914	2,138,565	1,339,488	160,663	1,108,439	264,437	13,850,532
	1886	419,234	67,485	62,485	29,095	196,245	2,370,985	880,995	931,944	2,076,153	1,289,890	160,332	1,102,310	266,176	13,909,822
	1887	422,522	69,595	65,288	29,629	199,512	2,355,958	895,413	936,003	2,082,821	1,345,005	177,611	1,230,845	271,729	14,460,643

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1887, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.														
		Champions	Flounders.	Skerry Blues	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	Leather Coats.	American Whites.	Red Rocks	Green Tops	All others.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
ANTRIM,	44,470	22,732	1,120	6,891	1,272	2,305	626	420	1,259	33	214	.	12	.	.	7,586
ARMAGH,	26,884	19,174	2,316	3,346	670	641	283	103	46	.	226	.	.	.	.	79
CARLOW,	9,490	8,655	478	33	30	70	85	130	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	3
CAVAN,	26,132	22,593	2,539	354	364	10	124	68	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	77
CLARE,	23,221	17,786	2,218	553	604	2	409	185	.	.	.	554	.	2	.	908
CORK,	64,221	58,124	3,688	246	769	3	238	248	.	.	.	31	.	.	60	814
DONEGAL,	44,997	30,923	2,459	1,897	3,411	495	787	361	.	1,044	79	.	229	.	.	3,312
DOWN,	48,525	29,362	2,555	7,053	1,280	5,261	625	350	864	24	472	.	.	39	.	540
DUBLIN,	8,962	6,106	451	36	229	180	159	1,785	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	12
FERMANAGH,	15,425	12,083	1,702	829	508	6	159	99	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
GALWAY,	44,308	39,303	2,881	216	975	.	376	135	.	.	.	.	9	.	83	330
KERRY,	28,476	24,551	1,789	228	641	.	181	277	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	806
KILDARE,	8,967	7,726	578	49	149	36	175	250	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
KILKENNY,	17,293	15,615	1,122	7	77	17	338	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
KING'S,	14,806	12,756	1,141	38	210	2	391	211	.	.	19	.	.	9	11	18
LEITRIM,	17,407	14,984	1,249	466	395	.	181	75	.	.	7	.	.	7	.	43
LIMERICK,	21,862	18,886	2,250	170	169	.	158	72	.	.	1	28	.	.	.	128
LONDONDERRY,	31,843	18,106	1,593	4,013	1,789	1,180	517	438	256	727	186	.	15	116	.	2,955
LONGFORD,	11,569	9,833	966	164	275	8	203	90	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	6
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	11,527	9,017	906	300	407	473	175	193	.	.	7	.	.	27	.	22
MAYO,	50,138	44,215	3,332	261	775	6	424	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	935
MEATH,	11,851	9,858	913	119	155	106	205	412	.	.	66	.	.	1	.	16
MONAGHAN,	21,534	18,227	1,971	841	360	.	88	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S,	15,849	14,457	927	23	92	1	283	64	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
ROSCOMMON,	25,518	22,528	2,002	115	403	15	111	76	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	252
SLIGO,	19,659	16,765	1,661	355	387	17	194	148	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	179
TIPPERARY,	32,813	30,097	2,052	63	280	.	198	102	.	.	.	1	.	16	.	9
TYRONE,	41,107	28,755	3,371	5,258	1,482	376	319	207	26	550	101	.	.	26	.	636
WATERFORD,	14,295	13,142	762	10	138	4	153	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	39
WESTMEATH,	10,950	9,081	1,096	79	153	9	373	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
WEXFORD,	21,981	19,388	1,066	86	128	4	978	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
WICKLOW,	10,859	9,506	402	46	90	56	204	537	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	14
PROVINCES																
LEINSTER,	154,104	131,998	10,046	980	1,995	962	3,619	4,054	.	.	132	.	.	37	11	270
MUNSTER,	184,888	162,586	12,759	1,270	2,601	9	1,332	927	.	.	4	614	.	18	64	2,704
ULSTER,	300,917	201,955	19,626	30,482	11,086	10,274	3,528	2,093	2,553	2,378	1,281	.	256	181	.	15,224
CONNAUGHT,	157,030	137,795	11,125	1,413	2,885	38	1,286	624	.	.	10	.	9	10	96	1,739
Total of Ireland, 1887,	796,939	634,334	53,556	34,145	18,567	11,283	9,765	7,698	2,553	2,378	1,427	614	265	246	171	19,987
Per-centage in 1887,	100·0	79·6	6·7	4·3	2·3	1·4	1·2	1·0	3·5							
Total of Ireland, 1886,	799,847	638,538	50,640	35,884	20,095	8,976	10,267	8,319	2,021	2,141	1,144	840	750	127	149	19,911
Per-centage in 1886,	100·0	79·8	6·4	4·5	2·5	1·1	1·3	1·0	3·4							

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1887, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	Leather Coats.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,*	5,070	4,585	352	8	23	.	77	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Antrim,	7,862	4,045	122	1,809	228	329	68	12	353	33	31	.	12	.	.	920
Ardee,	3,278	2,412	329	127	171	28	97	105	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	4
Armagh,	12,157	8,531	1,156	1,741	290	145	95	57	12	.	99	.	.	.	.	31
Athlone,	5,395	4,427	595	58	135	.	111	43	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	10
Athy,	4,515	4,046	284	17	44	8	61	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bailieborough,	4,065	3,683	341	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	26
Ballina,	6,125	5,357	462	28	67	.	51	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
Ballinasloe,	3,798	3,256	367	31	87	.	21	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Ballinrobe,	5,325	4,812	413	12	25	.	33	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Ballycastle,	4,477	2,804	115	614	115	108	63	129	17	.	5	.	.	.	.	1,007
Ballymahon,	3,122	2,731	198	14	19	.	148	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymena,	12,319	6,833	243	1,156	313	363	51	54	296	.	119	.	.	.	.	2,891
Ballymoney,	9,621	4,667	163	1,057	246	882	214	67	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,278
Ballyshannon,	4,407	3,533	487	116	222	.	31	9	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3
Ballyvaghan,	724	528	91	12	13	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
Balrothery,	3,479	2,326	242	6	64	69	81	680	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	8
Baltinglass,	3,623	3,212	130	18	27	1	68	159	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7
Banbridge,	9,389	6,278	576	1,121	228	657	122	21	89	24	210	.	.	.	.	63
Bandon,	3,706	3,228	237	11	64	.	20	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
Bantry,	2,556	2,323	137	2	62	.	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Bawnboy,	5,023	4,280	458	136	115	.	5	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Belfast,	1,755	944	84	351	9	161	7	1	167	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Belmullet	3,542	2,732	169	14	225	.	125	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	272
Borrisokane,	2,422	2,099	235	17	40	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.
Boyle,	7,414	6,403	506	53	156	1	101	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137
Cahersiveen,	3,973	3,366	163	16	3	.	17	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	393
Callan,	2,887	2,528	265	3	24	1	55	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Carlow,	7,069	6,352	411	30	28	67	81	93	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2
Carrickmacross,	4,596	4,103	373	65	25	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	5,202	4,673	376	50	15	4	17	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,858	2,605	181	.	15	.	49	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cashel,	4,269	3,922	263	2	30	.	15	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Castlebar,	6,186	5,492	592	18	24	.	21	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Castleblayney,	7,116	5,896	654	355	67	.	77	46	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	14
Castlecomer,	2,373	2,166	114	.	7	15	45	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlederg,	3,173	2,127	261	460	212	14	52	8	.	22	17	.	.	.	.	.
Castlereagh,	6,750	7,925	491	21	82	6	22	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
Castletown,	2,140	1,742	62	77	122	.	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125
Cavan,	9,433	7,980	997	142	169	5	75	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Celbridge,	1,647	1,277	70	10	37	39	18	193	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Claremorris,	6,869	6,073	367	29	129	.	27	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151
Clifden,	3,467	2,874	233	78	165	.	83	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Clogheen,	4,427	3,908	343	23	93	.	43	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Clogher,	4,631	3,305	539	616	89	.	14	39	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	2
Clonakilty,	4,046	3,776	55	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	211
Clones,	3,819	3,078	370	118	135	.	56	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	2,270	1,880	227	6	72	.	75	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coleraine,	7,041	3,439	358	946	525	503	308	176	96	117	16	.	15	.	.	542
Cookstown,	7,067	4,586	616	1,350	323	53	39	29	9	.	4	.	.	.	.	58
Cootehill,	6,280	5,423	610	105	90	5	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Cork,	6,696	5,610	909	17	67	2	31	22	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	32
Corrofin,	1,078	797	138	89	36	.	10	24	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	14
Croom,	2,424	1,971	288	7	27	.	41	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
Delvin,	1,824	1,399	194	26	45	.	86	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Dingle,	2,740	2,389	100	15	117	.	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
Donegal,	4,825	3,659	473	237	223	22	82	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Downpatrick,	13,152	7,853	415	1,857	278	2,375	47	40	196	.	51	.	.	.	.	40
Drogheda,	2,960	2,233	238	72	130	51	89	147	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromore West,	3,609	3,105	271	48	92	.	14	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Dublin, North,	2,141	1,437	62	15	72	31	21	502	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dublin, South,	1,384	938	56	7	47	11	28	297	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk,	8,421	6,783	562	262	198	423	56	73	.	.	2	.	.	27	.	20
Dunfanaghy,	3,753	2,646	160	168	376	2	96	43	.	25	8	.	172	.	.	67
Dungannon,	9,029	5,809	886	1,626	367	107	63	45	17	.	16	.	.	.	.	73
Dungarvan,	3,556	3,213	280	1	14	.	41	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Dunmanway,	3,607	3,294	289	7	55	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunshaughlin,	1,192	903	73	8	19	9	8	146	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
Edenderry,	3,451	2,725	287	31	74	10	162	155	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1
Ennis,	2,973	2,487	378	17	66	2	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,	8,278	7,437	376	22	22	.	256	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95
Enniskillen,	6,397	5,205	750	325	43	6	48	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennistimon,	3,806	2,678	357	272	135	.	106	22	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	190
Fermoy,	5,200	4,845	299	16	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	6,763	6,038	433	24	138	.	32	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Glennamaddy,	4,508	4,051	243	.	45	.	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Glenties,	8,312	4,849	421	218	452	.	198	23	.	53	.	.	.	.	.	2,118
Glin,	1,852	1,671	118	33	5	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Gorey,	3,993	3,653	182	4	35	.	53	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gort,	3,518	2,996	263	22	174	.	11	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Gortin,	3,411	2,303	148	304	208	46	49	22	.	43	.	.	.	.	.	283

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* See note on page 19

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1887, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER														
		Champions	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	Leather Coats.	American Whites	Red Rocks.	Green Tops	All others.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	6,617	5,506	557	138	174	.	161	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inishowen,	7,526	5,220	379	537	640	13	96	15	.	436	14	.	44	.	.	130
Irvinestown,	3,521	2,772	318	273	107	.	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Kanturk,	4,641	4,241	237	39	52	.	63	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kells,	3,730	3,308	258	14	32	23	43	47	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare,	3,127	2,607	185	87	67	.	15	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Kilkeel,	4,579	3,346	215	425	13	565	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	4,009	3,563	274	1	15	.	148	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	1,871	1,314	207	44	67	.	9	11	.	.	.	59	.	1	.	159
Killala,	2,412	2,184	153	11	28	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Killarney,	6,166	5,728	290	8	58	.	24	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Kilmacthomas,	1,569	1,505	.	1	25	1	19	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Kilmallock,	4,417	3,825	459	28	40	.	22	8	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	8
Kilrush,	6,175	4,494	350	139	115	.	148	88	.	.	.	375	.	.	.	466
Kinsale,	3,171	3,011	.	14	54	.	15	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	34
Larne,	5,377	3,063	159	884	314	104	124	74	198	.	31	.	.	.	.	426
Letterkenny,	3,274	2,305	200	139	247	44	32	20	.	166	.	.	4	.	.	117
Limavady,	7,395	4,121	393	950	397	310	93	145	38	109	6	.	.	116	.	717
Limerick,	6,314	5,405	746	14	43	.	75	22	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	3
Lisburn,	10,375	5,285	610	2,085	266	942	242	182	554	.	75	.	.	39	.	95
Lismore,	3,453	3,258	161	1	20	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lisnaskea,	4,325	3,453	426	251	136	.	50	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Listowel,	5,280	4,563	346	33	120	.	44	20	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	151
Londonderry,	7,225	3,851	154	613	484	174	42	134	.	685	8	.	.	.	.	1,040
Longford,	5,157	4,400	456	59	127	8	44	33	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	6
Loughrea,	4,460	4,044	328	1	27	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
Lurgan,	7,958	4,766	609	1,268	357	394	126	76	110	.	157	.	.	.	.	93
Macroom,	5,927	5,668	197	4	45	.	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	11,951	7,446	727	1,652	479	149	122	131	122	50	156	.	.	.	.	917
Mallow,	4,583	4,126	333	7	26	.	38	28	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.
Manorhamilton,	4,732	4,002	364	195	119	.	37	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9
Middelton,	4,126	3,784	214	36	54	1	12	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Milford,	5,725	4,283	240	218	540	92	97	23	.	69	17	.	9	.	.	137
Millstreet,	2,369	2,246	88	.	6	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mitchelstown,	3,759	3,436	248	19	13	.	19	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohill,	5,740	4,864	343	141	191	.	131	49	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	14
Monaghan,	7,376	5,991	675	452	245	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountbellew,	3,978	3,605	215	6	33	.	33	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	39
Mountmellick,	7,893	7,211	381	10	71	1	186	27	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	1
Mullingar,	4,530	3,926	446	20	15	9	76	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Naas,	4,237	3,738	221	17	56	6	76	118	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Navan,	1,591	1,315	111	29	14	20	27	71	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Nenagh,	5,851	5,435	371	2	20	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
Newcastle,	4,139	3,590	410	40	34	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
New Ross,	7,518	6,689	390	57	50	.	299	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Newry,	11,385	8,361	914	1,123	219	452	166	36	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	75
Newtownards,	7,646	3,619	389	1,564	341	934	145	75	182	.	74	.	.	.	.	323
Oldcastle,	3,720	3,299	377	9	6	1	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh,	8,569	6,919	656	491	195	37	76	49	.	55	36	.	.	19	.	36
Oughterard,	3,424	3,054	89	2	213	.	51	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parsonstown,	6,358	5,613	422	9	79	2	148	46	.	.	12	.	.	5	11	11
Portumna,	2,316	1,959	230	36	52	.	34	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rathdown,	1,501	1,129	81	4	45	55	51	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdrum,	4,452	3,779	184	25	54	46	138	226	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathkeale,	2,864	2,482	310	27	34	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Roscommon,	3,564	3,148	335	5	36	.	24	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Roscrea,*	4,216	3,838	272	6	48	.	19	24	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7
Scarriff,	2,369	1,883	236	38	106	.	74	14	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	9
Shillelagh,	3,772	3,430	153	3	6	12	7	152	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	5
Skibbereen,	5,079	4,399	350	15	30	.	14	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	142
Skull,	2,000	1,891	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
Sligo,	6,423	5,159	760	196	94	17	73	66	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	55
Strabane,	7,440	5,032	386	341	292	308	63	46	.	463	18	.	.	7	.	484
Stranorlar,	4,159	3,037	247	112	480	23	55	34	.	28	22	.	.	.	.	121
Strokestown,	4,473	4,047	321	42	55	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Swineford,	12,056	10,820	714	77	85	.	120	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236
Thomastown,	3,612	3,324	170	.	20	1	83	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Thurles,	5,306	5,115	178	5	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary,	5,934	5,483	385	12	17	.	33	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tobercurry,	5,484	4,891	402	53	85	.	12	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Tralee,	6,725	5,602	665	69	271	.	68	113	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Trim,	2,357	1,912	220	29	16	14	42	78	.	.	33	.	.	1	.	12
Tuam,	8,009	7,322	502	9	72	.	39	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	33
Tulla,	2,650	2,214	261	4	76	.	25	17	.	.	.	51	.	1	.	1
Tullamore,	5,477	4,801	439	11	63	.	104	58	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Urlingford,*	2,662	2,474	159	3	6	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Waterford,	3,881	3,452	308	10	27	1	38	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9
Westport,	7,525	6,714	448	78	195	6	38	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Wexford,	4,701	4,011	204	6	23	1	384	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Youghal,	3,064	2,654	207	.	121	.	51	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Total,	796,939	634,334	53,556	34,145	18,567	11,283	9,765	7,698	2,553	2,378	1,427	614	265	246	171	19,937

* See note on page 19

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1887.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	Leather Coats.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	Calicoes.	Gawkies.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM, . . .	93	74	84	81	98	68	87	74	.	84	.	.	.	.	78	.
ARMAGH, . . .	95	75	78	84	85	67	33	.	.	92	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, . . .	96	64	70	64	92	68	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN, . . .	90	68	63	76	41	74	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE, . . .	91	66	61	76	.	74	61	.	.	.	81	.	.	.	.	.
CORK, . . .	95	73	68	75	.	70	77	.	.	.	70	.	.	64	.	.
DONEGAL, . . .	90	69	71	74	86	63	75	.	82	59	.	80	.	.	.	66
DOWN, . . .	107	82	86	82	104	54	67	90	98	77	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	100	73	101	85	124	89	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH, . .	87	70	68	70	149	54	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GALWAY, . . .	102	85	68	87	.	76	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KERRY, . . .	93	72	66	79	.	58	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILDARE, . . .	64	63	38	47	47	63	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, . . .	79	58	.	70	80	63	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	71	56	51	50	31	52	63	.	.	78	.	.	30	.	.	.
LEITRIM, . . .	101	83	79	81	.	40	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, . . .	94	66	63	74	.	63	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY, . .	89	69	83	83	90	88	80	80	77	87	.	86	70	.	77	.
LONGFORD, . . .	92	65	67	60	100	56	58	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	119	95	86	97	101	71	77	.	.	93	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAYO, . . .	102	82	92	99	112	91	87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH, . . .	92	70	66	59	73	64	64	.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN, . .	68	60	61	61	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S, . . .	93	65	54	65	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON, . .	88	75	49	79	.	95	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SLIGO, . . .	111	90	72	87	.	84	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, . .	96	62	36	40	.	59	42	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.	.
TYRONE, . . .	85	68	75	82	104	70	41	.	103	80	.	.	85	.	.	.
WATERFORD, . .	97	56	.	44	130	88	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH, . .	86	66	76	50	130	63	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	83	67	86	74	81	71	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW, . . .	91	65	55	81	93	62	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED NOVEMBER 5TH, 1887, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

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CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—All crops—with the exception of the potato crop—have suffered severely from the drought of the past season, and the turnip crop is almost a complete failure. This locality where the soil is of a light and sandy nature has, I believe, suffered more in this respect than other portions of the country. The elevated portion of the district and moory places give a fair average of all crops. *Carlow D.*—The cause of the bad crops of hay, oats, turnips, cabbage, &c., was the very dry season. The only crop at all up to the average was the potato crop. It appeared at first as if this would be a failure too, but rain came in time to save it.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—The abnormal drought this year has resulted in a scanty crop of hay, turnips, &c., and short stalk of oats, but in a good crop of potatoes. *Clontarf D.*—In my opinion the inferior yield has been caused by the dryness of the season. *College-street, D.*—The yield of cabbage, turnip, and hay crops, this season was not so good as in previous years owing to the unusually dry summer. *Dundrum D.*—I regret having to report that all crops, with a couple of exceptions, are very light, and bad return. Wheat little sown—a fair crop. As I understand, mangolds an average crop, turnips very bad, the early crop a failure; potatoes, a good crop apparently, but the growth was so very late, they dig out like new potatoes—soft—and it it feared can scarcely stand the winter. The very early kinds were a very good quality, not a large crop; no symptoms of the late usual disease *at all.* The white elephant, recently come to this locality, appears very successful, a large crop and fine dry potato. Oats, I regret to say scarcely a half crop. Bere, barley, &c, scarcely planted. Hay, generally a very short crop, some early meadows very good. *Kingstown D.*—From inquiries made by the enumerators of the principal "farmers" in my district, I find they have no complaint to make of any crop, except "oats," "hay," "cabbages," "carrots," and "turnips," which are not up to the general average, which they attribute to the dry season. *Lucan D.*—There is almost a general decrease in the produce of the land in this district this season, which is to be attributed to the very dry summer we have experienced. *Rathmines D.*—Crops in my district generally are much below the average of what they were last year. The growers are unanimous in attributing the decrease to the long-standing drought and want of moisture which continued until the season was too far advanced to allow of the crops coming to maturity. Every class of crop has suffered more or less from the above cause, and I need only refer to those which suffered most. Oats has been almost a complete failure, a great deal of it was not threshed. Cabbage was about the same except where the grower had them watered once or twice each day. Turnips have proved a complete failure, no one has any except some small plots and they are little bigger than potatoes. Mangolds have not suffered so much, they are about half a crop. Wheat is not very much sown in this district, but the few who had it consider it a fair crop having regard to the season. Hay is not so plentiful this year, but is of a fair average with preceding years. Potatoes have fallen far below the average of other years, but are not considered a bad crop by the growers; champions were thought to be a failure until about a month ago when it was found the tubers had grown rapidly and are now stated to be a fair crop.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—Bad yield of turnips, mangolds, oats, and hay, in consequence of dry harsh spring, and continued and exceptional drought during summer. Turnips were almost complete failure in some districts. Potato crop fair in this district the hot weather favouring same *Kildare D.*—I think it right to say that yield varies in this district, and the cause of the variance is largely to be attributed to heavy and partial showers which fell in some portions of it, and not in others in May and June, when every shower was of the utmost value. *Naas D.*—I consider the poor average yield of the crops this year to be due to the excessively dry summer just passed. *Robertstown D.*—The favourable yield of potatoes was owing to the dryness of the season, and the shortness of hay and turnips may be attributed to the same cause.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The crops are generally light this season owing to the extraordinary drought of the summer. The potato crop is good, in consequence of the moisture in latter part of season; though the early crop was very bad on account of dryness in early part of season. *Castlecomer D.*—The yield of the wheat, oats, and barley crops is much less this year than for 1886, which is attributable to the dryness of the spring after planting, and the dry summer which followed. The latter cause applies specially to light sandy lands. The potato crop is good, owing to the blight not having set in as early as in other years, and also to the rains which fell in the latter end of August and September. The turnip and mangold crops are very bad, and in some instances the seed did not come up owing to the dryness of the season. The hay is a light crop owing to want of rain in the early part of the season. *Johnstown D.*—The rates of produce this year have varied very much in different parts of this district according to the nature of the soil. In places where it is of a light description the crops have been very poor, and on the contrary where the land is dry and rich they have been very good, particularly potatoes. This crop has, however, suffered very much in some places, even where the land is of the latter description, from the attacks of slugs or worms. The long continuance

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of dry weather may be considered to be the cause of both phenomena. *Kilkenny D.*—The bad crops this year are to be attributed to the want of moisture during past summer. Potatoes are the only abundant crop in this district. *Piltown D.*—The excessively dry weather which prevailed during the past summer has caused the rates of produce to be low throughout my district. The excessive drought has injuriously affected all kinds of crops, hay, roots, and cereals. Heavy rains in the latter part of August and early September greatly benefited the potato crop, which up to that time seemed likely to be a complete failure. Potatoes, except in dry sandy soils, are now about an average crop, and free from disease. *Thomastown D.*—The cause of the yield of the crops this year may be attributed to the weather.

KING'S COUNTY. *Edenderry D.*—This year's crops are below the average of recent years, except the potato crop, which is considerably above the average. Turnips, hay, barley and oats are below the average, owing to the great droughts in June and July last. The mangold crop is nearly up to the average of former seasons, having been sown earlier than the turnip crop. The great dryness of the season proved of advantage to the potato crop. *Ferbane D.*—The average yield of all crops in this district is very small this year. This is altogether owing to the great drought of the season. *Parsonstown D.*—Potato crop very good in consequence of dry season. No disease yet has appeared. *Shinrone D.*—Owing to the long continued drought the turnip crop in this district was almost a complete failure. From the same cause the oat crop was light and the straw of no length. The meadows were very light, but then all that grew was saved as there was no rain to damage it. The potato crop is fair, but there were a couple of frosty nights some months ago that it is said did a good deal of harm. *Tullamore D.*—The falling off that may be observable in the returns of rates of produce is attributable to the great drought that existed during the summer.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—Wheat is hardly grown in this neighbourhood. Oats is an average crop; the same as regards straw. Potatoes, chiefly champions, are a crop far above the average, with no trace of disease; the rain in the month of August is probably the cause of this. Turnips where sown in good time are a fair crop, but taken as a whole are a failure, the roots being small, and in many places I have seen whole fields that missed and never came up at all, due to sowing late and the dry weather. Mangel wurzel is a fair crop. Hay first crop was a light crop, but old meadow hay was nearly up to the average, and with the exception of very late meadows the hay was all saved without rain and is consequently in capital condition. *Granard D.*—The hay crop has been short this year owing to the very dry summer; however, the quality is much better than it has been for many years, and makes up for the deficiency in quantity. For similar reasons all cereals are a deficient crop, though I should say that in localities where the crops ripened early the quality must be extremely good. Late ripening oats suffered considerable damage from bad weather, as the weather was very broken for a little time. There has not been so good a crop of potatoes for many years as the present one. There are very few diseased tubers. The potato stalks appeared green, and growing up to 1st October, while in other years they were quite blighted fully a month earlier. Every where the yield appears splendid, even in the mountainous and boggy portions of the district. Green crops were not very good this year. Cabbage was more or less a failure as it suffered from the dry weather and the ravages of caterpillars, &c. Mangolds and turnips at first appeared to look like a failure, but they recovered greatly, and are not a bad crop though under average. *Longford D.*—I beg to inform you that where the crops are below the average the difference is mainly attributable to the unusual seasons of this year.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—The bad yield observable in the wheat, oats, barley, hay, mangel-wurzel, and turnips in this district, is mainly attributable to the dryness of the season. The potato crop is good owing to its having got time to mature. This crop is more than an average one this year, and will, to a certain extent, make up for the small yield in other crops. *Drogheda D.*—The largest average appears about towns, where plenty of manure has for years been easily procurable. The dryness of the season accounts for the poor crops of oats, barley, hay, &c. American importation of flour into this country appears also a cause why wheat is becoming so little grown. The mills of this country would now be perfectly idle if they had to depend on home-grown produce. *Dundalk D.*—The bad yield this year is attributable to the very dry summer.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—The potato crop this year is unusually good. The yield is above the average, and owing to the dry season there is an entire absence of disease. The crop of oats is up to the average, but straw is very short and poor. Hay is very short and a light crop, but any that there is is well saved and of good quality. The turnip crop, owing to the dry season, was a failure. All other crops appear to be average. *Dunshaughlin D.*—In general the farmers of this district look on the past harvest as being a good yield. This they put down to the exceptionally fine weather that existed when hay and grain were being saved. Potatoes good; turnips in some land have been a failure, but in general very fair. Marshy lowlands have produced better crops than ever they did before. *Kells D.*—The crops about here have all been fairly good, owing principally to the good weather they were saved in. The potato crop was especially good. *Navan D.*—With the exception of the potato crop, which has been exceptionally good, all other descriptions of produce have been far below the average owing to the excessive dryness of the summer and autumn. *Slane D.*—As in most other places so in this district, there was an almost continuous drought from February till August. This had a serious effect in reducing the production of the hay, oats, and barley crops. There was only about half a crop of hay and straw. Where wheat was grown the dry weather favoured the crop which was fairly good. The drought had a bad effect on turnips which this year did not amount to even an average crop. There was in every part of the district a large yield of very good potatoes. *Trim D.*—Owing to the extremely dry season crops in this district have been below the average, with the exception of potatoes, which farmers say have not been so good for a number of years. Principal crops are hay, oats, turnips, and potatoes.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—I attribute the small yield of cereals, except wheat, to the very dry summer, and the same remark applies to the hay crop. The potato crop promised in the summer to be equally bad, but the heavy rains at intervals during the latter end of the summer and autumn have immensely improved the yield. In many places, owing to the continued drought, the turnip crop has been a complete failure. Mangolds, however, have not suffered so much. *Ballylinan D.*—I consider the general crops of this year considerably below the average, on account of the long-continued want of rain during the latter end of spring and the summer; the early descriptions of hay were fairly good, but the later crop was very light; the early potatoes are a light crop, but the late one and especially champions, which are principally sown here, are a good crop. The oats and barley are both light from want of rain. *Maryborough D.*—The

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long drought and the absence of rain has caused the bad produce in corn, hay, turnips, and mangel-wurzel. The potato crop is fairly good owing to the absence of blight, and the length of time they grew on. Had this crop been cut off early as in other years, the crop would have been very bad. *Mountrath D.*—The potato crop is very fair in yield and quite free from blight owing to the season being favourable, dry and warm. The yield of oats hay, barley, turnips, cabbage, &c., &c., is regarded as bad owing to the great drought of summer and early part of autumn.

Westmeath County. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—I consider that the dry season has caused the hay and turnip crop to be bad, and that the potatoes are a very good crop in consequence of the dry season. Mangolds are also very good, but the cabbage crop is very bad and was eaten by caterpillars. The oats crop is bad in this dry part of the country and the straw very short. No wheat sown here. The hay in late meadows and low-lying land yielded a good crop, but the quality is bad. *Castlepollard D.*—The bad crops of roots (excepting potatoes), is due to the excessively dry summer. A bad crop of oats is due to a similar cause. The cabbage crops have been almost uniformly destroyed by caterpillars. The potato crop has been exceedingly good in this district.. *Delvin D.*—The good yield of the potato crop was owing to the dry season and no blight, and the bad yield of hay, oats, turnips, &c , is attributed to the very dry season. *Kilbeggan D.*—I beg to state that the oats crop is not good, barley fair, potatoes good, turnips middling, mangolds fair. The varied yields of above are attributed to the very dry weather of last summer. Most of this county in grazing land. *Moate D.*—The summer has been a particularly dry one in this district. Owing to this cause and to the absence of blight, the potato crop has been a good one. Oats and hay have both been a bad crop, especially the former. The flax and turnip crops also light, owing to the dry season. *Mullingar D.*—It would appear that the yield of the various crops this season has been the average of recent years, except hay which seems to have been light in consequence of the continued fine weather. Potatoes seem to have been a better crop this season than for many years, but the favourable weather seems to account for this.

Wexford County. *Enniscorthy D.*—The crops (with the exception of potatoes), all very bad in this district in consequence of the very long continuance of drought. *New Ross D.*—The grain crop this year is not so large on account of the long drought, but the quality is much better than that of former years. The turnip crop is not good, but the potato crop is a very abundant one and quality good. Hay was a very bad crop and very limited. *Taghmon D.*—Turnips are a bad crop in consequence of the dry season. Hay, oats and barley not up to an average for the same reason. Mangolds a good crop; and was well started before dry weather set in. Potatoes an excellent crop and none of them bad, very good for food. It is attributable to the year being so fine that potatoes turned out so well. Wheat more than an average of late years, not much sown in this district. *Wexford D.*—The enumerators report that with the exception of potatoes the crops are below the average yield for many past years, the chief cause being the exceptional dryness of the season. The good crop of potatoes is due to absence of blight and the fact that champions were chiefly used, and they improved much in September owing to heavy rain of 30th and 31st August and 1st September.

Wicklow County. *Bray D.*—I beg to say that hay, corn, and turnips have not been a large general crop this year owing to want of rain at the required time. Light soils suffered in this respect and so did mountain farm, but in heavy clays the yield was fair. Potatoes everywhere were a good sound crop. *Dunlavin D.*—In consequence of the unusually dry summer and harvest, the hay and corn crops were generally lighter in this district than last year. Potatoes, turnips, and green crops generally, have turned out remarkably well, and are free from blight up to this. *Tinahely D.*—Wheat (very little sown), oats, barley (the latter very little sown), turnips, mangel-wurzel, carrots (the latter very little sown), green vetches and hay crops are not an average this year, in consequence of the very dry spring and summer, potatoes have yielded well, as the dry season was favourable for them. *Wicklow D.*—The turnip, mangel, and meadowing crops have not been as productive as in former years in consequence of the continued dry summer weather. The potato crop has been very fair.

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Clare County. *Ballyvaghan D.*—I have no observations of interest to make except that I am informed that wherever seaweed was used as manure this year the potato crop was a partial failure. *Ennis D.*—In spite of fears at one time to the contrary the potato crop has turned out superabundant, the farmers in some parts having to throw away a certain quantity; the heavy rain at the latter end of summer caused a sudden development after continued dry and hot weather which, however, proved beneficial to lands usually too damp to produce a paying crop; in such lands the cereals sown proved very successful. The root crop on the average was good, but the main crop in this locality is potato, grass land being predominant. *Ennistimon D.*—The principal crops in this district are hay and potatoes. Owing to the exceptionally dry season the former is a poor crop, although on boggy land, of which there is a great deal; it is an average one. The potatoes on the whole are a good crop, as they are principally planted in boggy land, and the dry weather suited it admirably. Other crops are very inconsiderable and call for no comment. *Killadysert D.*—The yield of corn of all kinds is a pretty fair average in this district this year. The potato crop is very good on account of the dry year. The cereal crops are not up to the average of other years, owing to the dryness of the season. On the whole the yield of all crops this year is, as far as I can ascertain, pretty satisfactory. *Killaloe D.*—So far as I can learn, however, the yield of the various crops is a fair average, unless hay which is exceptionally short and light, owing to the long drought in the early part of the season. *Kilrush D.*—Potatoes have been an exceedingly good crop this season owing to the continued hot weather which favoured damp soil. The heat had the opposite effect on the hay crop which is deficient in quantity, but it was favourable to mangolds. *Sixmilebridge D.*—Wheat, oats, barley, &c , in dry, gravelly, and sandy lands are, in consequence of the past dry and scorching summer, much below the average, but in moist, moory land these crops have been very good, on the whole they are much below a fair average. The yield of potatoes from the same cause is in some localities very poor, while in others the crop is most abundant; on the whole the potato crop is the best that has been in this country for years. Turnips, mangolds, and carrots are much below an average in consequence of the past dry summer and autumn. Hay of all kinds, from a similar cause, is at least a third below the average yield of past years. *Tulla D.*—The potato crop is excellent both in quality and quantity, but all other crops are considerably below the average, particularly the turnip crop; this is owing to the very dry weather during the summer months.

CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballingcollig D.*—In cold, wet land and on boggy mountains, owing to the dry weather, the crops this year were better than usual, but on light, shallow lands for the same reason the crops, especially hay and cereals, were for the same reason not up to the average. *Charleville D.*—It is the opinion of the farmers that the potato crop is a good average, but all green crops including hay, oats, &c., are far below the average. This is owing to the very dry season. *Cork, North, D.*—The crops generally yield badly this year, which is due principally to the long-continued drought in the summer months. *Cork, South, D.*—I beg to state that the unusual lightness of all the crops grown in this district is attributed to the exceeding dryness of the season. Potatoes appear to be the only exception, the reason assigned being that the showers which fell during the months of August and September combined with the heat was extremely favourable to this crop. The weather being very hot and the soil parched, carrots, turnips, mangolds, cabbages, vetches and hay suffered most, as these crops require good moisture. Any crop sown in low moist land yielded in some cases beyond the average, but dry upland being mostly used for tillage purposes the great bulk of the crops suffered. *Fermoy D.*—Cereals a good crop as regards quality, having been harvested in splendid weather, but the produce not up to the average owing to the dryness of the season. Straw very short. The root crops, too, suffered generally from the drought, and potatoes though of excellent quality did not yield as in former years. Hay crop light owing to want of rain during spring months, but saved in splendid condition. *Kanturk D.*—The potato crop is more than an average one and the yield very good owing to the dry summer. Green crops are not so good as in former years on account of want of rain, and the oat crop is lighter than usual, which I think is due to the same cause. *Kinsale D.*—Owing to the great drought during the greater portion of the spring and summer months, the various crops suffered very much, especially the hay crop, which was very light, and of a very inferior quality. It was supposed that the potato crop would be a failure, owing to the very dry weather and hot sun, but fortunately a second growth came in, and this crop on which so much depends is more than an average and the quality first class. Grain crops and green crops are also very good, and in every sense the year must be deemed to be very fair as regards agricultural pursuits. *Mallow D.*—The hay and straw crop were short owing to the dry weather. The potatoes were very good as the rain came in time to swell the tubers. *Middleton D.* The farmers of the district pronounce the yield this year to be a half crop of everything. If this be the case, the long continued drought of the summer is the cause. The crops have all been of excellent quality though deficient in quantity. The potato crop is excellent and I have heard of no disease. *Mitchelstown D.*—I attribute the bad yield of the crops this season to the excessive heat and dryness of the weather during the spring and summer. *Queenstown D.*—I have been informed that the potato crop is an excellent one this year, though a very late one, and that the tubers did not begin to form for over a month later than usual. The cause assigned was the long, dry season. The grain crop is, I believe, below the average. The hay short and light, caused by absence of rain. The turnips are, I understand, a fair crop. Any and every change in the average return of produce is, I believe, attributable to the remarkably long dry spring and summer. *Youghal D.*—The potato crop is up to the average of past years, of good yield, but the turnips and other green crops as well as barley and oats are, owing to the continual drought of last season, considerably deficient in quantity, and also, I am informed, in quality. Hay is likewise deficient in quantity.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—The crops generally were very good. The grain crop was short in straw. The hay crop is also short owing to the unprecedented dryness. *Bantry D.*—On the whole I consider that the yield of the various crops is good. The potatoes are small but abundant, and free from disease. Hay and grain crops are not very abundant, but the weather was so excellent for saving that more has been secured than in more abundant years. The weather during the spring, summer, and autumn of this year was, in my opinion, most favourable for farming operations, except that the drought in the summer kept back the hay and straw and left the potatoes small. *Castletown D.*—The decrease in all crops was due, principally, to the long drought during the summer, which told severely on all crops except potatoes, which is a fair average crop in this district. *Clonakilty D.*—The grain crops generally were above the average, and were well saved in consequence of the dry weather. The hay crop was short and much under the average for the same reason. The mangolds were a good yield, but the turnips were almost lost for want of rain. The yield in the potato crop both in quantity and quality was much above the average, so that the unusually dry weather appears to have agreed with that particular crop. *Dunmanway D.*—Potatoes are this year an exceptionally good crop with scarcely any trace of diseased tubers. Hay, oats, and green crops are much below average of previous years. The exceptionally dry summer just past seems to be the cause. *Macroom D.*—As a rule the crops in this district have been fairly good. The potato crop was exceptionally good. The grain crops were also good, but owing to the dryness of the season the quantity of straw produced was very small. The green crops and hay were very bad. This is also attributable to the want of rain. *Millstreet D.*—The crops were on the whole very good this year. Potatoes, above average yield, and no disease. Oats, good, but straw rather short. Hay, good, but meadows rather thin in some places. Turnips fair, but much better than expected. I believe the dry summer had a good effect on the crops in this district. Millstreet is a mountainous district which will account for the differences of yield. *Skibbereen D.*—Hay crop, especially meadow hay, was much below the average in yield, owing to the prolonged drought of past summer, but was fairly good in quality and well and cheaply saved. Main crop potatoes were above the average in quality, and up to the average in yield, caused by very dry summer followed by very opportune rain in September. There was no trace of the blight. Mangolds were a fairly good crop, as they do best in a dry, hot year. Turnips on the contrary are a comparative failure owing to lack of moisture. Oats good in quality, but scarcely up to average in yield, and straw rather short, owing to dryness of summer, and soil in this district being poor and light. Independent of the weather crops would give a much higher yield if farms were larger, ground manured properly, and a more scientific system of agriculture adopted. *Skull D.*—On account of the prolonged drought the hay crop this year is light, especially on light ground. Turnips have failed in a great many places owing to the ravages of the fly after they came over ground during the hot weather; the cabbage suffered also from the drought. I have been informed that the falling off in a great many cases is owing to the inability of some of the farmers to purchase artificial manures.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The small yield in the different crops grown in this district is attributed to the very dry season. *Castleisland D.*—The yield appears to me to be more than an average one; (except in the hay crop, which is light), this is of course attributable to the favourable season we have had during this year. *Dingle D.*—The crops in this district have been exceptionally good this year, owing to the absence of wet weather. The land is mostly of

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a springy or boggy nature, and requires very little outside moisture. This may be said of nearly the whole Barony of Corkaguiny, with the exception of the Magharee portions. *Kenmare D.*—In general the crops were good. Potatoes were particularly good on account of the dry season. Oats fair. Turnips not so good—requiring more rain. *Killarney D.*—There is a very good crop of potatoes of all kinds owing to the dry summer, and the blight not having taken any effect. The dry season is also the cause of the decrease in the produce of other crops. The last week or so in the hay-making season having been good, enabled the farmers to cut meadowing and save same, which would have been left uncut—this has lessened the price of hay considerably. *Killorglin D.*—The great dryness of last season had an injurious effect on oats, potatoes, and turnips. On the other hand it was more or less beneficial to wheat and mangel wurzel. The hay crop was light owing to the same reason. *Listowel D.*—The bad crops this year are attributable to the very dry season, which affected almost all crops except potatoes, of which there is a pretty fair yield, in consequence of the dryness of the season. *Tralee D.*—The average produce for this district generally is under that of past years, which is owing, I am sure, to the very great drought of the past summer, and that the district is chiefly limestone land.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—Potatoes, corn, and hay have been fairly abundant this season, and this is owing to the fact that we have had so dry a season. During a dry season mountain land, such as the land here is, produces a better crop than during a wet or damp season. There are no green crops here and any that were have been a failure. *Adare D.*—The generally bad yield of all crops is attributed to the long period of dry weather experienced this year, as far as this district is concerned. *Bruff D.*—This district is almost entirely a grass district. There is very little tillage except for potatoes. What little oats was sown yielded fairly, but the straw was short. I am informed that turnips are a bad crop owing to the great drought in the early part of the season. Mangolds yielded fairly. There is a great dearth of hay, and this is a very serious loss in a country such as this where people chiefly depend on grazing. The bad yield is to be attributed to the very dry summer which burned up the grass, and this affected the yield of milk to such an extent as to seriously impair the profit from milch cows during the very dry weather. Should the winter be a severe one it will be very difficult to provide sustenance for the cattle. Potatoes are a very good crop and I am informed they are exceptionally free from disease. *Kilfinane D.*—The crops principally grown in this district are potatoes, hay, and turnips. The potato crop has been very good indeed owing to the dry season, but for the same cause both the hay and turnip crop have been bad, the former light but good and well saved, and the prices given double that of last year. Turnips bad. Oats very light, but the quantity grown in the district is very insignificant. Scarcely any wheat grown. *Limerick D.*—Excepting the potato crop (which is very good), all crops, forage, straw, oats, turnips, mangolds, etc., are very poor. This is attributable to the one cause, viz., want of rain and excessive heat during the entire period of vegetation this year. *Newcastle D.*—The bad yield of the various crops in this district, except potatoes, may be attributed to the very dry season. *New Pallas D.*—The inferior yield of the various crops throughout this district is attributable to the excessive heat during the season; and the frost at the beginning of the season militated also against them. *Rathkeale D.*—I beg to state that the great falling off in the yield of the crops, *i.e.*, wheat, oats, turnips, mangel, etc., is principally owing to the dryness of the season. The subsequent rain improved the condition of the potatoes which are of an average crop.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. — *Borrisokane* D. — There is a general falling off in the various crops complained of by the people in this neighbourhood. This is owing, first, to the exceptional dryness of the season, and, secondly, to the quality of the land in this district which may be described as "light" land with a substratum of limestone, a kind of land which gives the best yield in a wet season. *Nenagh D.*—Everything is below the average rate of produce this year in consequence of the dry season. In moist land potatoes are a fair average. Oats and barley are not much over half the usual average from same cause, and the turnip crop is a complete failure in this district. I am informed that hay is not half the usual average, in some places it was scarcely worth cutting, this will cause the hay to run to a very high price. *Newport D.*—Potato crop good owing to favourable weather and absence of blight. Cereals short owing to drought. Turnips short owing to drought. Mangels fair, in low lands good. Hay crop short owing to drought but saved in perfect condition. *Roscrea D.*—On account of the very hot and dry summer the turnip, oats, and hay crops had very bad yield. I think that the potato crop has been better than in other years. *Templemore D.*—In consequence of the extremely dry season that the past has been, almost all crops have been retarded in their growth. Hay, oats, turnips, potatoes, etc., have suffered. In many places the hay and oats are quite short, and as regards the hay scarcely worth cutting at all. In this locality, however, there is a rather large supply of old hay so that the scarcity will not be, perhaps, felt as much as in other places. The same may be said of straw, etc. *Thurles D.*—I attribute any decrease in the several crops to the great drought during the year.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Cahir D.*—The crops are not as good this year as they had been. The reason assigned is the great drought this season, but what the potato crop lost in produce it gained in quality. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—The potato crop this year has been very good. Oats fair return. Owing to continued dry weather hay has been very short, also straw, and for the same reason there has been a bad yield of turnips. *Cashel D.*—The exceptional weather during the summer is too well known to render further remarks on it necessary. The cereals and hay crops of course suffered. Turnips and other green crops that were sown early were a good crop in some places. The champion potatoes made a great recovery in September. There was nothing under the stalks in August, and they are now being dug and yielding very good crops. *Clonmel D.*—The failure in both quality and quantity of crops is due to the exceptionally dry season. The potato crop, which it was feared at one time would be an utter failure, has been so improved by recent rains that it is considered now to be more than an average good crop. *Dundrum D.*—Owing to the very hot and dry weather here, the yield of hay was not half the usual quantity; in like manner the straw of corn crops. Potatoes, which are plentifully grown, did well, especially in the more sheltered lands, and the general yield of other roots has been average. *Killenaule D.*—Owing to the dryness of the season the hay crop has been rather light in this locality. All the other crops are a fair average yield. *Tipperary D.*—The bad yield in fodder and root crops is due to the exceptionally dry weather which prevailed during the summer and into the autumn.

WATERFORD COUNTY, *Cappoquin D.*—The good and bad yield of the various crops in this district may be attributed to the kind of land where grown, bearing in mind of course the great drought that there has been. In light shingly land the general crop has been bad, except mangel wurzel and potatoes, the latter being the best crop grown for many years. In heavy soil the general crop has been fair, except turnips, which are a complete failure throughout, owing to the drought and ravages

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of insects. In those portions of the district having a soil of nature of turf, the various crops have given a good yield. *Dungarvan D.*—Except the potatoes, there is a very marked decrease in the yield of all crops, which is attributed to the unusually dry weather that prevailed during the spring and summer of the present year. *Portlaw D.*—I consider the extreme dryness of the past summer to be the cause of the good yield in the potato crop. In many cases, especially on the high light lands, the turnip crop failed almost entirely, while on the other hand it was very fair in low and usually marshy lands. The same may be said of hay, which is very scarce, especially old meadow hay, as there was almost no "bottom" to the meadows. *Waterford D.*—The crops this season were unusually bad, in consequence of the great drought, which continued during the entire summer, and the greater part of the autumn.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—The rates of produce of the several crops in my district have been fairly good except the flax crop which has been very short and bad, this may be attributed to the dryness of the summer. The potato crop is better this season than they have been for many years. Turnips and mangolds are not so good as in other seasons, which may be also atributed to the unusually dry season. *Ballymena D.*—All crops have yielded fairly well in this district except flax, which is considered not more than one-half a crop, owing to the dry weather which prevailed in the months of June and July last. Potatoes and turnips though a fair yield, would have been more productive only for the dry weather above mentioned. *Ballymoney D.*—The various crops in this district for present year have been rather of an average yield excepting turnips, flax, and upland hay, which are somewhat below the average, in fact the turnip crop in some cases was a total failure. This is attributable to the dryness of the season. *Belfast North D.*—The good yield of the various crops in this district is to be attributed to superior cultivation, and an extra quantity of manure. *Carrickfergus D.*—There has been a decrease in the yield of the various crops save potatoes, and this may be attributed to the continued drought in the early part of the summer. The rain just came in time to benefit the potato crop which is beyond the average. *Lisburn D.*—I attribute the good yield to the exceptionally fine season. This year the turnip yield has been poor owing to the dry spring and summer.

ARMAGH COUNTY. *Armagh D.*—There is a very bad yield of flax through the district owing to the unusual dryness of the season. The hay crop is also light from the same cause. The potatoes of all kinds are very dry, and the yield good. All other crops are fair. *Lurgan D.*—The good yield of potatoes, etc., is owing to the very dry season; and the scanty yield of hay, oats, etc., is attributable to the same cause. *Newry D.*—The potato was generally a good crop, and also a very sound one. The other crops were all deficient, and mostly bad, owing to the long drought in summer. *Portadown D.*—I beg to inform you that the flax crop is very bad; turnips are equally a bad crop; hay is rather light, and corn not up to the average of former years. The continued dry weather is the cause of the decrease in above crops. The potato crop is very good, more than the average of former years, which is attributable to the very dry season, and the land being heavy in the district.

CAVAN COUNTY. *Bailieborough D.*—The crops were generally good in that portion of the Kells Union in the neighbourhood of Mullagh in this police district, and they were generally fair throughout the other portions of the district of Bailieborough. Owing to the soil and the warm, dry summer, oats and flax were not a full crop; but potatoes and turf were an abundant crop, and good generally. Hay was not a full good crop; but the crop was saved early, and there is a good after-crop of grass which will make up in a great measure. Cabbage was largely planted in potato fields, and they have turned out a full crop. Turnips are fair in yield, but they are not largely sown in this neighbourhood. *Ballyjamesduff D.*—The potatoes are a good crop this year and free from disease. Oats turned out badly owing to the dry weather. Cabbage and turnips are also a light crop owing to same cause. Mangold is a fair crop. Except potatoes, all kinds of crop suffered from the drought. *Cavan D.*—Potatoes were the only really good crop this season, all other crops were light—flax very bad—owing to the extreme dry season. *Killeshandra D.*—The crops of cereals are light; but owing to the fine weather during the harvest, of good quality. The same remark applies to the hay crop. The root crops are good, especially the potatoes, and this may be accounted for also by the dry season. There is also a marked absence of disease in the potato crop. *Swanlinbar D.*—The yield of potatoes in this district has been above the average this year owing to the favourable season for that crop; but the yield of hay and oats is rather below the average owing to the want of rain during the summer.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardare D.*—All the crops in this district are of fair average except hay, which is short owing to the dryness of the season. The potato crop is most abundant and of the finest quality, which is attributed to the dry summer, the soil being boggy. The oat crop is also good from the same cause. *Ballyshannon D.*—With the exception of the hay and flax crops all others have been good. The potato crop in this district has not been so good for many years, and this more than counterbalances the deficiency in the hay and flax crops. The summer having been so dry and hot caused the deficiency in the hay and flax crops, but increased considerably the yield in the potato crop. *Buncrana D.*—The produce has been good owing to the fine, dry season, which is suitable to a boggy and mountainous country. *Dunfanaghy D.*—Generally speaking the crops throughout this district have been unusually good in consequence of the fine weather during summer and harvest time. The weather was particularly favourable to the saving of the crops. *Dunglow D.*—The yield of potatoes is very good this season owing to the dryness of the summer. The oats yield is not good, the grain not being well filled, and the straw is short. The hay crop is also poorer than usual. This is to be attributed to the dryness of the summer, the crops not getting sufficient moisture at the proper season. A considerable diversity may be noticed in the yield per acre in the different electoral divisions. This is owing partly to difference of soil and partly to the method of cultivating the land. In some parts seaweed is the only manure used. *Letterkenny D.*—I think the difference in the yield of the various crops between this season and '86 is owing to the extreme dryness. *Moville D.*—The difference in the averages, as shown in some of the returns, is due to the different class of land. The potato crop was good throughout this district. The oats and barley crop was not good. Oats was not well saved owing to the unfavourable weather. *Raphoe D.*—The crops this season have been productive and favourable on the whole. The corn crops have been unusually so, as regards grain; but the intense heat and prolonged drought in June and July last seem to have stunted the growth of their stalks, with a result that the price of straw is already rising in this market. The potatoes have afforded a very good crop to farmers this year, and are, consequently, cheap, as well as good and dry. The turnip crop is up to the general average; but only for

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the dryness that existed in the early part of the season they would have been of larger growth and probably more abundant. Hay is considered below the average, and will probably rise in the market, as its growth was considerably curtailed owing to the want of moisture in the latter end of May and the beginning of June. *Rathmullan D.*—The cause of the various crops not being as good in one electoral division as in another is the land in some divisions being very bad and mountainous, and little or no produce can be got off the small pieces of land that are cultivated here and there.

Down County. *Banbridge D.*—The flax was a very bad crop this season. Hay was also a bad crop. Oats was better than what was at first expected. The straw was short, but the grain was full. Potatoes are a very good crop. The failure of flax, hay, and the partial failure of oats is owing to the dry weather. *Downpatrick D.*—I beg to state that bad yield in oats, barley, and hay was caused by the dry season. The potatoes are an excellent crop, and free from disease. The good yield it is believed was caused by late rain. *Rathfryland D.*—The potato crop in this district is above the average, owing chiefly to the fact that the dry season suited this species of crop on the whole, and that rain fell just at the proper time. The corn and hay crops were both light, owing to the excessively dry summer, but both were well saved. The flax crop was also short and thin, owing to the same cause, and the "yield" is very bad Turnips are small. Wheat was also light, owing to want of rain.

Fermanagh County. *Derrygonnelly D.*—The yield of the various crops grown in this district has been up to a good average. The potato crop in particular is far beyond the average, both in quality and quantity, of many previous years. This fact is attributable to the unusual dryness of the past summer. The yield of oats and other cereals is good, but the straw is rather short on account of the long continued drought. Hay is excellent in quality, but rather lighter than usual for the same reason. *Enniskillen D.*—Owing to the fine season the potato crop is an exceptionally good one. All the other crops, except hay, for the same reason are good. Owing to the very dry summer the hay crop is somewhat thinner than usual. *Kesh D.*—A marvellous increase in the yield of the potato this year is observable, owing of course to the remarkably dry season just passed through. *Lisnaskea D.*—This year has been a very good one, with greatly over average crops of everything, except turnips in some cases, and potatoes in others. However, potatoes have been good in quantity and excellent in quality nearly everywhere. Hay was light but good. Oats excellent in quantity and in quality, except in some light soils on limestone bottoms.

Londonderry County. *Coleraine D.*—The yield of the several crops in this locality this year is considered fair, the fact of their not being what is termed good is attributed to the dry season. *Limavady D.*—The potato crop, which is the most important grown in this district, was better this season than usual, owing principally to the dryness of the summer. The greater portion of the district is mountainous, and consequently damp, and the dry summer was favourable to the growth of this crop. On the other hand the yield of the turnip and hay crops is smaller than usual, from the same cause. Flax has been fairly good where it was sown in good land, but in poor, cold land it has been a failure, still the yield in the aggregate is little below the average. Cereals were generally very good, and, I think, above the average of the past few years. *Londonderry D.*—Owing to the moisture occasioned by the proximity of this district to the Atlantic, the farmers have not suffered from the long drought during the summer months. The potato and green crops have proved to be quite up to the average. The meadows, however, suffered from want of rain, and the corn has been lighter than usual, and the straw is very short. *Magherafelt D.*—I beg to report that there is a great falling off in the yield of the various crops, potatoes excepted, in the several electoral divisions in this district, which is attributed to the very dry summer we have experienced. No other cause can be assigned.

Monaghan County. *Carrickmacross D.*—The hay and corn crop have not been as good as usual owing to the dry season. The same remark applies to the turnip crop. *Clones D.*—There is not as good an average crop as in former years owing to the very dry season. Potatoes form an exception, they are better this season, due, I presume, to the same cause. *Monaghan D.*—The oat crop is one-third less in grain and straw than last year. Hay has also been a light crop. The flax crop has been very poor. Mangolds and turnips are a fair average crop. The potato crop is above the average. The bad yield in the case of the cereal, and the good yield in the case of the root crops is attributed to the dry season.

Tyrone County. *Aughnacloy D.*—The mode of tillage in this district is fairly good and uniform from year to year, therefore the yield of the various crops varies according to the climatic variations of the seasons. The flax crop was put in under favourable conditions and progressed well until May, when, owing to the drought, it began to retrograde, and even when a fair length of stem was obtained the produce was very deficient. *Cookstown D.*—The potato crop is above the average; this is caused by the dry summer and the late appearance of the blight. Cereals, flax, turnips, and hay are far below the average; this is caused by the excessive drought during the summer. *Dungannon D.*—Owing to the very dry summer the flax and corn crops are not as good in quantity as in former years, but the potato crop is good, as the less rain for that crop the better. The hay is in quantity less, for the reason stated, than last year, but quality better. *Newtownstewart D.*—The farmers of this district cultivate the land very well, and, to a great extent, every year the same process of cultivation continues, therefore, I consider that a bad or good yield is attributable to the seasons whether wet or dry. *Omagh D.*—Owing to the exceptionally dry season the yield of corn, hay, flax and turnips has been very poor. The potato crop, from the same cause, has been excellent.

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Galway County. *Athenry D* —Potatoes are good throughout this district owing to the good season. Turnips are not a good crop, the season was so warm and dry there was a failure. Hay was a fair crop but light owing to the dry season. *Ballinasloe D.*—Good yield of potatoes this year is due to a favourable spring at time of sowing and a dry summer. Bad yield of turnips is due to an almost total failure in some districts consequent on the plant being attacked by flies while tender, after coming "over ground," during the hot weather. Bad yield of hay is attributable to the constant drought during the summer months. *Clifden D.*—Owing to the dry weather this year cereal crops and hay were deficient. Potatoes and similar crops were very good this year, and the cause of the exceptionally good yield is attributable to the dry season. *Cloonbur D.*—With reference to cause of good or bad yield of the several crops in the annexed returns, I beg to say that in my opinion it was caused by the richness of the soil in some of the electoral divisions beyond that of others, and in other cases the dryness of the season caused a bad yield, generally, in some divisions, while in others it caused an increase in the yield, owing to the dampness of the soil, where, if the season had been wet, the yield would not have been at all so good. *Dunmore D.*—The opinion is quite general that the potato crop this year is far above the average of former years, in all localities, both in quality and quantity, but in all other crops the average is said to be lower than that of former years, and this is attributable to the dryness of the season. *Galway D.*—The potato crop this year is far superior to what it had been for a number of years, and is attributable to the dry season. All the other crops that are grown in this district, viz., oats, barley, mangolds, etc., are not so good as other years on account of the dry season, not sufficient rain. There is not such a good return of hay as had been in other years, on account of the insufficiency of rain. *Gort D.*—With the exception of the potato crop (which is above the average both as regards quantity and quality), all the other crops, notably the hay and corn crop, are far below the average in yield, owing to the long continued drought this summer, which on a light limestone soil like this, simply had the effect of shrivelling up the stalk until there was almost nothing left. The crops, I may add, in mountainous districts are better than usual for the very opposite reason, as a dry season suits a mountainous tract better. *Loughrea D.*—The potato crop in this district is exceedingly good owing to the dry season, and the almost total absence of the blight. The hay, oats, and turnip crops are not so good this year owing to the dry season. Wheat and mangold crops are very fair, as it appears that dry weather does not interfere with their growth. *Moylough D.*—The yield of potatoes in this district was good, which I attribute to the dry season we have had, but the hay and oats were only a middling crop owing to the same cause. *Oughterard D.*—In my opinion the cause of the crops in this district having been better in quality than usual this season is owing to an unusually sunny and dry season which favours wet and boggy land. *Portumna D.*—Straw short and scarce owing to drought. Hay, fair crop and well saved. Potatoes excellent, especially in bog ground. Turnips very fair in most places. *Roundstone D.*—Last summer being an exceptionally dry season there were no crops in shallow land. The district being rocky and not more than eight inches of surface in some places to cover the rock-stone, the land was burned up and no produce. But where the land was deep the produce was very fair. *Spiddle D.*—Owing to the continued dry weather the potato crop on the mainland portion of this district has been unusually good, as a great portion of the potatoes were sown in boggy soil. In Arran Islands, owing to the sand in which, and the rocks on which the seed was sown, the potato crop may be said to have failed. Grain crops throughout the district are poor, owing to the drought and excessive heat of the summer. *Tuam D.*—The good yield of potatoes this year is due to the dry weather which prevailed during the summer. The hay crop was very fair. Oats bad owing to the dryness of the season. Green crops fair. *Woodford D.*—Owing to the dryness of the season the potato crop is the best that has been seen in this district for years, but the long continued drought told very much against the hay crop, which gives little more than half the average of former years. The turnip crop also suffered from want of moisture, and almost totally failed in some localities. Oats is an average crop, and the same may be said of the wheat crop.

LEITRIM COUNTY. *Ballinamore D.*—The potato crop has been a good one, owing in a great measure to the dryness of the season. The hay crop is not up to the average, owing to the want of rain in the months of June and July. *Carrick-on-Shannon.*—The potato crop in this district has been an unusually good one this year, owing to the season having been suitable for its production. The oats crop has, on the contrary, been indifferent, owing to the dryness of the year. The hay crop has been a poor one in the uplands, but has given fine produce in the low-lying portions of the district. *Drumahaire D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district has been very good, especially the potato crop, which is exceptionally large. This is chiefly attributable to the very hot weather during the summer, as owing to the very wet soil here the summer cannot be too dry. *Manorhamilton D.*—The land in this district is light and moory and cold. The season being dry and warm, is attributed to the various crops being good this year, especially the potato crop, which has not been so good for many years. There is but very light disease in the potato crop. *Mohill D.*—There has been a bad yield of all crops except potatoes, in consequence of the hot dry summer. Turnips and cabbage suffered much from an insect, and oats on upland was very poor. Hay crop is short, but well saved. The potato is an excellent crop.

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MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The potato crop is much above the average of former years owing to the very hot summer, and the land in general being of a moist or rather boggy nature, but the other crops, particularly hay, turnips, and cabbage, are rather under average, which may be attributable to the excessive heat of the summer. *Ballina D*—Potatoes good yield owing to dry season. Oats and turnips bad, same cause. Hay crop light for same reason. *Ballinrobe D.*—We had an exceptionally dry summer, in fact a water famine prevailed, and crops did not spring till very late. This seems to have suited the potato and wheat crops. The former has abundant yield, and was quite unaffected by blight or any disease. I did not hear of a single bad stalk. In wheat the straw is extremely good, and a very unusual thing, wheat straw is cheaper or as cheap as oat straw, which is short and scarce. The land here lies on limestone rock, and in very many places, especially on small farms, it is very shallow. This affected oats very much, as in the shallow ground, which was quite dry through summer, oats did not grow. They grew badly everywhere, the straw not being more than twelve to eighteen inches. In many fields one part was ripe and cut before the other part, which grew on shallow land, had sprung, and this was reaped later or lost. Oats were very cheap at first, 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but that was due to large imports from America, which ruled the market for the time. They are now above the average at this time of year, at 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* The quality is not so good as in former years. Potatoes are so abundant, that they are only 2*d.* a stone, against 2½*d.* last year. Hay—there seems a great difference in the yield in different places. I think that is due to the dry shallow land. This in wet weather would have been the best crop, but in dry weather it was too dry. In many places, however, a second crop was saved after the first rain came. *Belmullet D.*—The good yield of the various crops in this district is attributed to the warm and dry summer and harvest. The soil being of a boggy and damp nature the heat served it. *Castlebar D.*—The summer here was most exceptionally warm and dry. The heat was favourable for the growth of the various crops, but many crops suffered very much for the want of rain. The potato crop is very much above the average, and I believe one of the best ever known. The only complaint the people make regarding it is that they are too cheap. Potatoes are selling here at 1½*d.* and 2*d* a stone. The oat crop varies very much. In some deep or peat soil there is, I believe, an average crop, but where soil is sandy or shallow it is very bad, and often a complete failure.

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There is little wheat sown here, but I understand the crop is good, and above the average. The green crops are in places very bad, in others fair average crops, and in a few instances I have seen very exceptionally fine crops. The latter has generally been in lands of large farmers, where land was properly worked and the seed sown early. I believe that the peasantry here as a rule plant their potatoes and sow their green crops too late. I heard of potatoes being planted here in May this year, and I am of opinion that the crops planted at that time would have been, only for the exceptionally fine summer, very unprofitable. The meadows are, as a rule, under the average as regards yield, but all, except the very late crops, were saved without a drop of rain, and are consequently of good quality. There has been until recently a great scarcity of grass, and consequently there has been little or no demand for cattle, and the majority went home from the fairs unsold. In the fairs recently, however, the demand has been good, and large numbers of sales have taken place. This was especially the case at late fair of Balla on 7th November. *Claremorris D.*—Turnips, potatoes, and oats are the chief, I might say the only, crops in this district. In the case of potatoes there has been a good average crop. Oats and turnips owing to the summer's drought, are below the average. *Newport D.*—In elevated localities, and in rocky or dry land, the long-continued drought of last summer seems to me to account for the short corn, and consequently bad yield, while in low-lying districts and wet land it had the contrary effect. The bad yield of turnips in some places I consider was owing to their having been sown during the long drought, when the seed never budded for three weeks or a month, until the moisture came, when it was too late for a good crop. The same remarks apply to hay as to corn. Potatoes have been an abundant crop nearly all over the country, and the only way I can account for the variations of yield, is the quality of the soil, the manure, and the labour. *Swineford D.*—I am of opinion the good yield of the potatoes in this district was owing to the great drought and heat prevalent during last summer. The land is in great part moory and moist, and the rain in the latter part of the season, after the continued heat, served also to increase the yield. *Westport D.*—The season was very favourable to this district, and the potato crop unusually large. I believe the oat crop was not as good as last year, owing to the dryness of the summer. Taking all the crops grown, the produce was good. Some vary a little owing to the quality of land.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—As a rule all crops are deficient this year. Hay, oats, mangolds, and particularly turnips, are much below the average, attributable to the unprecedentedly dry season. Potatoes are a good crop and particularly sound. Barley, wheat, and flax not grown in this locality to any extent. *Boyle D.*—The yield is considered above the average, which may be attributed to the fineness of the past season. *Castlereagh D.*—The yield of potatoes has been exceptionally good, and is attributable to the long period of fine weather and absence of heavy rains during the growth. The yield of oats, however, is rather below the average in consequence of the extreme dryness of the season; also hay. Other root crops are up to the average. *Roscommon D.*—The hay crop was generally light owing to the continuous drought in June, July, and August. Potatoes are very plentiful owing to the same cause. Oats are good but straw was stunted and short. *Strokestown D.*—The principal crops grown in this locality are potatoes, oats, hay, turnip, and mangold wurzel. The potato crop has been exceptionally good this year, the season being favourable to it. Oats, turnips, hay, and mangel wurzel have been bad this year in consequence of the continued drought during greater portion of the summer.

SLIGO COUNTY. *Collooney D.*—In this district the potato crop was excellent and the yield large. This is attributed to the dryness of the season, and I would also add, to the kind of potato planted, as the crop consisted almost entirely of champions. The oat crop, turnip and hay were not at all up to the average, which was due to the exceptionally dry weather that prevailed. Mangel wurzel was a fair crop owing to being sown generally in bottom land. Cabbages were a bad crop in consequence of being attacked by the hessian fly. *Easky D.*—The potato crop in this part is abundant, nearly a quarter more than the yield in former years; the turnip crop is very fair where it grew, but the hay and cereals are quite scanty, owing to the drought in summer which was the cause of the good yield of potatoes. *Riverstown D.*—The potato crop is very good this year and most abundant; I attribute this to the favourable season we have had and the attention paid to this crop. Corn is only indifferent on account of the dry season. Hay is a fair crop, it would have been better only for the very dry season. Turnips and mangolds fair. *Sligo D.*—The general light return of the several crops with the exception of potatoes, is to be attributed to the long drought in the late spring and early summer. *Tobercurry D.*—On the whole this has been a favourable year for the farmers in this district. The potato crop was the best possibly ever seen; oats, turnips, and barley were a fair crop; other crops indifferent; and meadows light.

APPENDIX.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 162·2 Feet) Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the year 1887 :—

The barometer stood highest in 1887, on the 25th October, at 9 A.M., wind, S.W., when it was 30·675 inches; it was lowest at 9 A.M. on 1st November, when it was 28·533 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 79·1 degrees of Fahrenheit on 17th June, and the lowest 15·7 degrees on 10th January. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was ·830 inch on 5th November, the air being calm. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 98 days, at 9 A.M., with an average pressure of 2·40 lbs per square foot. The strongest wind was from the S., on the 3rd February, when the pressure was 4·50 lbs. per square foot.

1887	Barometer. Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah. Mean. 9 0 A.M.	9 0 P.M.	Mean.	Range.	Highest in Month	Lowest in Month	Range.	Temperature. Self-Registering Thermometers. Highest in Month	Lowest in Month	Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp	Range.	Hygrometer. 9 0 A.M. Mean. Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point	Elastic Force of Vapour	Humidity.
January,	29·803	29·890	29·807	0·013	30·633	28·851	1·782	58·0	15·7	42·3	45·0	34·4	40·0	11·2	38·3	37·6	35·3	·213	89·0
February,	30·243	30·268	30·256	0·025	30·670	29·470	1·194	59·6	19·6	40·0	48·2	33·3	40·8	14·9	41·8	39·6	36·6	·222	82·5
March,	30·107	30·097	30·102	0·010	30·621	29·235	1·386	56·3	20·3	36·0	46·7	31·9	39·3	14·8	40·3	38·2	35·5	·210	83·5
April,	30·048	30·054	30·051	0·006	30·630	29·082	1·548	61·6	25·8	35·8	50·8	34·6	42·7	16·2	45·4	41·5	36·0	·223	72·1
May,	30·099	30·087	30·093	0·012	30·509	29·191	1·318	64·8	29·1	35·7	57·2	40·4	48·8	16·8	51·6	47·3	43·0	·281	73·2
June,	30·209	30·215	30·212	0·006	30·500	29·784	0·716	79·1	41·9	37·2	69·8	49·2	59·5	20·6	63·6	57·5	52·5	·396	65·3
July,	30·004	30·008	30·006	0·004	30·400	29·291	1·109	77·6	44·5	33·1	70·2	52·6	61·4	17·6	65·5	57·8	53·1	·408	60·7
August,	29·974	29·960	29·967	0·014	30·322	29·286	1·036	78·7	38·0	40·7	68·1	49·9	59·0	18·2	62·2	55·8	50·8	·360	65·8
September,	29·926	29·945	29·936	0·010	30·607	29·047	1·560	67·2	35·6	31·6	60·0	44·9	52·5	15·1	54·3	51·3	48·5	·345	81·5
October,	30·155	30·137	30·140	0·018	30·675	29·313	1·362	61·5	26·8	34·7	52·0	39·4	45·7	12·6	46·8	43·8	40·5	·256	78·1
November,	29·670	29·692	29·681	0·022	30·371	28·533	1·838	54·3	22·6	31·7	46·5	35·2	41·0	11·3	41·5	39·6	37·0	·225	84·5
December,	29·835	29·838	29·837	0·003	30·390	28·931	1·359	54·1	19·6	34·5	45·7	32·9	38·3	10·5	38·3	36·3	34·9	·207	85·0
Total,	360·173	360·191	360·184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	659·1	478·7	569·0	–	588·5	546·6	504·1	3·357	935·1
Mean,	30·014	30·016	30·015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54·9	39·9	47·4	–	49·0	45·6	42·0	·280	77·9

1887	Rain. Number of Days Rain or Snow fell	Total Amount for Month	Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours	Ozone 9 0 A.M.	Cloud. Monthly Total	Daily Mean	Wind. Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9 0 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs per Square Foot. N	Pressure	N.E.	Pressure	E	Pressure	S.E.	Pressure	S	Pressure	S.W.	Pressure	W.	Pressure.	N.W.	Pressure.	Calm.
January,	23	1·560	·396	·7	166	5·4	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·22	0	0·00	14	10·51	1	0·06	9	1·76	0	0·00	5
February,	14	·720	·150	·7	166	5·9	3	0·15	0	0·00	5	0·34	1	0·16	6	9·63	4	2·63	3	0·66	1	0·44	5
March,	20	1·480	·430	·6	210	6·8	2	0·44	1	0·44	3	0·28	0	0·00	2	0·12	5	1·73	3	4·03	0	0·00	9
April,	15	1·455	·300	·6	177	5·9	5	3·81	3	1·75	6	1·28	1	0·06	1	0·06	7	3·52	0	1·68	1	0·06	0
May,	10	1·070	·590	·5	207	6·7	2	1·16	4	1·66	8	1·46	0	0·00	0	0·00	1	0·06	12	4·63	2	0·72	2
June,	9	·165	·060	·5	154	5·1	0	0·00	6	1·02	7	1·20	0	0·00	2	1·53	0	0·00	7	2·38	2	0·12	6
July,	18	·365	·375	·6	210	6·8	2	0·34	0	0·00	2	0·12	1	0·88	6	5·77	2	1·04	12	2·06	2	0·32	4
August,	18	1·265	·455	·7	173	5·6	2	0·56	2	0·31	3	0·40	2	0·72	6	2·24	2	0·94	5	2·70	6	0·59	3
September,	19	1·845	·365	·7	180	6·0	4	0·72	3	1·47	1	0·16	0	0·00	4	1·96	1	0·16	3	2·34	2	0·22	6
October,	14	1·120	·360	·7	207	6·7	6	1·13	1	0·16	0	0·00	0	0·00	1	0·44	4	1·12	11	3·43	2	1·16	6
November,	27	3·265	·830	·6	182	6·1	2	0·78	4	1·48	1	0·44	1	0·62	4	0·84	6	2·69	4	0·50	2	0·72	6
December,	23	1·890	·240	·6	198	6·4	2	0·12	1	0·06	0	0·00	1	0·06	2	0·56	4	1·96	11	2·52	5	0·40	5
Total,	203	16·310	–	7·3	2239	73·7	30	9·29	25	8·38	38	6·60	7	2·50	48	33·66	37	15·97	98	28·74	25	5·06	57
Mean,	–	–	–	·6	187	6·1	–	0·77	–	0·70	–	0·54	–	0·21	–	2·81	–	1·33	–	2·40	–	0·42	–

The following particulars have, by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science, been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1867–87, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in that Journal during the years 1887–88:—

The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M., corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade by Kaemtz's Formula, viz., *min.* + {*max.* − *min.* × ·41} = *Mean Temperature*. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (·01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1887 was 30·015 inches. The highest observed reading was 30·681 inches at 9 A.M. on October 25th. The lowest observed reading was 28·538 inches, at 9 A.M. on 1st November. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 2·143 inches compared with 3·018 inches in 1886.

The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade by Kaemtz's Formula, was 48·3°. The highest reading was 78·9° on August 8th; the lowest reading was 23·1° on January 10th. The average mean temperature for the years 1867–86 calculated in the same way, was 48·7°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 48·9°.

Rain fell on 160 days, including snow or sleet on 29 days, and hail on 34 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1867–86 was 196·3. The total rainfall measured 16·601 inches, compared with an average of 28·327 inches in the twenty years 1867–86. During the first half of 1887 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 6·741 inches on 67 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 9·860 inches fell on 93 days.

As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 70; N.E., 76; E., 62; S.E., 35; S. 54; S.W., 112; W., 178; N.W., 99; Calms, 44.

Appended are some remarks upon the different months of the year 1887.

JANUARY.—Cold, changeable, and inclement until the 19th, the weather was afterwards singularly mild and fine—at all events in the east of Ireland. The winds blew freshly from points between W. and S., while scarcely any rain fell near Dublin for a period of ten days, and the mean temperature of the week ending Saturday, the 29th, was in the city as much as 9° above the average. In the west of Ireland the southerly winds blew strongly, often with the force of a gale, and rain fell frequently. The warm weather after the 20th raised the mean temperature of the whole month to the average.

In Dublin the mean temperature (41·5°) was almost precisely the average (41·4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 41·0°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 33·2°) and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46·6°). In 1867, the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1865 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1886, the M. T. was 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 35·3°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but rather a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic to the northwestward of the British Isles and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·896 inches, or 0·015 inch above the average value for January—namely, 29·881 inches. The mercury rose to 30·623 inches at 9 a.m. of the 21st, and fell to 28·852 inches at 9 p.m. of the 5th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·771 inches—that is, a little over one inch and three-quarters. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·0°, or 3·8° above the value for December, 1886; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 40·7°, or only 0·1° below the average mean temperature for January, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (40·8°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 41·5°, compared with a twenty years' average of 41·4°. On the 26th the thermometer in the screen rose to 57·4°—wind S.S.W.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 23·1°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 18·0° on the same date. The rainfall was 1·816 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·243 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·1. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both perceptibly below the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869 also 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only ·406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only ·563 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3·244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days.

A solar halo was seen on the 10th, and a lunar halo on the 2nd. The atmosphere was foggy on the 7th, 10th, 14th, and 18th. High winds were noted on 13 days, reaching the force of a gale on two days, the 11th and 31st. Hail fell on the 3rd and 7th, and snow or sleet on the 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, and 16th.

At the beginning, a band of high atmospherical pressure stretched from N.E. to S.W. from the Baltic to England. South-westerly winds and mild weather prevailed along the Atlantic coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway, while sharp frost held in England—at 8 a.m. of the 1st the thermometer stood at 22° in London, 17° at Loughborough, in Leicestershire; 15° at Oxford, and 14° at Cambridge. At 9 a.m. it read 37° in Dublin, but at 8 a.m. it was 48° at Valentia Island. During New Year's Day, temperature did not rise above 21° at Oxford.

In the course of the week ending Saturday, 8th, cyclonic conditions prevailed. On Sunday, the 2nd, the cold was very sharp, except in the N.W., where thermometrical readings were 20° to 25° higher than those over the S.E of England. After the 4th, the barometer remained very low over the British Islands for several days—in fact, values were below 29 inches over a large area for 60 hours or upwards. This low pressure was accompanied by dull, cold, unsettled weather, fitful changes of temperature, showers of rain and sleet or snow, and a complete cyclonic circulation of moderate winds On the evening of the 7th snow fell heavily in Dublin—the snowstorm being succeeded by sharp frost.

The weather of the second week (ending Saturday, 15th) was again unsettled and unusually cold. At the commencement sharp frost held in and about Dublin, where the thermometer read 24° at

9 a.m. of the 10th. During this day, however, a rapid thaw set in, temperature rising at night to 50·9°, with a southerly gale and heavy rain (·440 inch—the maximal downpour of the month). During the remainder of the week, the weather was influenced by two systems of high pressure. Of these the first came in from the Atlantic on the 11th, and travelled quickly eastwards. In Dublin the barometer rose nearly an inch in the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. of the 12th. Frost set in for a short time. Another high pressure area advanced from the westward on the 14th, but it too proved short-lived.

In the third week (16th–22nd) a fitful but decided rise of temperature was in progress—particularly in Ireland and Scotland. On Sunday, a cold undercurrent of air from S.E. prevailed, and in Dublin a light fall of snow occurred in the afternoon. Next morning a cyclonic system was found off the N.W. of Ireland, and temperature was rising, with squally S. to S.W. winds. At 8 a.m. extraordinary differences in temperature were reported, readings varying from 49° at Valentia, in Kerry, to 20° in London, 19° at Oxford and Cambridge, and 15° at Loughborough. These last-named temperatures represented the last severe frost experienced during the month in Great Britain.

Throughout the fourth week, atmospherical pressure was highest in an anticyclone, the centre of which lay permanently over France and Germany, and lowest over Finland, Lapland, and off the N. and N.W. coasts of the British Isles. Over the Continent the weather was continuously very cold, foggy, or hazy. In England the fogs occasionally cleared and temperature rose and fell alternately, while the sky was brilliantly clear at times. In the east of Ireland remarkably fine, mild weather prevailed—the mean temperature in Dublin being no less than 9° above the average, and the week being practically rainless; in the west of Ireland, however, the weather was unsettled, with cloudy skies, squally S. to W. winds, and frequent rains.

During the last two days the fine weather broke up, and on the 31st there was a south-westerly gale.

On the whole, January, 1887, was cold on the Continent and over the greater part of England, mild in Ireland, Scotland, and Norway.

February.—Showery and squally at first, the weather soon became quiet, dry, and fine. From the 4th to the 21st inclusive the barometer was uninterruptedly above 30 inches, and conditions were for the most part anti-cyclonic. After the 6th only ·158 of an inch of rain fell on five days, and the month was one of the driest Februarys on record. On the whole, the weather resembled that of the preceding January, although the extremes were less marked; and as in January the S. and S.W. winds often rose to the force of a gale, with rain, along the Atlantic seaboard both in Ireland and Scotland, while the weather was quieter, drier, and colder in England.

In Dublin the mean temperature (42·9°) was slightly below the average (43·2°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·4°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 37·9°) and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46·7°). In 1886, the M. T. was 39·7°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 40·1°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is owing to the continued development in February of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic to the northwestward of the British Isles and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity, while the Continental anticyclone embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·256 inches, or no less than 0·394 inch above the average value for February—namely, 29·862 inches. The mercury rose to 30·670 inches at 9 a.m. of the 9th, and fell to 29·390 inches on the afternoon of the 2nd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·280 inches—that is, a little over one inch and a quarter. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·4°, or 1·4° above the value for January, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 41·9°, or 0·6° below the average mean temperature for February, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (42·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 42·9°, compared with a twenty years' average of 43·2°. On the 27th the thermometer in the screen rose to 57·1°—wind S.S.E.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 26·0°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 20·9° on the same date. The rainfall was only ·541 inch, distributed over 11 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·244 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both very much below the average. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879 also 3·706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days. The rainfall in the present year was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. In February, 1886, 1·981 inches of rain were measured on 15 days.

A lunar halo was seen on the 1st, and an aurora borealis on the 12th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 28th. High winds were noted on 11 days, reaching the force of a gale on two days, the 3rd and the 24th.

In the period ending Saturday, the 5th, the barometer was high over Germany and France, low and unsteady to the N.W. of the British Islands, over which the dominant systems of atmospherical pressure were cyclonic. Squally S. to W. winds, changeable temperature, and unsettled showery weather were, in consequence, prevalent.

The weather of the week ending Saturday, the 12th, was generally fine and quiet and much colder than that experienced during the three preceding weeks. Throughout the period an anticyclone lay over Western Europe. Until the 11th, the centre of highest pressure lay to the eastward of Ireland, where light S.E. or S. winds prevailed; but on the day named the barometer was highest off the coasts of Donegal, and the wind backed to N.E. The mean height of the barometer in Dublin during this week was 30·611 inches, and the mean temperature was 37·3°, or exactly 7° below that of the previous week. Bright aurora was seen in the North of Ireland on the night of the 12th.

At the commencement of the third week (13th–19th, inclusive) pressure was highest off Mayo and Donegal (30·70 inches); but the barometer soon gave way in that locality, and by Wednesday, the 16th, gradients for S.W. winds were well marked over Ireland. On the night of the 17th a V-shaped depression passed eastwards across the country; in the rear of this system the barometer rose fast and the wind shifted to N.N.W., with a falling temperature. Saturday, the 19th, was very cloudy, but otherwise fine.

During the earlier part of the week ending the 26th, the weather was in a changeable, showery state over the whole of the United Kingdom. Towards the close of the period, however, a marked improvement took place, as the barometer rose in the S. and S.E., and conditions became anticyclonic. In Ireland and Scotland temperature was high for the time of year; in England towards the close of the week, while the sun's rays were distinctly warm, the extension of the anticyclone was accompanied by great terrestrial radiation, so that sharp night frosts were experienced from the 25th to the end of the month.

As in January, the weather generally was cold on the Continent and over the greater part of England, mild in Ireland, Scotland, and Norway.

MARCH.—Anticyclonic conditions, and quiet, cold, dry weather, prevailed over the British Islands. France, and Germany until the 11th. During this period depressions travelled eastwards across the north of Scandinavia, causing westerly gales and heavy falls of rain on the west coast of Norway, After the 11th conditions became cyclonic, and, as the depressions travelled from N.W. towards S.E., low temperatures and frequent falls of sleet or snow and hail were general over western Europe. On the 21st a deep V-shaped depression came in from the Atlantic, causing sleet and rain; and on the 23rd a still deeper depression passed across England, where a strong S.W. gale occurred. Towards the close of the month an anticyclone again formed, and the weather became fine and quiet.

In Dublin the mean temperature (41·3°) was decidedly below the average (43·5°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m and 9 p.m. were 40·5°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T.=39·0°) and warmest in 1868 (M. T.=47·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was 41·4°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 42·5°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is owing to the continued development in February of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic to the northwestward of the British Isles and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity, while the Continental anticyclone embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In the present year, February was actually 1·6° *warmer* than March, and the temperature even in January was 0·2° above that of the past month.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·101 inches, or as much as 0·178 inch above the average value for March—namely, 29·923 inches. The mercury rose to 30·624 inches at 9 a.m. of the 2nd, and fell to 29·120 inches on the night of the 22nd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·504 inches—that is, a little over one inch and a half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·5°, or 1·9° below the value for February, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 40·3°, or 2·4° below the average mean temperature for March, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (42·7°) The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 41·3°, compared with a twenty years' average of 43·5°. On the 28th the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·8°—wind W.N.W.; on the 13th the temperature fell to 25·8°—wind N.W. The minimum on the grass was 20·8° on the same date. The rainfall was 1·485 inches, distributed over 15 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·081 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·5. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were decidedly below the average. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1866 also 3·629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 of an inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1874 only ·953 inch fell, also on 12 days.

Solar halos appeared on the 26th and 30th. A lunar halo was seen on the 30th, and a faint aurora borealis on the 25th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 29th, and 30th. High winds were noted on 8 days, reaching the force of a gale on two days, the 23rd and the 27th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, and 21st—nine days in all; and hail fell on the 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 27th.

In the period ending Saturday, the 5th, the barometer was very high over Germany and France as well as over the southern portion of the British Islands. The weather was, in consequence quiet, dull and dry.

The weather of the week ending Saturday, the 12th, was at first generally fine and quiet, with, easterly breezes in the S., but light westerly airs in the N. In the course of the week, a gradual but decided change took place in the weather over our islands. The anticyclone gave place to a period of unsteady pressure. On Friday, the 11th, rain fell in Dublin for many hours, and this was succeeded by a heavy fall of snow at night. On the 12th, there were passing showers of snow, hail, and "Graupel" (or soft hail)—at night a keen frost occurred, the screened thermometer falling to 18·2° at Parsonstown and to 25·8° in Dublin.

During nearly the whole of the following week (ending Saturday, the 19th), the dominant pressure system over the United Kingdom and its neighbourhood was anticyclonic. Low temperatures were reported from all parts, and snow and hail fell in frequent showers.

At the beginning of the week ending the 26th, the distribution of pressure was undergoing a marked change over Western Europe, and on Monday, the 21st, the first of a series of deep depressions arrived off our west coasts. The weather fell into a squally, showery state, with gales in most parts of the kingdom. On Wednesday, the 23rd, a very severe S.W. to W. gale prevailed over the south of England, in connection with a depression in the centre of which the barometer fell below 28·900 inches.

After the 27th, the anticyclone again formed, the wind lulled, and the rainy weather cleared off. During the 29th and 30th, the barometer stood at 30·30 inches or upwards over the United Kingdom, but on the 31st a depression advanced quickly from the north-westward to the Shetlands, whence it travelled southward, causing gales and heavy rain and sleet in Great Britain, while the weather was less severe in Ireland.

The month was very cold—at first dry, then snowy, and finally squally and showery with the exception of the 29th and 30th. In Dublin, the temperature fell to or below 32° on eight days in the screen, and on twenty-six days on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 29·2°, compared with 29·8° in February and 30·8° in January.

APRIL.—A cold, generally bright, dry month, with high barometer and frequently a large diurnal range of temperature, amounting to 20° or upwards on five days. The precipitation was almost entirely in the form of hail or sleet, but was limited to ten days—an absolutely dry period accompanying an anticyclone from the 6th to the 20th inclusive. Electrical disturbances occurred on five days; a faint aurora was observed on one night—the 11th. With the exception of 1879, this was the coldest April experienced in Dublin since the present records were commenced in 1860.

In Dublin the mean temperature (45·1°) was decidedly below the average (48·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 44·3°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T. = 44·5°), and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M. T. = 50·4°). In 1886, the M. T. was 46·3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·051 inches, or as much as 0·194 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29·857 inches. The mercury rose to 30·636 inches at 9 a.m. of the 17th, and fell to 29·081 inches at 9 a.m. of the 23rd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·555 inches—that is, a little over one inch and a half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·3°, or 3·8° above the value for March, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 43·9°, or 3·1° below the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (47·0°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 45·1°, compared with a twenty years' average of 48·1°. On the 18th the thermometer in the screen rose to 62·2°—wind W.N.W.; on the 15th the temperature fell to 31·5°—wind N.W. The minimum on the grass was 23·9° on the same date. The rainfall was 1·765 inches, distributed over 10 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·029 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·0. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were decidedly below the average. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3·526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·498 of an inch was measured on 8 days, and in 1870 only ·838 of an inch fell, also on 8 days.

A lunar corona was seen on the 2nd. There was a faint aurora borealis on the 11th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 29th, and 30th. High winds were noted on 7 days, but on no occasion was the force of a gale attained. Snow or sleet occurred on the 5th, 7th, 25th, 26th, and 27th—five days in all; and hail fell on ten days—viz., the 4th, 5th, 7th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th.

The month opened with northerly winds, and cool dry weather in Ireland, cold showers and squalls in Great Britain.

During the week ending Saturday, the 9th, the weather was chiefly cold and somewhat unsettled, so that falls of sleet, or snow, and hail were reported from most parts of the United Kingdom. In Dublin, a fall of cold rain on Monday, the 4th, was followed by hail showers; and at 5 p.m. next day a heavy thunder shower passed over the city from the northward, accompanied with darkness and heavy rain, hail, sleet, and snow. On Thursday, the 7th, there was a piercing E.N.E. wind, with light showers of sleet and hail.

Conditions now became anticyclonic, and remained so throughout Easter week, ending Saturday, the 16th. In Dublin the wind was almost continuously easterly or north-easterly, the air was dry and searching, and the weather was rainless, with much sunshine by day, but very low temperatures at night.

In the third week (17th to 23rd, inclusive), a gradual but decided change in the weather took place. On Sunday, the 17th, a large anticyclone lay over the greater part of western Europe, its central area—in which readings exceeded 30·7 inches—being found over the Netherlands and the S.E. of England. In Dublin the barometer read 30·636 inches at 9 a.m., and the air was singularly dry—the relative humidity at 11 a.m. falling to 48 per cent. Towards evening the barometer began to give way generally, and this change went on steadily until nearly the close of the week, when readings sank below 29 inches in the N.W. of Ireland. At first the wind backed to W., and temperature rose to 62·2° in Dublin on the 18th; afterwards clouds increased, and on the 21st showers began to fall.

The weather of the last week (24th to 30th, inclusive) was most inclement—with thunder and hail storms, as well as showers of sleet and snow. The mean temperature in Dublin was only 41·8°, or 7° below the average, and 7·7° below the mean temperature of the week ending January 29, 1887. On Friday, the 29th, a partial shower of large graupel or soft hail occurred over the southern part of the city, yielding ·184 inch of water when melted.

The month was very cold—at first dry, then showery, with thunder and hail. In Dublin, the temperature fell to or below 32° on only one day in the screen, but on twenty days on the grass.

The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 31·6°, compared with 29·2° in March, 29·8° in February, and 30·8° in January.

May.—A generally fine, dry, but rather dull month, with high barometer and a remarkable preponderance of polar (N.W. to N.E. and E.) winds. As in April, the precipitation was limited to ten days and was usually in the form of cold showers. On the 19th, however, a heavy downpour of rain (·516 of an inch) took place. There were no electrical disturbances in Dublin.

In Dublin the mean temperature (51·8°) was slightly below the average (52·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 51·7°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48·2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48·7°), and in 1879 (the cold year) M. T = 48·8°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55·8°) and 1875 (M. T. = 54·9°). In 1886, the M. T. was 50·5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·090 inches, or 0·094 inch above the average value for May—namely, 29·996 inches. The mercury rose to 30·517 inches at 9 a.m. of the 14th, and fell to 29·097 inches at 11 p.m of the 19th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·420 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and a half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 51·7°, or 7·4° above the value for April, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 50·6°, or 0·3° below the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865-84, inclusive (50·9°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 51·8°, compared with a twenty years' average of 52·1°. On the 25th the thermometer in the screen rose to 66·6°—wind E.N.E.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 36·2°—wind E. The minimum on the grass was 28·6° on the same date, and also on the 5th. The rainfall was only ·882 of an inch, distributed over ten days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 1·938 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·1. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were decidedly below the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5·472 inches on twenty-one days; in 1869 also 5·414 inches fell on nineteen days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·378 of an inch was measured on nine days, and in 1876 only ·798 of an inch fell on six days.

A lunar corona was seen on the 7th. There were solar halos on the 5th and 7th. The atmosphere was slightly foggy on the evening of the 3rd. High winds were noted on five days, attaining the force of a gale on the 19th and 20th. Snow or sleet and hail occurred on the 20th and 21st. The only heavy fall of rain was on the 19th, in connection with a deep depression and severe gale.

During the week ending Saturday, the 7th, the weather was chiefly fair in Ireland and Scotland, but very unsettled over England, France, and the Netherlands. Thunderstorms occurred over France and the midland counties of England on Tuesday, the 3rd. The 2nd was a rainy day in Dublin, but otherwise the week was quite dry here.

The second week commenced with a beautiful day—bright and warm Temperature rose to 65·9° in Dublin, 70° in London and at Cambridge, 72° at Loughborough, and 73° at Hereford. The barometer ranged very high—from 30·4 to 30·5 inches over the bay of Biscay, France, and the S. of England and Ireland. After Tuesday, the 10th, a series of cyclonic systems passed south-eastwards across Great Britain and the North Sea, causing dull, cold, showery weather, and fresh northerly winds in those regions. In Ireland conditions were quieter, and the drought continued.

The beginning of the third week (from the 15th to the 21st inclusive), was fine and mild—towards the close of the period, however, a very decided change for the worse took place, and Friday and Saturday were exceedingly cold and inclement, with squalls and heavy showers of sleet or soft hail in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th, the barometer fell briskly in the W., and in the course of the following night the centre of a very deep atmospherical depression, with readings as low as 28·92 inches, passed eastwards across Ireland and England, occasioning gales from S.W. veering to W. or N.W In the Irish Sea, North Wales, and Lancashire, the N.W. gale was particularly severe. Heavy rain fell in most districts as the disturbance advanced, while in its rear sharp squalls of sleet and hail or "graupel" were experienced, with local thunderstorms. During one of these hailstorms temperature fell to 37° at Cambridge on Saturday afternoon.

In the week ending Saturday, the 28th, the weather was chiefly fine and dry, although often cloudy and dull, in Ireland and Scotland; but decidedly cold and showery, with overcast skies in England, and especially in the eastern and southern counties. Sunday afternoon proved rainy in Dublin, but afterwards the week was almost rainless except for a shower on Friday evening. In the neighbourhood of London, on the contrary, rain fell on nearly every day, but not heavily—the rainfall for the week there being ·370 of an inch on six days.

The last three days of the month were for the most part fine, but at the very close the showery weather extended to Ireland also.

In Dublin the thermometer in the screen did not fall below 36·2° (on the 1st), but on seven nights temperatures of 32° or less were recorded on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 37·9°, compared with 31·6° in April, 29·2° in March, 29·8 in February, and 30·8° in January.

June.—June, 1887, will be long remembered as one of the driest and warmest months on record in Dublin. The barometer was high almost throughout the month and remarkably steady. As in May, there was a marked preponderance of polar (N.E. and E.) winds, which were, however, of little strength, and partook more of the nature of day sea-breezes than of real or very decided air-currents There were no electrical disturbances in Dublin, and after the 7th not a drop of rain fell.

In Dublin the mean temperature (62·3°) was much above the average (57·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were also 62·3°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886

June was coldest in 1882 (M. T. = 55·8°), and in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T. = 55·9°). It was warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 60·5°). In 1886, the M. T. was 57·5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·213 inches, or as much as 0·289 inch above the average value for June—namely, 29·924 inches. The mercury marked 30·500 inches at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. of the 29th, and fell to 29·789 inches at 9 a.m. of the 7th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, only ·711 inch—that is, a little less than three quarters of an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 62·3°, or 10·6° above the value for May, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 60·9°, or 4·3° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (56·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 62·3°, compared with a twenty years' average of 57·7°. On the 17th the thermometer in the screen rose to 78·4°—wind E.N.E.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 47·4°—wind N. The minimum on the grass was 40·2° on the latter date. The rainfall was only ·252 of an inch, distributed over but 5 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty years, 1865–1884, inclusive, was 1·962 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·7. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were decidedly below the average. In 1878, the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1874, only ·405 of an inch was measured on 9 days, and in 1868 only ·677 of an inch fell on but 6 days.

A lunar corona was seen on the 27th, and there was a solar halo on the 5th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 4th and 18th. High winds were noted on 3 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days.

During the first few days the weather was dull and showery in Ireland and Scotland, but very unsettled over England, France, and the Netherlands. On the morning of the 2nd, a small but increasing depression travelled north-eastwards across France from the Bay of Biscay to the Netherlands, where it finally filled up or dispersed on the 4th. The advance of the depression was attended by heavy rain at the English and French stations—the largest amounts in the 48 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 4th being 1·3 inches at Liverpool and Oxford, 1·2 inches at Belfort, 1·1 inches in London and at Loughborough, and 1·0 inch at Holyhead and in Paris. On the early morning of the 3rd a little snow fell at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Very little rain fell in Dublin during this period.

Throughout the greater part of the week ending Saturday, the 11th, cyclonic conditions held to the northward and westward of the British Islands, while the barometer was high over France. Consequently fresh S.W. or W. winds were experienced, and some rain fell in Ireland and Scotland. On Tuesday, the 7th, the wind rose to a moderate gale at some stations. Subsequently the weather became warm and settled, and not a drop of rain fell in Dublin or the vicinity.

From the 12th to the 18th inclusive, very fine, warm weather prevailed in France, England, and the east of Ireland, whereas it was less settled in the west of Ireland and in Scotland. In Dublin the heat was tempered by sea breezes during the daytime, but, notwithstanding, the thermometer in the shade rose to 78·4° on Friday, the 17th. The maximum on this day at Parsonstown was 82°. On the 18th a decided fall of temperature and local thunderstorms were reported from Scotland.

North-easterly winds and cooler weather prevailed in Great Britain and the east of Ireland in the week ending Saturday, June 25, but it remained very warm in the centre and west of Ireland—at Parsonstown the daily maxima were 82°, 72°, 72°, 79°, 83°, 82°, and 83°; those in Dublin were 75·5°. 64·6°, 67·5°, 72·8°, 74·6°, 72·7°, and 75·6°.

Sunday, the 26th, was a dull, cold day in the S.E. of England, brilliant and very warm in Ireland. On this day the thermometer did not exceed 60° in London and at Cambridge, whereas it reached 74·7° in Dublin and 85° at Parsonstown. During the following night temperature fell to 43° in London and to 36° at Cambridge; but on the 27th, with a clear sky and light S.W. winds, it rose suddenly to 82° in London and 83° at Cambridge. At the latter place, therefore, a range of 47° occurred in 12 hours. The closing days of the month were fine, quiet, and warm, with a tendency for cloud to increase. Heavy falls of rain took place in the north and west of Scandinavia, and severe thunderstorms prevailed in France (particularly in the Pyrenees), but in the British Islands the drought continued.

Luminous cirri were seen from Dublin on the northern horizon on the nights of the 24th and 28th.

In Dublin, the rainfall for the six months ending June 30 has been only 6·741 inches on 67 days, compared with an average of 12·497 inches on 96 days. Only 1·134 inches of rain were registered on 15 days in the months of May and June.

JULY.—Although not so dry, or settled, or sunny as the previous month had been, July, 1887, was comparable with it in respect of warmth. Atmospherical pressure was two-tenths of an inch lower on the average than in June, and easterly air-currents gave way completely to those from westerly points of the compass—S.W., W., and N.W. Up to the 31st, only ·660 of an inch of rain fell in Dublin, but that small quantity was distributed over as many as twelve days. On the 31st a thunderstorm occurred, accompanied with very heavy rain and hail; no other electrical disturbances were experienced in the city or its vicinity.

In Dublin the mean temperature (63·7°) was much above the average (60·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 63·4°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, July was coldest in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 63·5°). In 1886, the M. T. was 61·0. From this, July, 1887, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·008 inches, or 0·086 inch above the average value for

July—namely, 29·922 inches The mercury marked 30·401 inches at 9 a.m. of the 20th, and fell to 29·288 inches at 9 p.m. of the 26th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·113 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one-tenth. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 63·4°, or 1·1° above the value for June, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 62·4°, or 2·8° above the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865-84, inclusive (59·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 63·7°, compared with a twenty years' average of 60·7°. On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 77·0°—wind S.W.; on the 18th the temperature fell to 50·3°—wind N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 42·3° on the latter date. The rainfall was only 1·194 inches, distributed over thirteen days The average rainfall for July in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·499 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6 The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were again decidedly below the average. In 1880, the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·539 of an inch was measured on eight days, in 1869 the fall was only ·739 of an inch on nine days, and in 1868 only ·741 of an inch fell on but five days

Solar halos appeared on the 14th and 24th. High winds were noted on as many as fourteen days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion—viz, the 27th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than seventeen days. There was a storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy hail and rain on the 31st.

The first two days were quiet, warm, and summerlike. Temperature rose to 86° in the screen at Cambridge on Saturday, the 2nd.

During the week from the 3rd to the 9th inclusive there was a gradually increasing tendency to the breaking up of the long period of fine, dry weather which had been experienced in the British Islands and Western Europe generally. The distribution of pressure became cyclonic, and fresh to strong southerly and westerly winds set in, with showery weather, particularly in the W. of Ireland and Scotland.

These changes became stereotyped in the week ending Saturday, the 16th; and rain fell in varying amounts over the whole of the United Kingdom. Throughout the greater part of the period the type of pressure distribution was south-westerly—the barometer being highest over France or Spain, but relatively high over Central Europe and the Baltic. On Wednesday, the 13th, temperature rose to 85° at Cambridge, but the highest reading of the week in Dublin was 73·9°.

The weather experienced in the week ending the 23rd was fine, and, on the whole, very dry over the British Isles, but dull and very rainy over Scandinavia and the southern half of France—in the latter region thunderstorms were of daily occurrence. At the close of the week showers fell in and about Dublin.

In the period ending Saturday, the 30th, the weather was decidedly broken, and several rather deep cyclonic systems passed by the N.W. of Ireland and W. of Scotland. One of these disturbances brought a S. to W. gale to the Irish and Scotch coasts on the 26th and 27th, and at exposed stations a considerable quantity of rain fell. The wind moderated on the afternoon of the 29th. On the 30th rain fell heavily at Parsonstown, King's County (·420 inch), and at Greystones, Co. Wicklow (·428 inch). There was no measurable rainfall in Dublin on this day, but on the 31st ·534 inch was measured as the result of a thunderstorm accompanied with drenching showers of rain and large hail. The electrical disturbances of the 31st extended all along the east coast of Ireland and the corresponding coast of England, and were connected with local easterly sea-breezes, coming inland in the face of a prevailing westerly air-current.

The rainfall of the month at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, was 1·730 inches on nine days.

AUGUST.—The change towards less settled weather noticed in July continued through August, which proved to be rather cool, very breezy, and showery. At first, indeed, conditions were settled and the weather was dry and warm, but after the 11th rain fell in larger or smaller quantity on 14 days, and high winds from opposite quarters—chiefly from N. or S.—prevailed. In the middle of the month violent electrical disturbances occurred—particularly in England.

In Dublin the mean temperature (60·3°) was slightly above the average (59·9°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m, were 59·7°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 57·0°) and warmest in 1871 (M. T. = 62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 57·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·973 inches, or 0·069 inch above the average value for August—namely, 29·904 inches. The mercury marked 30·382 inches at 9 p.m. of the 2nd, and fell to 29·295 inches at 9 p.m. of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·087 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and one-tenth. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·7°, or 3·7° below the value for July, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 59·0°, or 0·1° above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–1884, inclusive (58·9°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 60·3°, compared with a twenty years' average of 59·9°. On the 8th the thermometer in the screen rose to 78·9°—wind W.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 42·3°—wind N. The minimum on the grass was 38·3° on the latter date. The rainfall was 1·520 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·877 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, was again below the average, whereas the rainy days were about equal in number to it. In 1874 the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days—and in 1868, 4·745 inches fell on only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days.

Solar halos appeared on the 4th, 15th, and 16th. Lunar rainbows were seen at intervals on the evening of the 30th. High winds were noted on as many as 9 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any one occasion. The atmosphere was foggy on the 3rd. Thunder was heard on the 17th; lightning was seen on the 16th, 17th, and 19th. Hail fell in heavy showers on the 17th and 19th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 10 days—or 7 fewer than in July.

During the week ending Saturday, 6th, an anticyclone, or area of high atmospherical pressure, passed slowly eastwards across the British Islands. The winds were at first north-westerly, and the weather was chiefly fine and dry, except in the far North. On Wednesday, the 3rd, the centre of the system lay completely over the United Kingdom, and the weather improved still further, with a rise of temperature as the southerly winds on the western side of the anticyclone spread over the country. On Friday, the 5th, a depression appeared off the N. W. of Ireland, where cloud increased and a heavy rainfall at last set in, amounting to 2 inches at Belmullet. In Dublin the sky looked very unsettled on the morning of the 6th, but only a shower fell, and the evening proved brilliant.

The earlier part of the second week (7th–13th inclusive), was characterized by very fine warm weather, except in the extreme N. and N.W., where showers and squalls prevailed. Towards the close of the period, however, a change took place, and on Friday or Saturday rain was experienced in most parts of the kingdom. At the beginning of the week, the barometer stood high in the S. of Ireland and of England, while depressions travelled eastward across Scotland, the North Sea, and Scandinavia. The prevailing winds were therefore W. to N.W., and they blew strongly in the N., lightly in the S. Monday, the 8th, was the hottest day of the summer in Dublin—the thermometer rising to 78·9° in the screen. On this day it rose to 85° in London and at Cambridge. The air also was very dry in Dublin, the relative humidity at 5 10 p.m. was only 30 per cent. On the 9th, the wind veered towards N., and a great reduction of temperature occurred. This culminated on the 14th, when even in Dublin the thermometer in the screen sank to 42·3°. The cold weather was at first unaccompanied by rain, but on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13, showers fell at frequent intervals.

In the course of the week ending Saturday, the 20th, the weather over Western Europe fell into a very unsettled state. Temperature was low for the time of year. Rain fell generally, and in some places heavily, while thunderstorms of unusual severity occurred over England. The thunderstorm depressions of this period passed with their centres across England in an easterly or north-easterly direction. In Ireland, therefore, the wind was chiefly N. or N E. Heavy thunder and hail showers occurred in Dublin and its vicinity on the 17th and 19th. On the evening of the former day an exceptionally violent thunderstorm passed over London—at Brixton the accompanying rainfall amounted to 2 inches.

During the greater part of the fourth week (21st–27th), fair dry weather prevailed in Great Britain, but in Ireland it was showery or rainy, with warm and squally S or S.W. winds. Temperature was rather low at the beginning of this period, but afterwards rose steadily. On Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th, maxima exceeding 80° were recorded in many parts of Great Britain. The highest temperature on the 25th in Dublin was 73·7°.

The last few days of the month were unsettled generally, showers and local thunderstorms being reported from all districts. On the 30th and 31st, moderate to fresh gales from S W. occurred in the Irish Sea, the Bristol and English Channels.

The close of August witnessed the termination of the protracted drought for which the spring and summer of 1887 will long be memorable. From January 1st, up to and including August 31st, rain fell in Dublin to the amount of only 9·455 inches on but 96 days.

SEPTEMBER.—Opening with very unsettled, squally and showery weather, September, 1887, nevertheless proved a favourable month. It was no doubt very cool, but from the 11th to the 25th conditions were usually anticyclonic, and the weather was quiet and dry. A remarkable reduction of atmosphical pressure took place over the greater part of Europe on the 25th and 26th, so that the weather again became changeable and showery, with very low temperatures, and some severe thunderstorms. On the night of Wednesday, the 28th, a thunderstorm of exceptional violence raged along the coast of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow.

In Dublin the mean temperature (54·0°) was decidedly below the average (56·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 53·1°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, September was coldest in 1866 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53·0°) and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61·4°). In 1880 the M. T. was as high as 58·6°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 54·3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·936 inches, or 0·019 inch above the average value for September—namely 29·917 inches. The mercury marked 30·604 inches at 9 a.m. of the 19th, and fell to 29·066 inches at 9 p.m. of the 1st. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·538 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one-half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·1°, or 6·6° below the value for August, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 53·0°, or 2·1° below the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (55·1°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 54·0°, compared with a twenty years' average of 56·0°. On the 9th the thermometer in the screen rose to 67·4°—wind S.W.; on the 29th the temperature fell to 37·9°—wind N.E. The minimum on the grass was 30·8° on the latter date. The rainfall was 1·513 inches, distributed over sixteen days; both rainfall and rainy days were nearly identical with the values for the preceding month of August—viz., 1·520 inches on sixteen days. The average rainfall for September in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·289 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·5. The rainfall, therefore, was again below the average, whereas the rainy days were perceptibly above it. In 1871 the rainfall in September was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only thirteen days. On the other hand, in 1865, only ·056 inch was measured on but three days.

Solar halos appeared on the 28th. High winds were noted on as many as eight days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions, the 1st and the 5th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 3rd, 21st, 23rd, and 24th. Thunder was heard and much lightning was seen on the night of the 28th, when a violent storm passed along the east coast over the sea from N.N.E. to S.S.W. Temperature did not reach 70° in the screen on any day, while it fell below 40° on two days.

At 8 52 p.m. of Tuesday, the 13th, a brilliant meteor was seen traversing the sky from the vicinity of the Pointers in a direction towards S.S.E. The noise of its explosion was heard 3½ minutes later, so that the meteorite burst into flames as a result of its collision with the earth's atmosphere at a distance of 43·4 miles from the observer.

On the 1st of the month (Thursday) the centre of a very deep atmospherical depression travelled quickly towards E.N.E. across the South of Ireland and the Irish Sea. At 8 a.m. of the 2nd, the centre was near Manchester, where the barometer was below 28·90 inches. Severe gales and heavy rains were reported from nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. During Friday this depression gradually filled up, and finally disappeared off the West Coast of Norway in the course of Saturday, the 3rd.

During the week ending on the 10th the weather over our islands and their neighbourhood remained in a very unsettled state, with rain in all districts, and a somewhat low temperature. Conditions were cyclonic, except on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th, when an anticyclone was passing quickly eastwards over the southern portion of the United Kingdom. On these days bright pleasant weather was experienced in the east of Ireland and other districts for some hours. This agreeable change was soon followed by a return of squalls and showers, as a new depression passed north-eastwards along the north-west coasts of Ireland and Scotland.

The weather remained unsettled in the period from the 11th to the 17th inclusive, but more particularly so in Great Britain than in Ireland. This was brought about by the anomalous transit across the North Sea of a series of shallow depressions in a westerly direction—that is, from Denmark to the North of England and Scotland. Cold northerly winds and daily falls of rain occurred in Great Britain; but in Ireland, which was further away from the centres of disturbance, the weather, although dull, was finer. Thus, in Dublin the rainfall of this week was only ·020 inch, whereas at Shields 1·590 inches of rain were measured.

Throughout the week ending on the 24th the distribution of pressure over the British Islands was anticyclonic, and the type of gradient northerly, so that northerly (N.W. to N. E.) breezes were prevalent—light in force over Scotland and Ireland, moderate to fresh in the S. and E. of England. The weather was generally dry in the United Kingdom, but more or less showery to the eastward of the North Sea. Considerable amounts of cloud and haze were observed inland, while the sky was comparatively clear at the coast stations.

At the beginning of the last week conditions became very unsettled, and so continued to the end of the month. On Sunday, the 25th, the barometer gave way generally and rapidly, and this change went on until Wednesday, the 28th, when a large and irregular depression was found over Scotland, the North of Ireland, and the North and East of England. Temperature now became very low—at 8 a.m. the thermometer stood at 33° at Loughborough. At night a very severe storm of thunder and lightning passed southwards along the coast of Dublin and Wicklow—the lightning being extremely frequent and vivid, and the thunder alarmingly loud. Some heavy showers of rain and hail fell locally during the storm. With the setting in of a fresh N.E. wind on the 29th, temperature rose—first in the north and afterwards all over the country.

From January 1st up to and including September 30th rain fell in Dublin to the amount of only 10·968 inches on but 112 days—the averages for the nine months based on twenty years' observations being 20·162 inches, and 143·6 rainy days. Thus, the rainfall was equal to only 54·4 per cent. of the average, while the rainy days were equal to 78 per cent. of the average. The total rainfall at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, for the nine months ending September 30th, 1887, is 10·990 inches—the average for these months being about 20·880 inches.

October.—This was for the most part and until the close a quiet, dull, cold month, with high atmospherical pressure and scanty rainfall. There was a broken period from the 7th to the 12th. On the morning of the latter day the first snow of the season fell. After the 25th again, the weather fell into an unsettled showery state, and on the night of the 31st a deep depression, advancing from the south-westward, brought a violent southerly gale and much rain. A curious fact about the anticyclones of October, 1887, was the comparatively high rate of speed which they attained in passing eastwards across the United Kingdom and France.

In Dublin the mean temperature (47·3°) was—as in September—decidedly below the average (50·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·5°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, October was coldest in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°) and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·5°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1886 the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 49·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·144 inches, or 0·297 inch above the average value for October—namely, 29·847 inches. The mercury marked 30·681 inches at 9 a.m. of the 25th, and fell to 29·315 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·366 inches— that is, a little less than an inch and four-tenths. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·5°, or 6·6° below the value for September, and 13·2° below that for August, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was also 46·5°, or 2·7° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (49·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 47·3°, compared with a twenty years' average of 50·0. On the 27th the thermometer in the screen rose to 59·7°—wind S.W.; on the 11th the temperature fell to 33·4°—wind N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 25·7° on the 26th. The rainfall was 1·398 inches, distributed over 11 days, both rainfall and rainy days were perceptibly less than the values for the preceding month of September—viz., 1·513 inches on 16 days. The average rainfall for October in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 3·025 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was again much below the average, and the rainy days were greatly below it. In 1880, the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·834 inch was measured on but 14 days, and in 1868, only ·856 inch on 15 days.

Solar halos appeared on the 20th and 29th. A lunar corona was seen on the 30th. High winds were noted on 7 days, and attained the force of a gale on three occasions, the 26th, 30th, and 31st. The atmosphere was not once foggy in Dublin. Lightning was seen on the night of the 10th, when thunder-showers passed along the east coast over the sea from N.N.W. to S.S.E. Hail fell with heavy showers of rain on the evening of the 9th, and snow on the morning of the 12th. Hail also fell on the 11th. Temperature did not reach 60° in the screen on any day, while it fell below 40° on 12 days.

Saturday, the 1st, was a fine mild, but rather cloudy day. It was followed by a succession of quiet cloudy days, during which the centre of an anticyclone lay over Ireland or off its western coasts, while a series of atmospherical depressions passed eastwards or south-eastwards across Scandinavia and Russia. On the night of Thursday, the 6th, a small and shallow depression was formed over the West of Scotland, whence it travelled towards S.S.E., reaching the Midland Counties of England by the evening of Saturday, the 8th, when it dispersed. This disturbance caused cold showers in Ireland, and northerly winds.

The weather of the week ending Saturday, the 15th, was cold and unseasonable. Night frosts were frequent, more particularly at the inland stations, while showers of cold rain, sleet, hail and snow occurred in all districts, accompanied by thunder and lightning in many places. On Sunday, the 9th, the rainfall at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, reached the amount of ·74 of an inch, but in Dublin only ·122 of an inch fell. The wind was mainly N. during this period, and at times it blew hard on exposed parts of the coast. The showers on the 9th were connected with the advance of a deep depression from the Iberian Peninsula across France to the S.E. of England and the North Sea. On the early morning of the 12th a subsidiary disturbance moved southwards down the Irish Sea, causing strong N. winds, and falls of snow and sleet. On Saturday, the 15th, the weather improved, as an area of high barometer came in over Ireland from the Atlantic.

During the third week (16th–22nd inclusive) the weather in Ireland and the South of England was fair, dry and quiet; in Scotland and Norway it was less settled, with occasional strong W. winds. In the course of the week two well-defined anticyclones passed eastwards across the British Islands—the first in the period between Sunday and Wednesday, the second on Friday and Saturday. In both instances, sharp cold and local fogs occurred at night within the central area of the high pressure system. In Dublin the weather of this week was mild and equable, with clouded skies and light winds. The mean temperature rose to 48·3° from 40·8° in the week ending the 15th.

From the 23rd to the 29th inclusive very changeable weather prevailed—at times it was cold and quiet, at others it was rough, mild, and rainy. On Tuesday, the 25th, an area of high pressure, in which the barometer reached 30·70 inches, advanced over Ireland, in the centre of which country the cold became very severe—at 8 a.m. temperature was 25° at Parsonstown. Next day a mild S.W. air-current flowed over Ireland, as the anticyclone moved south-eastwards to England on its journey to France and Germany. At 8 a.m. of the 26th the thermometer marked 47° at Parsonstown—a rise of 22°—but was down to 28° in London. It had been as low as 23° during the previous night at Loughborough, in Leicestershire. In the course of the day heavy rain set in over the S. and W. of Ireland, the downpour yielding 2·3 inches at Valentia Island, 1·15 inches at Parsonstown, but only ·330 inch in the city of Dublin. Frost prevailed on this and the two following days in France and Germany. On the evening of Saturday, the 29th, cirrostratus overspread the sky in front of a deep depression, which subsequently travelled towards E.N.E. across the south of England, causing heavy gales in the English Channel, and a downpour of rain over the greater part of England.

The last two days were squally and showery, and at the close of the month a very deep cyclonic system was advancing from S.W., accompanied by torrents of rain and violent gales.

From January 1st up to and including October 31st rain fell in Dublin to the amount of only 12·366 inches on but 123 days—the average for the ten months based on twenty years' observations being 23·187 inches, and 160·8 rainy days. Thus, the rainfall was equal to only 53·3 per cent. of the average, while the rainy days were equal to 76·5 per cent. of the average.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October amounted to 2·24 inches, distributed over only 9 days.

NOVEMBER.—November differed from all the previous months of 1887 in the fact that its rainfall was decidedly in excess of the average. This, however, was due to an exceptionally heavy downpour of ·870 inch on the 5th—a measurement which is unusual for November, in which rain falls frequently rather than heavily. The month was cold and very unsettled, damp, and dull. Fog was very prevalent in the third week. The barometer was extremely low at the commencement, and remained unsteady throughout. Temperature also varied remarkably and quickly—the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer being recorded within a period of some 48 hours between the 24th and 26th. The prevailing winds were westerly (S.W. to N.W.), but in the second week a *warm* easterly breeze was experienced.

In Dublin the mean temperature (42·6°) was—as in October and September—decidedly below the average (44·4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·1°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42·2 and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886 the M. T. was as high as 46·4°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 43·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·679 inches, or 0·188 inch below the average value for November—namely, 29·867 inches, and 0·465 inch below the mean value for October, 1887—viz., 30·144 inches. The mercury marked 30·360 inches at 9 p.m. of the 15th, and fell to 28·538 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·822 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and eight-tenths. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·1°, or 4·4° below the value for October, and 11·0 below that for September, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 41·8°, or 1·9° below the average mean temperature for November, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (43·7°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 42·6°, compared with a twenty years' average of 44·4°. On the 26th the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·4°—wind S.W.; on the 24th the temperature fell to 28·0°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 20·0° on the 24th. The rainfall was 3·012 inches, distributed over eighteen days; both rainfall and rainy days were perceptibly more than the values for the preceding month of October—viz., 1·398 inches on 11 days. The average rainfall for November in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was 2·312 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·8. The rainfall, therefore, was decidedly above the average, and the rainy days were slightly above it. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days. In 1872 also 3·414 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1870 only 1·218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879 only 1·251 inches on but 10 days.

A solar halo appeared on the 17th. A lunar corona was seen on the 29th. High winds were noted on 10 days, and attained the force of a gale on three occasions—the 1st, 26th, and 27th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on nine occasions in Dublin, particularly on the evening of the 20th, when a dense vapour fog and severe cold prevailed. Hail fell on the 14th, 15th, and 19th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 7 days, while it fell below 30° on 3 days.

The weather of the week ending Saturday, the 5th, was very stormy, with heavy rain in most districts of the United Kingdom. In Dublin this was the stormiest and rainiest week of 1887. The mean height of the barometer was only 29·036 inches, and at 9 a.m. of Tuesday, the 1st, the reading was as low as 28·538 inches. The total precipitation for the week amounted to 2·096 inches, or rather more than one-sixth of the rainfall of the first ten months of 1887—namely, 12·366 inches. Of this quantity ·629 inch fell on Monday, October 31, and ·870 inch on Saturday, November 5. During the greater portion of this stormy, unsettled period, the barometer was relatively high both in Spain and over Northern Russia, while, in addition to numerous secondary disturbances, four important atmospherical depressions appeared in the neighbourhood of our islands. Temperature was about the average, and no extremes of either heat or cold were recorded.

In the second week (6th–12th inclusive) the weather was again excessively dull and rainy, although the downpour was neither as heavy nor as continuous as in the previous week. The prevailing wind was E.N.E., and temperature was uniform and rather high for the time of year, owing chiefly to the clouded state of the sky, by which radiation was checked. The mean dry bulb temperature (46·3°) was 5·5° above that of the week ending October 15 (40·8°). The extreme mildness and dampness of the easterly winds during this period attracted general attention, the mean values both of temperature and of rainfall having been considerably above the average, not only at the British and Irish stations, but on the shores of the North Sea also. In the earlier part a depression recurved on reaching Havre, and after travelling in a westerly and south-westerly direction moved out to the Atlantic over the Bay of Biscay.

From the 13th to the 19th, inclusive, the weather was very cold throughout—the mean temperature (37·3°) was 9° below that of the preceding week, and 7·1° below the average for November. The barometer fell from 30·360 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday to 29·228 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday. Hail was observed on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·323 inch. Fog was frequently observed at the English stations, where also hard frosts were experienced on the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th, the lowest readings in the screen being 16° at Llandovery, 17° at Rothamsted, 19° at Oxford, and 20° at Loughborough. Snow and sleet fell in the S.E. of England on the 18th.

During the week ended Saturday, the 26th, the weather was changeable, chiefly cold, and at times rainy. The contrast between Sunday and Saturday as regards temperature was remarkable—the former day was piercingly cold, with dense fog towards evening, the mean temperature being only 31·6°; the latter day was mild and squally, the mean temperature 51·3°, or nearly 20° above that of Sunday. Rain fell on five days to the total amount of ·541 inch, the maximal fall being ·240 inch on Saturday. Over the whole country the weather of this period was singularly changeable and unstable—at times cold and anticyclonic, with light varying winds, frost and fog; at other times very warm and showery, with southerly to westerly gales and unusual "visibility." On the 26th fresh to strong gales occurred in many parts of the country, and temperature was very high for the time of year.

The last four days were chiefly fine in Dublin, but on the night of the 28th, a well-defined subsidiary depression passed across the S.E. of England, causing heavy rains in the English Channel and the south and east of that country. As the month closed, temperature rose in Ireland, with a damp, murky atmosphere.

From January 1st up to and including November 30th, rain fell in Dublin to the amount of only 15·378 inches on but 141 days, the average for the ten months based on twenty years' observation—being 25·499 inches, and 177·6 rainy days. Thus, the rainfall was equal to only 60·3 per cent. of the average, while the rainy days were equal to 79·4 per cent. of the average.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November amounted to 3·42 inches, distributed over 17 days.

DECEMBER.—December was damp and chilly, with a rainfall much below the average in amount, but distributed over as many as 19 days. In the earlier part, both atmospherical pressure and temperature were very unsteady. After the 16th, the thermometer remained constantly low, never rising above 44·3° in the screen, and falling on the 22nd to 25·1° in the screen and to 18·0° on the grass. During this cold period the sky was sometimes densely overcast—indeed, after the 27th the sun was scarcely seen.

In Dublin the mean temperature (39·9°) was—as in November, October, and September—decidedly below the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 39·5°. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°) and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886, the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was also 37·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·833 inches, or 0·049 inch below the average value for December—namely, 29·882 inches. The mercury rose to 30·382 inches at 9 a.m. of the 2nd, and fell to 28·991 inches at 9 p.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·391 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and four-tenths. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·5°, or 2·6° below the value for November, and 7·0° below that for October, 1887; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 39·1°, or 1·4° below the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (40·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 39·9°, compared with a twenty years' average of 41·3°. On the 3rd the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·1°—wind S.W.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 25·1°—wind W. The minimum on the grass was 18·0° on the 22nd. The rainfall was 1·223 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty years, 1865-84, inclusive, was 2·516 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. The rainfall, therefore, was decidedly below the average, while the rainy days were above it. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days; in 1872, 4·932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year), 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 of an inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871, the December rainfall was only ·797 of an inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 of an inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days.

Solar halos appeared on the 4th and 5th. Distant thunder was heard at 11 50 a.m. of the 18th. There was a faint aurora borealis on the night of the 16th. Hail fell on the 17th, 20th, and 27th, snow or sleet on the 6th, 7th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, and 27th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 10th, 11th, 22nd, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 31st—that is, on 7 days. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 7 days, compared with 7 in November, while it fell to or below 32° on 7 days, compared with 4 days in November. The minima on the grass were 32° or less, on 26 nights. There were gales on 2 days.

At the beginning of the month the weather was determined by very extensive and deep depressions over the Norwegian Sea, to the north of Scotland and west of Norway. Strong westerly winds and unsettled showery weather prevailed in the far north, while it was mild and breezy in Ireland.

During the week ending Saturday, the 10th, the weather remained changeable but free from features of an extreme character, except as regards temperature, which was occasionally very high for the time of year. Atmospherical pressure was very unsteady, and the weather, in consequence, was unsettled, rainy and squally at times. The barometer was throughout low in the far north, high over Spain and the south of France. Temperature became very high on Thursday, the 8th, when a maximum of 53·7° was recorded in Dublin, the minimum having been 32·3° on the previous day. The mean height of the barometer was 29·643 inches, the extremes were—highest, 29·978 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday; lowest, 29·171 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday. Rain fell on 7 days to the amount of ·432 inch—the maximal fall in 24 hours having been ·215 inch on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday there were showers of sleet and snow.

The week ending on the 17th was rough and wet, and although temperature was, as a rule, considerably above the average, the changes from excessive mildness to relative cold were somewhat frequent and sudden. The weather remained in a most unsettled condition throughout the week, owing to the passage of a series of deep depressions across the British Islands from S.W. to N.E. Temperature was very unsteady—in Dublin the mean was 41·4°, and the extremes were—highest, 52·6° on Tuesday; lowest, 28·1° on Monday. The mean height of the barometer was only 29·492 inches, the highest reading being 30·090 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday, the lowest, 28·991 inches, at 9 p.m. of Wednesday. Rain fell to the amount of ·477 inch, on 6 days—the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·240 inch on Thursday. Hail was observed on Saturday.

In the period from the 18th to the 24th, inclusive, the weather was of two distinct types In the earlier part, the distribution of pressure was cyclonic, and the gradients (which were somewhat steep) were favourable for W. and N.W. winds. In the latter part, the distribution of pressure became largely anticyclonic, the highest barometer lying off the west coast of Ireland. In Dublin the weather was chiefly cold—the atmosphere being often raw and damp. Westerly to northerly winds prevailed. On Wednesday a considerable fall of snow and hail occurred on the Wicklow coast, while dry clear weather and frost were experienced in the city. A thaw on Thursday evening was followed by two dull damp days. The barometer ranged between 29·646 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday and 30·129 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday—the mean pressure for the week being 29·904 inches. The mean temperature was 35·6°, the highest being 44·3° on Saturday; the lowest, 25·1° on Thursday. Rainfall was recorded on two days—the total amount being ·098 inch, and the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·072 inch on Sunday.

The last week, ending on Saturday, the 31st, was very cold over the entire Continent of Europe and particularly so over the more northern and central counties. Heavy falls of snow occurred in

Germany, Austria, and Spain, while occasional showers of snow, sleet, or cold rain fell in the north and east of the United Kingdom. On Tuesday, the 27th, and Saturday, the 31st, the thermometer fell to 8° or 9° below freezing point over England. On the Continent the weather was much more severe, the thermometer falling many degrees below zero over Finland and Northern Russia on several occasions, and to some degrees below zero even in Southern Germany on the night of the 31st. During the week a very cold, raw, damp, dull spell of weather was experienced in Dublin. The mean temperature was nearly 4° below the average, and the winds—although light—were chiefly from polar points of the compass. In Dublin, the sun remained invisible after Wednesday. Temperature ranged between 43·4° on Sunday (Christmas Day), and 29·4° on Wednesday—the mean of the 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. readings being 36·9°. The mean height of the barometer was 30·146 inches—pressure decreasing from 30·328 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday, to 29·878 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·126 inch, of which quantity ·065 fell on Wednesday. There were 3 "rainy days."

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December amounted to 1·95 inches, distributed over 16 days.

Rainfall in 1887,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge: Diameter of funnel, 8 *in. Height of top—Above ground,* 1 *ft.* 2 *in.; above sea level,* 57 *ft.*

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which 01 inch or more fell	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days on which 01 inch or more fell
	Inches.	Depth.	Date			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January, . .	1·536	·440	10th	16	August, . .	1·580	·360	17th	16
February, .	·841	·136	2nd	11	September, . .	1·513	·482	1st	16
March, . .	1·465	·584	11th	15	October, . .	1·396	·629	31st	11
April, . . .	1·765	·435	28th	10	November, .	3·012	·870	5th	18
May, .	·882	·618	19th	10	December, . .	1·225	·240	15th	19
June, . . .	·252	·083	3rd	5					
July, . .	1·134	·634	31st	13	Total, . .	16·601	—	—	160

The rainfall fell remarkably short of the average annual measurement of the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive—viz., 28·015 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1884 was very exceptionally small—20·467 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell. In six of the twenty years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

All these low figures are thrown into the shade by the record of 1887, in which year the total precipitation in Dublin amounted to only 16·601 inches—distributed, however, over 160 days. The maximal downpour in 24 hours was ·870 inch, on November 5th, so that there was no day during the year upon which an inch of rain fell. It is worth noting that the maximal falls each month when added together give as the result 5·319 inches. It thus appears that nearly one-third of the total rainfall for the year occurred on 12 days; while the small balance of 11·282 inches was distributed over no less than 148 other days upon which rain fell. There were 205 dry days during the year. The total rainfall—16·601 inches—equalled only 59·3 per cent of the average—28·015 inches; but the rainy days—160—equalled 82·2 per cent. of the average—194·6 days.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 is in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1887 there were 160 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was largely in defect of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·6 in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent times—the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded. Included in the rainy days are 29 on which snow or sleet fell, and 34 on which there was hail. In March hail was observed on 9 days and in April on 10 days. Snow or sleet fell on 5 days in January, on 9 days in March, and on 6 days in December. Thunder and lightning occurred on 9 occasions during the year—4 times in April, once in July and August, twice in September, and once in December.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—3·842 inches fell on 42 days in the first quarter, 2·899 inches on 25 days in the second, 4·227 inches on 45 days in the third, and 5·633 on 48 days in the fourth and last quarter.

Of the 5·633 inches which fell in the last quarter of the year, 3·012 inches were measured in November. In the six spring and summer months, when, of course, evaporation is greatest, only 7·126 inches of rain fell in Dublin on 70 days out of 183.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1887, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., UNIV. DUB., F.K.Q.C.P., F.R.MET.SOC.

Long. 6° 15′ W.; Lat. 53° 20′ N.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 56 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet above ground; Rain Gauge, 1 foot 2 inches above ground.

1887.	Mean Pressure Inches.	Air Temperature. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature. 9 p.m.	Air Temperature. Mean	Means of Min.	Means of Max.	Abs. Min. Temp	Abs. Min. Date.	Abs. Max. Temp	Abs. Max. Date.	Tension of Vapour. 9 a.m. Ins.	Tension of Vapour. 9 p.m. Ins.	Tension of Vapour. Mean. Ins.	Relative Humidity. 9 a.m. %	Relative Humidity. 9 p.m. %	Relative Humidity. Mean %	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m.	Amount of Cloud. 9 p.m.	Amount of Cloud. Mean	Rain-fall. Total Ins.	Rain-fall. Max. Ins.	Rain-fall. Day.	Weather. No. of Days of Rain.	Snow	Hail.	Thunder Storms	Clear Sky	Overcast	Gale.	Wind. Number of Observations of N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
January, .	29·896	40·4	41·6	41·0	36·9	46·1	23·1	10th	57·4	26th	·217	·231	·224	85·2	86·9	86·1	5·0	6·6	6·2	1·613	·440	10th	16	5	2	–	1	9	2	–	1	2	4	0	19	20	6	1
February, .	30·256	41·3	42·8	42·4	37·6	48·2	28·0	10th	57·1	27th	·221	·219	·220	82·8	79·5	81·2	5·7	4·6	5·2	0·541	·186	2nd	11	1	–	–	5	5	2	2	3	5	5	7	11	10	4	0
March, .	30·101	40·5	40·5	40·5	35·7	46·8	25·8	13th	55·3	28th	·207	·207	·207	82·0	81·7	81·8	6·5	5·6	6·1	1·485	·534	11th	15	9	9	–	4	11	3	5	6	7	3	5	4	16	7	9
1st Quarter,	30·084	40·9	41·8	41·3	36·7	47·0	—	—	—	—	·215	·219	·217	83·3	82·7	82·0	5·9	5·7	5·8	3·842	—	—	42	15	11	–	10	25	7	7	13	14	12	21	34	46	17	16
April, .	30·051	45·1	43·4	44·3	38·5	51·8	31·5	15th	62·2	18th	·220	·218	·219	73·3	77·7	75·5	5·8	6·9	4·8	1·765	·435	29th	10	5	10	4	5	9	–	4	14	10	1	–	6	17	6	2
May, . .	·092	52·0	50·5	51·7	44·9	58·7	36·2	1st	66·6	25th	·285	·285	·290	71·3	78·9	75·8	6·4	5·6	6·0	0·882	·513	19th	10	2	2	–	1	6	1	4	14	12	4	1	3	10	13	1
June, . .	30·213	63·9	60·6	62·3	54·5	70·1	47·4	10th	78·4	17th	·408	·400	·404	66·7	75·8	72·3	4·7	3·6	4·2	0·252	·083	3rd	5	–	–	–	8	6	–	1	12	13	6	2	4	10	6	6
2nd Quarter.	30·113	54·0	51·5	52·8	46·0	60·1	—	—	—	—	·304	·304	·304	71·1	77·8	74·5	5·6	4·4	5·0	2·899	—	—	25	7	12	4	14	17	1	9	40	35	11	3	13	37	25	9
July, . .	30·008	64·3	62·4	63·4	56·8	70·8	50·3	18th	77·0	7th	·406	·424	·415	67·5	75·1	71·3	6·3	5·6	6·0	1·194	·534	31st	13	–	1	1	–	4	1	8	1	1	1	8	21	14	8	2
August, .	29·873	60·5	58·8	59·7	53·1	67·4	42·3	14th	78·9	8th	·391	·391	·391	74·2	78·6	76·4	5·3	5·1	5·2	1·520	·850	17th	16	–	2	1	3	3	–	14	2	1	3	16	7	10	6	3
September.	29·936	53·9	52·3	53·1	48·2	59·8	37·0	20th	67·4	9th	·346	·340	·343	82·8	86·4	84·6	5·8	4·8	5·1	1·513	·482	1st	16	–	–	2	6	4	2	10	8	2	1	2	6	14	11	6
3rd Quarter,	29·572	58·6	57·8	58·7	52·6	66·0	—	—	—	—	·381	·385	·383	74·8	80·0	77·4	5·8	5·0	5·4	4·227	—	—	45	–	3	4	9	11	3	32	11	4	5	24	34	38	25	11
October, .	30·144	46·6	46·3	48·5	42·7	51·3	35·4	11th	59·7	27th	·259	·260	·260	81·6	82·0	81·7	6·6	5·6	6·6	1·393	·623	31st	11	1	2	–	4	14	3	15	3	1	–	3	10	15	14	1
November, .	29·679	41·6	42·5	42·1	33·4	46·7	28·0	24th	55·4	26th	·229	·241	·235	86·4	88·2	87·3	5·8	6·3	6·4	3·012	870	5th	18	–	3	–	3	11	3	3	8	7	4	2	13	12	3	5
December, .	29·833	36·6	33·7	33·5	35·5	44·8	25·1	22nd	55·1	3rd	·208	·213	·211	85·5	86·3	85·9	6·3	5·5	5·9	1·223	240	15th	13	6	3	1	2	8	2	4	1	1	3	1	8	30	12	2
4th Quarter	29·885	42·5	42·8	42·7	38·8	47·6	—	—	—	—	·232	·238	·235	84·4	85·5	85·0	6·2	6·6	6·3	5·633	—	—	48	7	8	1	9	33	8	22	12	9	7	6	31	57	32	8
Annual Means and Totals.	30·015	49·2	48·4	48·3	43·5	55·2	—	—	—	—	·283	·286	·285	75·4	81·5	80·0	5·9	5·3	5·8	16·601	—	—	160	23	34	9	42	88	18	70	76	62	65	54	112	178	99	44

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1867 to 1887, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1867 to 1886.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.
1867, . . .	3·086	1·800	4·972	2·181	2·804	1·118	3·448	1·775	1·176	2·846	1·258	·771	27·241
1868, . . .	2·628	1·232	1·646	1·830	·891	·877	*·741	4·745	2·584	·856	2·146	4·749	24·935
1869, . . .	4·258	1·272	2·422	1·490	5·414	·791	·789	1·553	3·957	1·074	1·989	2·594	27·559
1870, . . .	2·347	1·440	1·789	·838	1·157	·796	·536	1·514	1·634	5·194	1·218	2·393	20·859
1871, . . .	2·824	1·648	·815	3·162	·378	2·265	‡4·391	1·065	4·048	2·917	1·256	·797	25·568
1872, . . .	2·864	2·557	2·419	2·855	2·164	3·276	1·098	4·302	2·464	3·421	3·414	4·932	35·568
1873, . . .	2·660	·925	2·391	·498	·907	·939	3·408	3·944	2·358	3·089	2·003	·692	23·820
1874, . . .	2·019	2·683	·953	1·815	1·747	·405	2·515	4·948	1·709	2·508	3·179	3·207	27·188
1875, . . .	2·141	2·477	1·040	1·006	1·071	2·989	2·751	1·883	3·180	7·049	3·051	1·310	29·950
1876, . . .	·406	3·012	2·158	2·801	·798	1·260	1·337	2·260	3·143	4·505	3·614	†7·566	32·868
1877, . . .	4·322	1·580	2·741	4·707	2·349	·321	3·600	3·536	1·795	2·153	2·436	2·330	32·148
1878, . . .	1·557	1·576	1·157	2·350	4·540	5·058	·850	4·641	1·684	2·095	1·638	1·618	28·282
1879, . . .	1·714	2·706	1·827	1·997	2·045	4·046	4·187	3·704	2·046	1·320	1·251	1·012	28·858
1880, . . .	·568	2·581	3·129	1·832	·847	2·168	6·087	1·401	2·061	§7·378	3·235	3·252	34·512
1881, . . .	1·969	2·879	1·885	1·323	1·532	2·868	1·883	4·799	1·569	3·470	2·173	1·529	27·093
1882, . . .	1·476	1·882	2·260	3·523	1·533	2·384	3·722	1·872	2·619	2·804	3·544	3·782	31·164
1883, . . .	2·679	2·752	1·055	2·207	2·028	1·932	2·222	3·307	3·637	2·205	3·074	1·257	28·351
1884, . . .	2·358	3·518	1·858	1·532	1·256	1·248	2·350	·777	1·214	·884	1·412	2·008	20·417
1885, . . .	1·617	2·812	1·550	2·911	2·632	1·506	1·154	3·050	2·862	3·500	2·498	·742	26·814
1886, . . .	3·244	1·981	2·065	1·524	5·472	1·293	1·722	1·503	2·471	6·153	2·180	3·348	32·988
Means, . .	2·297	2·264	2·006	2·079	2·078	1·887	2·411	2·826	2·418	3·268	2·299	2·494	28·327
1887, . . .	1·818	·541	1·485	1·768	·882	*·252	1·194	1·520	1·513	1·396	3·012	1·223	16·601

* July, 1868, and June, 1887, were the *driest* months of the twenty-one years. † December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.
‡ July, 1871, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years. § Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2·738 inches on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1867 to 1887, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1867 to 1886.

YEAR	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1867, . . .	17	18	22	25	12	6	17	16	13	20	8	13	187
1868, . . .	17	14	11	12	10	6	†5	13	11	15	19	27	160
1869, . . .	18	18	17	14	19	11	9	10	21	11	17	20	185
1870, . . .	14	18	11	8	14	9	8	7	11	18	11	16	145
1871, . . .	20	16	12	20	9	16	‡28	12	13	16	14	15	191
1872, . . .	23	20	21	12	22	19	12	17	22	22	24	24	238
1873, . . .	21	8	22	8	17	13	25	23	13	18	14	7	189
1874, . . .	14	12	12	16	14	9	19	18	13	22	19	18	186
1875, . . .	23	17	14	12	15	20	18	14	14	26	19	13	205
1876, . . .	9	23	23	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	§22	195
1877, . . .	25	19	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	16	22	17	229
1878, . . .	20	14	17	16	23	19	9	22	16	16	11	19	202
1879, . . .	10	23	16	17	23	24	24	19	18	14	10	10	208
1880, . . .	8	17	16	20	9	18	24	10	15	15	20	16	188
1881, . . .	14	18	17	13	15	21	15	21	12	18	18	16	198
1882, . . .	17	16	17	20	16	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883, . . .	20	17	12	10	13	18	22	14	14	16	19	13	188
1884, . . .	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885, . . .	23	19	13	16	23	8	10	14	23	22	17	10	198
1886, . . .	26	15	19	15	21	15	18	13	15	24	18	21	220
Means, . .	17·8	17·1	16·5	15·1	15·8	14·6	17·4	15·0	15·0	18·2	16·9	16·9	196·3
1887, . . .	16	11	15	10	10	†5	13	16	16	11	18	19	160

* *I.e.* days on which ·01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours. † *Driest* months of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = ·741 inch and ·252 inch respectively. ‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4·391 inches. § Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7·566 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in 1887, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1867 to 1886, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1867, . . .	35°·0	45°·0	38°·2	48°·9	50°·9	57°·6	57°·5	60°·2	55°·5	49°·5	42°·6	41°·4	48°·5
1868, . .	41·2	44·1	46·3	48·8	54·3	58·9	61·7	59·4	56·8	46·9	42·7	44·1	50·4
1869, . . .	43·4	45·9	40·3	49·1	47·5	54·9	61·9	58·2	56·0	51·1	44·3	39·1	49·3
1870, . . .	40·7	39·9	42·8	48·6	52·9	58·5	62·1	59·8	56·1	49·4	41·5	36·7	49·0
1871, . . .	37·3	45·3	45·6	48·7	52·5	56·0	59·2	60·8	53·6	50·7	42·6	41·4	49·5
1872, . . .	41·6	45·2	45·1	47·3	49·3	55·2	61·2	58·3	54·8	46·5	43·6	41·4	49·2
1873, . . .	42·2	37·1	42·0	46·3	50·7	57·9	60·2	59·2	53·0	47·1	45·1	44·7	48·9
1874, . . .	42·8	41·6	45·5	49·2	49·8	56·6	60·6	58·0	54·9	49·5	45·8	36·1	49·2
1875, . . .	45·5	40·3	43·1	45·4	53·7	55·3	57·0	60·0	57·2	49·3	43·8	40·4	49·3
1876, . . .	42·3	41·6	40·2	46·0	49·4	55·7	60·7	58·9	54·0	52·4	43·5	44·0	49·1
1877, . . .	42·8	43·9	41·4	45·3	48·7	57·3	57·8	57·6	52·4	50·1	45·0	41·5	48·7
1878, . . .	42·4	43·9	43·6	47·8	52·4	57·2	61·0	59·8	55·6	50·7	37·3	32·0	48·6
1879, . . .	34·7	39·5	41·6	43·7	47·6	54·9	56·3	56·6	53·3	49·0	43·1	37·0	46·4
1880, . . .	39·0	44·2	44·4	46·8	51·0	56·0	57·9	60·5	57·6	44·5	43·4	41·6	48·9
1881, . . .	32·4	39·8	42·3	44·7	52·3	55·3	59·9	56·0	53·6	47·2	49·4	39·8	47·7
1882, . . .	43·9	45·4	45·9	46·0	52·0	54·7	58·5	58·2	52·0	49·3	42·7	37·4	48·9
1883, . . .	42·4	42·8	38·0	45·5	50·6	55·6	56·9	58·3	54·3	49·0	43·5	41·6	48·2
1884, . . .	44·5	43·4	44·5	45·3	51·3	56·6	59·7	60·3	56·9	49·2	43·0	40·8	49·6
1885, . . .	40·8	42·7	40·7	45·6	47·4	54·8	59·6	55·9	53·2	44·6	45·1	41·2	47·6
1886, . . .	37·1	38·9	40·5	45·1	49·3	56·3	59·9	59·3	55·1	51·2	45·7	37·0	47·9
Average, .	40°·6	42°·5	42°·6	46°·7	50°·7	56°·3	59°·5	58°·8	54°·7	48°·8	43°·7	39°·9	48°·7
1887, . . .	40·7	41·9	40·3	43·9	50·6	60·9	62·4	59·0	53·0	46·5	41·8	39·1	48·3

N B—The temperatures given above were deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the Thermometer by Kaemtz's Formula, viz —

$$\text{min.} + \left\{ \text{max.} - \text{min.} \times \cdot 41 \right\} = \text{Mean Temperature.}$$

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER ON THE DROUGHT OF 1887, AND SOME OF ITS EFFECTS ON IRISH AGRICULTURE, BY RICHARD M. BARRINGTON, Esq., M.A., LL.B

"The exceptional character of the summer of the year 1887, and its marked influence on the crops on my farm at Fassaroe, Bray, Co Wicklow, induced me two months ago to make inquiries and collect information from other parts of Ireland, for the sake of comparison. A circular with queries regarding the rainfall and crops was sent to a large number of observers on November 2nd. Their names were selected from the list of Irish contributors to *British Rainfall*, published by Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Secretary to the Royal Meteorological Society of London, whose annual volume is the standard work on the distribution of rain over the British Isles.

"The information received was very interesting.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF WINTER AND SUMMER MONTHS.

"How often do we see writers on the 'weather and the crops' arguing from the total rainfall of the year, or from the mean temperature of the year, and indulging in fanciful speculations as to the cause and effect of each on this crop and that crop! They reason as if every month of the year had an equal effect on vegetation. To them November is of equal value with June. It is obvious that this method of comparison is erroneous, and it is one of the causes which have prevented us from accurately grasping the complicated meteorological conditions which are associated with good harvests or bad harvests.

"A heavy rainfall in January and February, or November and December, will often obliterate all traces of great drought in summer, if we look only at the total rainfall of the year. So also with temperature.

"The influence of moisture and heat for the six months from April 1st to September 30th on agricultural produce is so much greater than the influence for the other six months, from October 1st to March 31st, that far more harm is done by including the winter months in calculations than by omitting them. If we include them they vary the result much more than they should, and therefore a more accurate conclusion is arrived at by excluding them. If there is anything exceptional about the six winter months let it be mentioned, but let them be considered apart from the great growing season of the year. Omitting wheat, the great bulk of every crop in Ireland is sown after March 31st, and has arrived at perfection by October 1st. The bulk of the oat crop, if not sown after April 1st, is barely in the ground by that date. Barley is sown after April 1st. Potatoes are, for the most part, sown after April 1st. Turnips and mangolds are all sown after April 1st Clover and grass seeds are sown after April 1st, the pasture grows little until after April 1st, and flax is all sown after April 1st. Therefore, with the single exception of wheat, the weather previous to April 1st has *comparatively* little to do with the crops, and the weather after October 1st has still less. I do not wish to ignore the effects of a wet or cold winter, or the influence of frost on the disintegration of the soil—of the difficulties and dangers of ploughing in wet weather, and of the washing away of nitrates into the subsoil, &c.—nor do I underestimate the advantage of a dry October if the harvest is late.* In 1887, October had little or no influence on the harvest, except in the case of indolent tenants who left the corn out in the fields, but this was due to laziness and not rainfall. As far as agricultural produce is concerned it is better to take the six months (April 1st to September 30th), and consider them separately When this is done, any remarkable features of the winter months may be given; but in dealing with vegetation the meteorologist should concentrate his attention on the period from April 1st to September 30th On the consumption of produce the winter months have a material influence, but not on the production.

THE RAINFALL.

"Having given some reasons to show why the six months April to September were selected, it may be well to explain how the statistics were collected from which Table V. is constructed

"About 115 circulars were sent out asking for the actual and average rainfall each month, April 1st to September 30th, for five years—1882, '3, '4, '5, and '6—the rainfall for 1887, and the deficiency or excess in 1887 from the average of the previous five years Notes on the crops and the effect of the drought were also solicited.

"Out of the 115 circulars, 72 complete rainfall returns were received—every county in Ireland being represented except three.

"To have rainfall statistics which are strictly comparable one must have them made simultaneously and without a break for a given period, the same gauge being in the same position throughout, and it is well if the records are made by the same observer. To find a large number of stations which had complied with all these conditions, it was essential to take a comparatively short period, and I selected five years. The result has been satisfactory beyond my expectations

THE DROUGHT, APRIL 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 30TH.

"Tabulating the statistics, and calculating the averages, then entering the per-centage of rainfall which fell in the six selected months opposite each station on the map of Ireland, I found that these per-centages were grouped in certain well defined areas.

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* In the disastrous year 1879—the worst harvest of the century except 1816—(see Sir J. B. Lawes' paper on "Our Climate and Our Wheat Crops," p. 17), a fine October saved the Irish harvest from complete ruin. The year 1879, was however, from seed time to summer worse than 1816. It was the latest harvest at Fassaroe for 51 years. (See Table II., p 87.)

"First of all, the rainfall was everywhere under the average. At Markree observatory in Sligo there was 98 per cent. of the average rainfall; at Rosbercon Castle, County Kilkenny, it was as low as 41 per cent. These were the maximum and minimum per-centages—but, speaking roughly, if you draw a line from Belfast to Miltown-Malbay, in Clare, every station to the W. and N. of that line got 80 per cent. or more of its average rainfall. Drawing another line from Bantry to Drogheda, every station to the W. and N. of it got 60 per cent. or more of its average rainfall; and all stations to the S. and E. got less than 60 per cent. The driest areas of all were the S.E. of Kilkenny and a district surrounding the City of Cork. I am now speaking of the rainfall from April 1st to September 30th.

THE DROUGHT, APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 30TH.

"Knowing the great importance of the months April, May, and June to farmers, I examined this period separately, and mapped it out on the same principles. In some respects the result was very different; but we still have the region of greatest drought confined to the S. and S. E. of Ireland, but the deficiency of rainfall is far greater than in the six months' period taken as a whole. In April, May, and June the extreme N. of Ireland felt the drought least--as much as 93 per cent. of the average rainfall being recorded from N. Antrim; whereas Courtown, in Wexford, and the S. E. of Kilkenny and part of Cork, had less than 30 per cent. In April, May, and June the 80 per cent. line only cut off the northern parts of Donegal, Londonderry and Antrim. A line drawn from Belfast to Achill would almost coincide with the 60 per cent. line. Generally speaking, all places to the south of this line felt the drought severely in April, May, and June. There was a local drought of much severity extending from Warrenpoint, in Down, to Dundalk. Part of Dublin, East Wicklow, Wexford, South Kilkenny, Waterford, and South Cork were affected in a manner which will make persons of the present generation long remember the summer of 1887.

THE DROUGHT GENERALLY.

"It is not my intention in this paper to do more than mention the drought in England and Scotland. Everywhere in the British Isles the rainfall was deficient, except in the extreme north of Scotland. We know also that there was a drought over the north of France, and that the Danube was extraordinarily low in the autumn; but how far the deficiency of rainfall extended over Europe has not yet been ascertained. In Norway and Sweden it is stated that there was a considerable excess of rainfall. Parts of North America, on the other hand, suffered from a drought of exceptional severity.

"The subtle influence which determines whether a season shall be wet or dry, hot or cold, is at present a profound mystery; but that something of the kind exists is abundantly evident to all who have endeavoured to work out the causes of our seasonal weather changes."—"The Recent Drought," by Frederick J. Brodie, *Nature*, August 25th, 1887.

"It is unnecessary to enter into the conditions of barometric pressure under which the drought occurred; those who have the inclination can study them in the charts issued daily by the Meteorological Office, London. But, as might be expected, the conditions over the British Isles were, during continuance of the dry spell, anticyclonic.

"From Table I. (prepared to show the character of the year 1887 as a whole) it will be seen that January was about an average as to rainfall and temperature, the number of rainy days being slightly below the average. February was very dry, and slightly colder than usual. March had a deficient rainfall, and was decidedly cold. April was very dry, and the coldest April since 1860, with the exception of April 1879. May was dry, and rather cold. Then came a great change. On Sunday, June 5th, the temperature rose, and for the remainder of the month we had a combination of heat and drought, which lasted until July 10th. No record exists of such a hot and dry June in the south and south-east of Ireland. For thirty-four consecutive days a blazing sun shone like a fire-ball in a cloudless sky. Not a drop of rain fell, except a sprinkle on one day. It was at the period of the year when the nights were shortest, and the sun was at its maximum altitude; there was little dew. After the cold, dry spring, vegetation was backward, and all thought it would be a late harvest. The ground was parched at the commencement, and the herbage stunted by cold wind. Then came the period of fierce heat, and the sun played on the pastures, the corn, and the young turnips; the grass was burned brown; the corn, stimulated by high temperature and sunshine, shot prematurely into ear, at a height of six inches, and though the harvest was expected to be late on June 1st, the fields were turning yellow in the second week in July. The succulent and tender young turnips were shrivelled and scorched, and if a few survived, they quickly succumbed to the fly and the *Aphis*, or plant louse.

[TABLE

TABLE I.

Months	Fassaroe, Bray.						Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.*		
	Average Rainfall in inches for 30 years.	Rainfall in inches in 1887.	Excess or Deficiency, 1887.	Average number of rainy days for 30 years.	Rainy days, 1887.	Excess or Deficiency, 1887.	Average Mean Temperature for 22 years.	Mean Temperature 1887.	Excess or Deficiency.
January, . . .	4·142	3·945	— ·197	18·1	17	— 1·1	41·4	41·5	+ 0·1
February, . .	3·905	1·205	— 2·700	15·7	9	— 6·7	43·2	42·9	— 0·3
March, . . .	3·545	2·420	— 1·125	16·2	16	— ·2	43·5	41·3	— 2·2
April, . . .	3·071	1·520	— 1·551	13·7	9	— 4·7	48·1	45·1	— 3·0
May, . . .	2·582	1·760	— ·822	14·0	13	— 1·0	52·1	51·8	— 0·3
June, . . .	2·742	·285	— 2·457	13·6	4	— 9·6	57·7	62·3	+ 4·6
July, . . .	2·539	1·480	— 1·059	14·6	12	— 2·6	60·7	63·7	+ 3·0
August, . . .	3·046	4·230	+ 1·184	14·6	12	— 2·6	59·9	60·3	+ 0·4
September, . .	3·306	1·795	— 1·511	15·1	14	— 1·1	56·0	54·0	— 2·0
October, . . .	4·705	2·640	— 2·065	18·0	10	— 8·0	50·0	47·3	— 2·7
November, . .	3·800	5·565	+ 1·765	16·3	21	+ 4·7	44·4	42·6	— 1·8
December, . .	3·948	2·530	— 1·418	16·6	19	+ 2·4	41·3	39·9	— 1·4
Total, . .	41·331	29·375	— 11·956	186·4	156	— 30·4	49·85	49·39	— ·46

Ten months of deficient rainfall; two above the average rainfall.
Ten months with fewer rainy days than usual, two with rainy days above average.
Eight months colder than usual; four warmer.

* Dr. J. W. Moore, F.R. Met. Soc., 40, Fitzwilliam-square, W., has kindly furnished the records of temperature, the Fassaroe mean temperatures not having been worked out in time.

"Table No. II. shows that the harvest of 1887 was the earliest but one for half a century.

"As a farmer, I can recall no such sudden change of a similar character at the great growing period of the year; and as a meteorologist, I have seen no record of any. July was also very hot, but not so remarkable as June for its high mean temperature or small rainfall. There is no recent instance of the mean temperature of June and July, taken together, being so much above the average, and probably no instance can be shown of such a hot and dry June and July following such a cold and dry spring.

TABLE II.—Showing the Dat at which the Harvest commenced at Fassaroe, Bray, for Fifty-one Years.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Earliest.	
1837	Sept. 2	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 25,	Oats
1838	,, 10	Sept. 6	,, 23	,, 23,	Barley
1839	,, 2	none	Sept. 6	Sept. 2,	Wheat
1840	,, 4	Sept. 1	Aug. 23	Aug. 23,	Barley
1841	Aug. 31	Sept. 6	Aug. 19	Aug. 19,	Barley
1842	,, 15	Aug. 23	,, 13	,, 13,	,,
1843	,, 25	Sept. 11	,, 26	,, 25,	Wheat
1844	,, 10	Aug. 12	,, 13	,, 10,	,,
1845	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	,, 28	,, 28,	Barley
1846	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	,, 18	,, 11,	Oats
1847	,, 20	,, 13	,, 25	,, 13,	,,
1848	,, 19	,, 10	,, 24	,, 10,	,,
1849	,, 20	,, 14	,, 17	,, 14,	,,
1850	,, 23	,, 13	,, 22	,, 13,	,,
1851	Aug. 28	Aug. 21	Aug. 16	Aug 16,	Barley
1852	,, 30	,, 20	,, 12	,, 12,	,,
1853	Sept. 2	,, 24	,, 29	,, 24,	Oats
1854	Aug. 25	,, 21	Sept. 1	,, 21,	,,
1855	,, 13	,, 18	Aug. 14	,, 13,	Wheat
1856	,, 16	,, 12	,, 22	,, 12,	Oats
1857	,, 14	,, 6	,, 19	,, 6,	,,
1858	,, 11	,, 18	,, 24	,, 11,	Wheat
1859	,, 1	,, 2	,, 12	,, 1,	,,
1860	Sept. 5	,, 31	,, 29	,, 29,	Barley
1861	Aug. 17	Aug. 8	Aug. 22	Aug. 8,	Oats
1862	Sept. 1	,, 26	Sept. 5	,, 26,	,,
1863	Aug. 11	,, 12	Aug. 10	,, 10,	Barley
1864	,, 5	,, 12	,, 11	,, 5,	Wheat
1865	,, 16	,, 11	,, 20	,, 11,	Oats
1866	,, 16	,, 20	,, 9	,, 9,	Barley
1867	,, 21	,, 23	Sept. 4	,, 21,	Wheat
1868	July 29	July 23	July 29	July 23,	Oats
1869	Aug. 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 14	Aug. 10,	,,
1870	,, 4	,, 2	,, 9	,, 2,	,,
1871	Aug. 22	Aug. 16	Aug. 19	Aug. 16,	Oats
1872	,, 25	,, 19	,, 26	,, 19,	,,
1873	,, 20	,, 8	none	,, 8,	,,
1874	,, 10	,, 1	none	,, 1,	,,
1875	,, 20	,, 16	Aug. 21	,, 16,	,,
1876	,, 18	,, 8	,, 14	,, 8,	,,
1877	,, 30	,, 28	Sept. 4	,, 28,	,,
1878	,, 13	,, 12	Aug. 22	,, 12,	,,
1879	Sept. 18	Sept. 10	Sept. 1	Sept. 1,	Barley
1880	Aug. 27	Aug. 13	none	Aug. 13,	Oats
1881	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Aug. 23	Aug. 18,	Oats
1882	,, 4	,, 17	Sept. 12	,, 17,	,,
1883	,, 14	,, 27	Aug. 31	,, 27,	,,
1884	Aug. 22	,, 13	,, 29	,, 13,	,,
1885	,, 29	,, 25	,, 29	,, 25,	,,
1886	Sept. 9	,, 23	Sept. 6	,, 23,	,,
1887	Aug. 11	July 25	July 26	July 25,	,,

Average date for commencing harvest, August 15th to 16th.
Latest harvest, 1879; earliest, 1868. Wheat reaped first, 8 times; Barley, 11 times; and Oats, 32 times.

"The following table shows the rainfall and temperature of June for twenty-four years at Fassaroe:—

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OF JUNE. AT FASSAROE, SINCE 1864.

Year.	Average Temperature at 9 a.m.	Rainfall in Inches.	Year.	Average Temperature at 9 a.m.	Rainfall in Inches.	Year	Average Temperature at 9 a.m.	Rainfall in Inches
1864	58·04	1·63	1872	57·52	3·25	1880	57·63	3·02
1865	64·80	0·70	1873	60·66	1·04	1881	57·67	4·51
1866	59·43	5·31	1874	60·77	0·89	1882	56·53	2·53
1867	60·23	0·60	1875	58·48	2·47	1883	57·57	3·38
1868	62·34	1·43	1876	59·68	1·42	1884	60·97	1·18
1869	58·00	1·25	1877	60·60	1·65	1885	58·20	2·16
1870	61·33	0·48	1878	59·50	4·60	1886	60·89	1·75
1871	58·76	3·08	1879	56·95	7·23	1887	65·41	0·28

"Dr. J. W. Moore, F. R. Met. S., of Fitzwilliam-square, our best authority on Irish meteorology, states that for the past twenty-two years there has only once been as hot a July in Dublin, *i.e.*, July, 1868. In 1868 the harvest was the earliest on record.

"Having examined the weekly weather reports for the British Islands,* and added the excesses and deficiencies of mean temperature for each district during June and July 1887, I find the following figures:—

—	Accumulated excesses minus deficiencies in degrees.	—	Accumulated excesses minus deficiencies in degrees.
Ireland, S., ...	24	England, N. W., . . .	15
„ N., ...	22	„ S. W., . . .	15
Scotland, E., ...	22	„ Midlands, . . .	14
England, N. E., . . .	17	„ S., . . .	11
Channel Islands, . . .	17	„ E., ...	8
Scotland, W., ...	16	Scotland, N., . .	8

"If these figures be divided by 9, for the nine weeks from May 30th to August 1st, the excess over the mean temperature will be found in degrees for each district. But they show the excess of heat above the average more clearly as they stand. The S. of Ireland heads the list, and suffered most from heat; then the N. of Ireland and E. of Scotland are equal. At the bottom we find the E. of England and the N. of Scotland.

"As to rainfall over the British Isles, June was one of the driest ever experienced. It has been said that there was no rain from sowing until reaping in 1826, and it is still remembered by some farmers as "the year of the short oats." In Clare, 1826 is said to be called by country people "the summer of the meal." I have been unable to procure any authentic record for 1826 in Ireland.†

"In the E. and S. of Ireland, up to August, every month of 1887 was drier than usual, especially June; but rain came on August 13th, and the remainder of that month proved moderately wet. Had August been dry, the S. and S. E. of Ireland would have been, agriculturally speaking, ruined. The wet August saved the pastures and the root crops. Its temperature was about the average. September was dry and cold. October was dry and very cold. November was wet and cold. Of the twelve months of 1887, eight were colder than usual, two about an average, and two of fierce heat. Ten months were drier than usual, and two had an excess of rainfall. The *striking feature of the year* was the sudden outburst of heat in June and July, accompanied by great drought, and following a very cold, dry, backward spring. Taking the six months, April to September inclusive, they were drier in 1884; but in 1884 we had ten inches of rainfall in the preceding February, whereas there was little over an inch in 1887, and in 1884 there was none of the extraordinary heat experienced in 1887. There was also less rain in these six months in 1870. But perhaps the nearest approach to the present year was 1864; it was much drier from April to September, but June and July were not nearly so warm as 1887.

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*Issued by Meteorological Office, 116 Victoria-street, London

† Since writing the above, Mr. G. J. Symons has forwarded to me a return for 1826 from the Linen Hall, Belfast. The total rainfall was 30·40 inches there. Only ·70 fell in May, and ·46 in June, and 1·95 in July. Probably the deficient rainfall was accompanied by great heat.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE RAINFALL AT FASSAROE FOR EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR, FOR THIRTY YEARS, 1858–1887.*

Year	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	October, November, December.	Total.	Year.	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	October, November, December.	Total.
1858	8·88	13·71	8·33	10·76	40·68	1873	8·06	2·41	8·77	8·80	27·74
1859	9·15	3·07	9·14	12·20	33·58	1874	7·46	4·17	7·87	11·88	31·48
1860	14·87	13·98	11·47	16·73	57·03	1875	8·84	5·18	10·11	16·25	41·38
1861	20·73	5·33	14·28	11·04	51·38	1876	8·61	4·55	8·04	23·40	45·60
1862	14·13	10·26	8·77	12·63	45·79	1877	12·30	10·80	10·50	10·90	44·50
1863	9·80	4·14	8·34	14·93	35·71	1878	5·59	14·84	8·23	8·81	36·77
1864	8·43	3·47	3·79	15·96	31·65	1879	12·81	12·94	10·87	5·88	42·08
1865	10·15	7·46	8·97	15·63	42·21	1880	10·32	8·68	10·96	13·72	44·88
1866	12·50	8·67	7·63	8·41	38·21	1881	11·82	8·48	9·47	14·77	44·54
1867	14·05	8·82	8·42	8·18	35·27	1882	8·64	11·11	10·79	17·04	48·78
1868	9·12	5·47	12·53	14·59	41·71	1883	18·66	10·33	13·14	9·26	51·38
1869	12·41	11·22	6·24	8·09	38·93	1884	18·97	5·50	5·35	6·69	36·51
1870	10·71	8·40	5·29	13·73	38·13	1885	13·33	10·88	9·48	8·87	43·17
1871	9·49	8·87	8·81	7·08	33·25	1886	11·85	11·27	8·30	16·07	48·19
1872	12·82	8·88	8·31	20·39	50·50	1887	7·67	3·58	7·50	10·73	28·37

* In April, 1878, the rainfall was taken from the records of a gauge placed about 50 yards S W. of the old gauge, but similar in other respects. Experiments continued for one year proved that this instrument registered ·093 per cent. (or slightly less than one-tenth) more than the old gauge, and the figures from April, 1878, to the present have to be corrected accordingly, in order to be strictly comparable.

"It has been shown that in June and July 1887, the S. of Ireland suffered more from excess of heat than any part of England or Scotland; but the weekly weather reports show that the N. and S. W. of England suffered far more than the S. of Ireland from want of rain. The drought in the S. W. of England was something extraordinary, and the deficiency of rain there in June and July bears the proportion of 38 to 28 in S. of Ireland. A brilliant sun and high temperature are, however, capable of quickly drying up moisture, and in this respect Ireland was worse off than the S.W. of England. The combination of drought and heat was probably more severely felt in Ireland than any part of the British Isles. The word 'probably' is used, because it is difficult to ascertain exactly what diminution in rainfall is equivalent to a given excess of heat."

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TABLE V.—SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of RAINFALL in IRELAND, April 1st to September 30th, 1887, and also April 1st to June 30th, 1887.

Compiled from statistics kindly furnished by the seventy-two observers whose names are given therein, in reply to a Circular, dated November 2nd, 1887.

STATIONS.	April 1st to September 30th.			April 1st to June 30th.			AUTHORITIES.
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MUNSTER.							
CORK.							
Cork, Blackrock,	18·63	8·50	·45	7·83	2·41	·31	J. B. Binyon, Esq.
" Sundays Well Road,	16·39	7·65	·48	6·88	2·44	·35	W. Miller, Esq.
Glanville,	18·51	11·61	·63	10·00	3·86	·38	H. Hudson, Esq., M.D.
Roche's Point,	19·15	9·70	·51	7·84	2·37	·30	The Meteor. Council.
KERRY.							
Valencia Observatory,	24·76	16·00	·65	9·83	4·86	·49	The Meteor. Council.
Killarney,	22·74	15·62	·70	8·56	4·08	·48	Ven. Archdeacon Wynne.
WATERFORD.							
Waterford, Brook Lodge,	18·00	9·24	·51	7·29	2·44	·33	C. P. Bolton, Esq., C.E.
Portlaw, Mayfield,	19·81	9·91	·50	8·31	3·45	·41	J. Anderson, Esq.
TIPPERARY.							
Clonmel, Glenam,	19·77	10·65	·54	6·76	3·12	·46	Miss Grubb.
Tipperary, Henry-street,	16·79	9·30	·56	6·92	3·08	·44	J. Dowling, Esq., M.D.
Derrycastle, near Killaloe,	23·00	16·63	·72	9·14	5·24	·57 } ·52	Mr. P. Manly.
Nenagh, Castlelough,	18·47	11·76	·63	7·46	3·43	·46	A. Parker, Esq.
LIMERICK.							
Limerick, Kilcornan,	14·00	10·10	·72	5·66	2·74	·48	Mr. G. Smyth.
CLARE.							
Ennis,	17·90	13·38	·74	6·82	3·25	·46	J. Hill, Esq., C.E.
Miltown Malbay,	20·26	17·73	·88	7·78	4·01	·52	M. Molahan, Esq.
LEINSTER.							
WEXFORD.							
New Ross, Longraigue,	12·78	6·66	·52	7·66	3·10	·39	J. W. Deane, Esq.
Enniscorthy, Ballyhyland,	20·35	11·31	·56	8·51	3·43	·40	J. Moffat, Esq.
Gorey, Courtown House,	16·71	8·68	·52	7·66	2·15	·28	Right Hon. Earl of Courtown.
KILKENNY.							
New Ross, Rosbercon Castle,	17·26	7·07	·41	6·32	1·64	·26	A. E. Graves, Esq.
Inistiogue, Woodstock,	16·63	8·55	·51	7·74	3·09	·40	Lady Louisa Tighe.
WICKLOW.							
Enniskerry, Parknasillogue,	20·46	12·05	·59	10·44	3·65	·36	E. E. Barrington, Esq., M.D.
Bray, Fassaroe,	18·67	11·07	·59	9·73	3·56	·37	Richard M. Barrington
CARLOW.							
Carlow, Browne's Hill,	16·75	8·92	·52	6·62	2·65	·43	R. C. Browne, Jun., Esq.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.							
Abbeyleix, Blandsfort,	19·66	12·23	·62	7·95	3·36	·42	J. Loftus Bland, Esq.
KING'S COUNTY.							
Parsonstown, Birr Castle,	15·60	10·66	·68	6·51	3·60	·55	Right Hon. Earl of Rosse, F.R.S.
DUBLIN.							
Dublin, Fitzwilliam-square,	13·49	7·13	·53	6·59	2·89	·44	J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D.
Phœnix Park,	13·77	6·77	·50	6·21	2·68	·43	Col. Coddington, R.E.
Glasnevin Botanic Gardens,	12·26	6·30	·51	5·79	2·14	·37	F. W. Moore, Esq.
Glensilla, Wilhemstown,	15·02	8·16	·55	6·55	3·91	·60	W. Johnston, Esq.
Monkstown, Easton Lodge,	13·30	8·38	·63	6·74	2·42	·36	Greenwood Pim, Esq.
COUNTY MEATH.							
Kells, Westland,	18·30	12·32	·67	8·09	3·51	·43	W. A. Barnes, Esq.
WESTMEATH.							
Mullingar, Belvedere,	17·07	11·04	·65	6·81	3·02	·44	J. Bayliss, Esq.
Athlone, Twyford,	19·97	13·95	·70	7·84	4·01	·51	J. Hodson, Esq.
COUNTY LOUTH.							
Dundalk, Stephenstown,	15·79	10·73	·68	6·75	2·09	·31	Lieut.-Col. Fortescue.
Greenore,	15·67	11·26	·72	6·62	2·92	·44	T. Chambers, Esq.
COUNTY LONGFORD.							
Edgeworthstown, Currygrane House,	16·79	11·93	·71	6·51	3·30	·51	J. M. Wilson, Esq.

TABLE V.—SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of RAINFALL in IRELAND, April 1st to September 30th, 1887, and also April 1st to June 30th, 1887—*continued.*

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CONNAUGHT.							
COUNTY GALWAY.							
Ballinasloe, ...	17·32	12·03	·63	7·26	3·95	54} ·57	W. H. Kempster, Esq.
" Garbally, . . .	19·18	14·48	·75	8·05	4·50	81}	J. Cobban, Esq.
Tuam, Gardenfield, . . .	20·55	18·50	·90	8·00	4·82	·60	H. Kirwan, Esq.
COUNTY MAYO.							
Ballinrobe, Cranmore, . . .	23·27	18·71	·80	9·13	5·01	·55	Miss Knox.
Westport, Old Head House, . .	23·25	18·80	·81	9·52	5·00	·52	H. Wilbraham, Esq.
Crossmolina, Enniscoe, . . .	22·00	19·80	·90	7·77	5·54	·71	J. Pratt, Esq.
COUNTY SLIGO.							
Collooney, Markree Castle, . .	17·55	17·20	·98	6·52	4·87	·75	Colonel Cooper.
Sligo, Mount Shannon, . . .	18·71	17·54	·94	7·03	4·49	·63	F. M. Olpherts, Esq.
Mullaghmore, ...	18·27	16·30	·89	8·79	4·29	·88	The Meteorological Council.
ULSTER.							
COUNTY CAVAN.							
Belturbet, Redhills, . . .	17·20	11·61	·67	6·65	3·48	·52	Rev. E. B. W. Venables.
COUNTY FERMANAGH.							
Brookeborough, Colebrook Park, .	19·42	15·00	·77	7·60	3·93	·52	Sir Victor Brooke, Bart.
COUNTY MONAGHAN.							
Rockcorry, ...	16·93	10·81	·64	7·28	3·15	·43	W. R. Loudon, Esq.
COUNTY ARMAGH.							
Armagh Observatory. . . .	15·58	12·77	·82	6·53	3·47	·53	Dr. Dreyer.
COUNTY DOWN.							
Warrenpoint, Summerhill, . .	18·33	9·83	·54	7·69	2·92	·38	Mr. B. M. Kernan.
Rathfriland, Ballynagappoge, . .	15·85	8·95	·83	6·90	2·85	·41	J. Smyth, Jun., Esq., C.E.
Castlewellan, Lough Island, . .	18·00	12·30	·68	7·54	3·10	·40	" "
Banbridge, Katesbridge, . . .	15·88	9·95	·63	6·89	2·85	·41	A. Mulligan, Esq.
Seaforde, ...	18·19	11·19	·68	7·62	3·31	·43	Colonel Forde.
Banbridge, Milltown, . . .	16·40	12·00	·73	6·28	4·20	·67	J. Smyth, Jun., Esq., C.E.
Waringstown, ...	15·95	12·19	·77	6·36	4·21	·66	Colonel Waring, M.P.
Sydenham, Alma House, . . .	18·04	11·47	·63	7·60	3·90	·51	R. Reade, Esq.
Donaghadee, ...	15·43	11·61	·75	6·03	4·15	·69	The Meteorological Council.
COUNTY ANTRIM.							
Lurgan, Aghalee, ...	16·22	10·56	·65	5·81	3·34	·58	Launcelot Turtle, Esq.
Belfast, Queen's College, . . .	15·46	12·61	·82	6·24	3·76	·60	W. Taylor, Esq.
" New Barnsley, . . .	20·10	17·61	·88	7·64	5·76	·74	J. Firth, Esq.
Ballymena, Harryville, . . .	18·08	15·41	·85	7·03	5·49	·78	A. Dawson, Esq.
Bushmills, Dundarave, . . .	17·87	15·06	·84	6·52	6·00	·93	Sir F. E. Macnaghten, Bart.
LONDONDERRY.							
Garvagh, Moneydig, . . .	18·39	15·03	·82	6·89	5·46	·80	Miss Morrison.
Limavady, Drenagh, . . .	16·87	14·21	·84	6·34	5·34	·84	C. T. McCausland, Esq.
Bellarena, ...	18·66	18·18	·97	7·91	6·53	·81	Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart.
COUNTY TYRONE.							
Moy, Derrygally	16·53	15·93	·96	6·31	4·14	·66	W. McG. Bond, Esq.
Stewartstown, The Square, . .	17·02	13·46	·79	6·08	3·98	·65	A. Johnston, Esq.
Dungannon, Rockdale, . . .	17·48	12·04	·69	6·77	3·27	·49	Colonel Lowry.
Omagh, Edenfel, ...	17·55	16·19	·93	6·61	5·24	·79	Colonel Buchanan.
COUNTY DONEGAL.							
Castlefin, Finn Lodge, . . .	16·05	14·44	·90	5·95	4·32	·73	Sir F. W. Heygate.
Raphoe, Convoy House, . . .	22·07	18·90	·86	6·05	5·17	·86	Colonel Montgomery.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1887.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

The paragraphs in the "Remarks" to which an asterisk is prefixed, consist of information furnished at a date subsequent to that on which the general details were supplied.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
CARLOW COUNTY.									
Henry Nolan, Esq., Garryhill, Bagenalstown.	One,	24 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep.	Granite built with mortar.	Bottom of pit when excavated.	Galvanized iron,	Not drained,	Below surface.	No,	The ensilage made was of good quality, except about 6 inches on all sides, which was quite rotten and unfit for food, otherwise the cattle ate it ravenously. Planks were laid on across, and granite weights or stones put on—about 200 lbs to the square foot. It was filled three times, when it used to shrink to about half.
P. J. Newton, Esq., D.L., Dunleckney Manor, Bagenalstown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a stack of ensilage in the year 1886 and two in 1887, using the Leicester Press Co Lever Press, which I found very satisfactory. The dimensions of the stacks were 21 feet by 15 feet and 14 feet high. In 1886 the stack was composed of grass from several old pastures, some very inferior, chiefly flaggers and rushes, put together as soon as cut by the mower. It turned out most excellent sweet ensilage, and was much relished by the stock. It is almost incredible the number it fed through the winter of 1886 and spring and summer of last year. I had very little grass on one farm and fed over 70 head on ensilage during last summer. All the stock ate it greedily, even calves a fortnight old. Last year I took 14 acres Irish, of very coarse bottom meadow and added it to the two stacks, and I find that the quality is excellent. I regulated the temperature with a thermometer let down into a gas pipe perforated at end, and varied from 120° to 160°. The stacks took from 1st August to 5th of October, when it was closed down and a hayrick built on the top and thatched. It was built at intervals when I had fresh material to add. The slower it is made the better, and the temperature can always be regulated by adding more pressure. The stock seemed to relish the silage made from rushes and flaggers more than what was made from the best herbage. This year I made two stacks of very coarse bog meadow, and it appears most excellent silage; the hay made from such herbage would have been most inferior no matter how well saved.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
A. Maxwell, Esq., Courtlough, Lusk.	One in 1886; an open air stack silo in 1887.	17 feet by 9 feet; 13 feet deep.	Ordinary, plastered.	Brick,	Slated	Undrained,	All above surface, being made in an ordinary house in the year 1886.	—	The year 1887 being so dry I did not make any silo, but having taken a meadow on which nothing grew until the autumn, I made an open air stack on an outlying farm, round, 12 feet diameter, weighted with clay over a layer of straw. This was made in very wet weather, and is not cut for use yet. My opinion is that small silos have too great a proportion of damaged stuff round edges, top, and bottom to answer well unless in a very wet season.

									Of course the larger the silo the greater relative proportion of inner good ensilage * Since answering enquiries I have used the silo stack referred to, and found the cattle eat it freely to the middle of May, though they had plenty of grass by then. When stack was finished I pulled the sides I have since heard that if I had cut them with a hay knife, leaving only the compacted mass exposed I would not have had nearly as much waste as I must complain of all round the sides I had but little to complain of at top and bottom and found the weighting with clay act admirably both for weight and cover
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P., Ballyroan House, Rathfarnham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I do not approve of silos. I find a rick the best way to make ensilage I have used stones, also screw pressure. I believe neither to be necessary. Simply walking the outside edge will be sufficient I finished mine off with waste hay. I made none this year as the weather was more suitable for making hay
· ·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made ensilage in pits, 1885 and 1886.	The pits being rather roughly constructed, the waste proved too, heavy, so waited to see the development of the stack system which I consider now the only feasible plan, and purposed adopting that course last season—the weather however, proved so dry, the hay was made before cutting so consequently could not see the advantage of turning it into ensilage.
Edward H Woods, Esq., D.L., Milverton Hall, Skerries.	One, . .	22 feet 6 in. by 7 feet 6 in., 12 feet deep.	Stone, plastered,	Concrete, . .	Slates, . . .	No, .	Partly below This silo was an old "saw pit," and I went to no expense except plastering wall and concreting floor. The silage is weighted with boards and stones *Very successful.*	I made a small stack this year in a field.	My silo I have had for the last three years, and the silage in it is very good and very little waste. I found it very good for milch cows and yearling cattle My stack was not a great success I had not sufficient grass this dry summer to finish it properly, and there was a great deal of waste round sides. I only weighted it with a few stones The centre of stack was good. I will try again this year.
Dr John M Eustace, Hampstead, Glasnevin, Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Our silage stack has been made of wood grass, vetches, and aftergrass pressed by "Johnston's" system, and has turned out fairly well We are feeding milch cows and young stock on it (with other food)
Professor Thomas Carroll, Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin.	One, double, .	28 feet by 12 feet. 12 feet deep.	Concrete. . .	Concrete, . .	Timber paper tarred	Not, . . .	Partly below, about half above ground.	Yes, in stack with lever pressure, "Blount's patent."	This system of ensilage has been in operation here during the past four years. We have ensiled clover, grass, oats, vetches, and, with the exception of the vetches each year, we have had capital provender from the pit silo Experience of the stack system has not been so satisfactory, principally in consequence of an imperfect system of pressure, and because the stack was not sufficiently *large.* I consider the stack system suitable only for large quantities of grass or other fodder.
Andrew C. Tynan, Esq. Whitehall, Clondalkin.	One, . .	30 feet by 27 feet; height of walls 11 feet.	Stone and mortar,	Paved, . . .	Slated, . . .	Not drained, .	Above surface (level of ground).	—	I have at present one stack of ensilage in addition to silo particularized; my first trial of it in stack It contains grass of 16 acres (Irish), covered with very inferior old hay, and then weighted with the hay of five acres (Irish), which is thatched down in the usual manner This I will not need to touch for a month or five weeks yet I am now using ensilage of silo above described, which is a great success, as ensilage has been with me for the last four years. I have had no failure. My milch cows receive one feed of it a day in the open fields (the smell of ensilage in the house would taint the milk), and 28 heifers and bullocks which I am feeding for beef receive two feeds a day in the house and are doing well on it. I consider ensilage to be the winter feeding of the future
John Low, Esq., Lynwood, Dundrum.	One, . .	16 feet by 11 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, faced with cement.	Concrete, . .	Iron (corrugated).	Not, . . .	3 feet below; 9 above.	No, ...	My ensilage has been most successful I do not think it can be properly made except confined within air-tight walls, which need not be very strong as there is not much *lateral* pressure. I compress it with large blocks of stones which are easily lifted on and off with a crane and windlass

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued*.

Name and Residence	Number of Silos	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls	Floor	Roof.				
DUBLIN COUNTY— *continued*									
Edwd. J. Smith Esq., Clonard, Dundrum.	One,	24 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet deep.	Masonry, faced with concrete	Concrete,	Slates,	Not,	Floor 2 feet below yard, door opening into feeding house.	Yes. With Pearson's roller, in a stack.	Stack 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, 11 feet high; made in large barn; sides not touching walls, directions carefully followed, result not satisfactory, too much waste on sides and top fully 18 inches; silage inferior to that made in silo, through too much heating, had weights sufficient been placed on top when stack was finished, over-heating would have been avoided but this was stated to be unnecessary by Mr. Pearson. The silo I have was made out of a stable and coach-house, by knocking down partition wall taking away loft, sinking the floor 3 feet, and putting one foot of concrete down, faced like walls with cement; there is a light railway overhead, with block on wheels, with pulley and hook to facilitate shifting weights; hardly any waste of silage, and quality very good, slightly sour.
John Leonard, Esq., St. Ann's, Donnybrook.	One,	Inside 20 feet by 15 feet; 16 feet deep to wall plate,	18 in. brick walls,	Concrete,	Zinc,	—	Above the surface	—	Pressure produced by Blount's patent, three levers on each side of the silo, 20 feet long each, and weighted at the end of each lever with 4½ cwts.
KILDARE COUNTY.									
Stephen Telford, Esq., The Abbey, Athy,	One,	14 feet by 7 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, plastered with cement on inside to make surface smooth	Concrete,	Galvanized iron,	Not drained, as bottom is level with surrounding surface, except at one end which is slightly elevated.	The floor of silo is on a level with surrounding surface, except at one end, at which the surface is about 3 or 4 feet higher than floor, which is an advantage in filling which is all done at that end,	No, but I intend trying stack ensilage next season,	My silo was not built specially, it was an old outhouse which I adapted to the purpose, and cost very little for alterations. Finding ensilage such a great advantage in cattle feeding, particularly for stores, I am making arrangements to sow special crops for ensiling for next year. I will first fill the silo which I have, and will then stack the remainder. I find all cattle, even sucking calves, eat it freely. This is my fourth season to use it.
Mr. James Dragle, for the Marquess of Drogheda, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.	Three,	16 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and Plastered	Concrete,	Slated,	No,	Above surface,	Yes, in a stack in open air,	We have made ensilage in silos for the last three years most successfully, and this year have an ensilage stack, but do not approve of the stack on account of the great waste on the outsides. We highly approve of ensilage as it has enabled us to keep more stock than we otherwise could have done,
		16 feet by 8 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,		
		20 feet by 16½ feet; 13 feet deep	Concrete,	Do.,	Corrugated iron,	Do.	Below surface,		
Thomas Cooke-Trench, Esq., J.P., Millicent	Four in a nest,	30 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep	Concrete,	Concrete,	Corrugated iron.	A fall of 1 inch in ten feet towards exit door. Not necessary.	Partly below,	Not by me. Excellent ensilage is so made, but the external waste is too much	By a careful series of experiments I have come to the conclusion that ensilage is in feeding quality about equal to the best hay, but the circumstances have to be noted—Thus of cattle wintered, some on hay and some on ensilage, some out and some in the house, of those wintered out the hay fed put on more meat during eleven months (November to October), than those fed on ensilage, while of those wintered in the house the ensilage fed ones gave slightly the better results. My silos are on the slope of a hill, are filled from above at one end, and emptied from below at the other. * I would add that last year it was so easy to make hay, cheaper in fact than to make the same grass into ensilage, that I made most of what I cut into hay, and stored it

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>in the silo, which has a capacity for hay of about 34,000 cubic feet. As far as I am able to judge the feeding value of an acre of hay and of the same acre made into ensilage is about the same. The value of ensilage is that it makes the farmer independent of weather. In a season like last this advantage disappears.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• •</td><td>One, . .</td><td>9 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.</td><td>Boarded, ; .</td><td>Ground, . .</td><td>Corrugated iron,</td><td>Undrained, .</td><td>Below. . .</td><td>—</td><td>The foregoing measurement is as near as I can recollect.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Major R. St. L. Moore, J.P., Killashee, Naas,</td><td>One, . .</td><td>24 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.</td><td>Concrete, ; .</td><td>Concrete, . .</td><td>Galvanized iron sheets.</td><td>No, . . .</td><td>Above, ; .</td><td>Yes, in a stack, . .</td><td>I constructed the silo described from an old cottage in the year 1881 and have since found it answer admirably: it is filled with the grass which grows under the trees in the plantations, and along the edges of the walks, which is put in from day to day, wet or dry, and well tramped, and when full, covered with planks and pressed with Messrs. Reynolds' apparatus. The ensilage is of a good colour, between sweet and sour, and is fed to milch cows. The total cost of making the silo in 1881 (exclusive of Reynolds' apparatus) was only £11. I have also made good silage in a stack without any covering or pressure, but prefer the house as being less wasteful.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry, Lyons</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>In the years 1885 and 1886 I made large quantities of ensilage, in silos, and in open stacks, making careful comparisons of the products, with the result that in the year 1887 I did not use any silo, but made eight stacks one large stack being 52 feet by 42 feet and about 10 feet high, the others being each 27 feet by 27 feet and from 8 to 9 feet high. The ensilage is made of ordinary grass, stacked immediately after being cut, and I use it for outlying cattle January to April—for this purpose it is more economical than hay, but I am not prepared to express an opinion as to its feeding value for indoor purposes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Newtown, Straffan.</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>Yes, ricked in the field, and covered slightly with old hay.</td><td>I put the contents of 8 acres into a rick, 15 feet by 22 feet, taking about five days to do so; when finished I covered lightly with old hay, and weighted with ½ cwt. stones, hung out of wires, thrown across the rick every 2 feet, before putting on covering I cut sides and ends with a hay knife and put on top. I have found it a decided success, and never had stalled cattle do so well on any other feeding.</td></tr>
<tr><td>KILKENNY COUNTY.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Col. H. Villiers-Stuart, Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir.</td><td>One in 1886; none in 1887.</td><td>21 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep.</td><td>Two sides rough stone; two sides oak slabs.</td><td>Earth, . . .</td><td>Thatch, . . .</td><td>By natural fall ground</td><td>Above surface, .</td><td>Yes, in 1886. Ensilage not so good as A, B, C.</td><td>A—A heap of grass was made in field, and immediately covered all over with sods, and B—a stack was made and weighted by Blount's levers. In 1887 a stack C was made with Pearson's roller, and later it was weighted by Blount's levers.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Dimensions of Heap and Stacks.</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Length.</th><th>Breadth.</th><th>Height.</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ft. in.</td><td>ft. in.</td><td>ft. in.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heap A, . .</td><td>37 0</td><td>13 0</td><td>15 0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stack B, . .</td><td>20 0</td><td>15 0</td><td>11 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stack C, . .</td><td>20 0</td><td>13 0</td><td>13 0</td></tr>
</table>
The Heap A was made as an experiment, the object being to find means of making ensilage cheaply on small farms. It was fairly successful—better ensilage and more greedily eaten by cattle than the ensilage of silo mentioned above, which was a rough experiment with the same object, but the food was not so good, and the making was more expensive. The stack B, 1886 was first-rate ensilage, but the structure required careful management, the packing being done by tramping. In 1887</td></tr>
</table>

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued*.

Name and Residence	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
KILKENNY COUNTY—*continued*									there was great scarcity of material, and it was only possible to make one stack C very late in season This was made with Pearson's roller, and was opened a few days since, and the ensilage is readily eaten by my dairy cows. I think the roller system of making seems to be the best and the cheapest way within the means of small farmers Two or perhaps three could use one roller.
James Hawe, Esq., Carrickathnaw, Kilmoganny.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a stack in hay yard.	My stack was round, about 18 feet in diameter and 10 feet high, when made up contained about 10 tons of wet grass of an inferior quality put together the last week of October, 1886 I put some planks crosswise over it, heaped about 10 tons of large stones in a conical heap on top, and then covered all with some truss or scrapings of yard. Opened it on the 17th March following and was all good and sound, and well relished by the cattle (both old and young), unless about 15 inches all round, which was rotten and not fit for feeding
„ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo Body weighted with 14 tons of timber	The above refers to 1886, as from the drought of 1887 I could not make silage As regards the above I consider one ton of silage equal to two tons of hay I only gave it to store cattle on the field, but I never had winter stores in better condition It was my first attempt at making silage, but it was *most successful*, and if I have grass to cut I intend never to be without silage
T Kidd, Esq., Burnchurch	One,	40 feet by 12 feet, 12½ feet deep	Clay,	Clay,	Clay,	Made in dry land, but not otherwise drained	3½ feet below and 9 feet above when made, but when weighted, sunk to 3 feet above ground.	—	This silo pit was made in dry land of the foregoing dimensions, and we began to cut a second crop of clover on 10th September, 1886, 11th, began to fill and kept cutting and filling for three days when silo was 9 feet high above ground level, weather fine and stuff went in dry, a gentle heat got up, and we weighted it on the 15th with 2 feet deep of clay which made it sink to 3 feet over ground, all thatched with straw, and left till the following March, when it was given to outfed cattle thrown about on the grass There was a good deal of stuff wasted on top and sides, but the remainder came out fresh and sound, and the cattle took to it at once, and seemed to relish it as well as they would hay
„ „	One,	34 feet by 9 feet, 10 feet deep.	Mason work, cemented inside,	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Not drained,	4 feet below level	—	—
R D Hodgens Esq., Lough, Three Castles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I did not make any ensilage last year, owing to the scarcity of fodder. The ensilage made here in 1885 and 1886 was in stacks, with Reynolds' press in 1885 and Johnson's in 1886 * The coming season ought to do a good deal to make ensilage known If Pearson's roller system is successful it will make ensilage a success, as the presses generally are too dear for the small farmers, but several could join in buying a roller, and it would be available for all of them
Col. H Villiers-Stuart for Earl of Bessborough, Bessborough, Piltown.	Three in 1886 1 small—dug in the garden 2 small—using part	11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches; 6 feet deep 10 feet by 8 feet, 9 feet deep.	The natural soil, Stone, plastered,	The natural soil, Cement,	Tarred canvas, Slates,	No, Yes, construction of building	Below surface. Above surface.	Yes, in 1887,	A stack made with Pearson's roller was begun 28th September, and added to at various convenient times, completed on the 15th of October Highest degree of temperature as noted 130° Fahrenheit Dimensions—Length 20 feet, breadth 15 feet, height 15 feet when finished. For roofing a quantity of rushes

	of an unoccupied room. Both as experiments to induce small farmers to try it.	12 feet by 10 feet. 10 feet deep	Stone, plastered, .	Fire brick, . .	Slates, . . .	Yes; trap and pipes.	Above surface.		was heaped on, and the heap thatched: the weight of roofing is estimated at 2 tons, very little over 7 lbs. a square foot. The stack was opened at the end of December, and is very good food, readily eaten by cattle, much better ensilage I think than that which was made in the silos mentioned before.
Rev. Waller de Montmorency, J.P., Castlemorris,	Seven. Formed in disused coach-houses and stables by wooden partitions,	(2) 13 feet by 10 feet, 12 feet deep (2) 13 feet by 9 feet, 12 feet deep (2) 9 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep (1) 13 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep	Mason & wooden. Do., . Do, . Do, .	Clay. . . . Do, . . . Do. . . . Do, . . .	Slated, . . . Do. . . . Do, . . . Do, . . .	No, . Do. . . . Do, . . . Do. . . .	Above. . Do. Do Do.	No. . .	Ensilage made of clover and aftergrass very good, but some of that made of meadow grass not so good as usual in consequence of the dry state in which it was put into the silo. Made successful ensilage of chaffed straw and chopped mangel leaves this year.
A. E. Graves, Esq. Rosbercon Castle.	Three, . .	16 feet by 13 feet, 13½ feet deep.	Wood, . . .	Earth, . . .	Wood , . .	No, . . .	Above.	No.	—
Mr W. Gray, for Lady L. Tighe, Woodstock, Inistioge	One. . .	50 feet by 17 feet, 14 feet deep (in two divisions, divided by a 9-inch concrete wall.)	Stone and lime, plastered inside with cement	Concrete. . .	Galvanized corrugated iron on 8 feet columns, which is used as hay shade.	Not drained.	Built on sloping ground, under side on level with ground, upper side half under and half over.	—	Silo built in 1884. Ensilage made chiefly from grass grown on roadsides under trees, &c., which in any season would be little use made into hay. Under favourable weather we would prefer making ryegrass and clover into hay, but would prefer ensilage before hay made under unfavourable weather. We never fed horses on ensilage, but cattle and sheep use it with avidity, and we find them to thrive well on it
. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No ensilage was made by me last year. In the previous year (1886) one stack of sour silage was made, and proved very satisfactory.
KING'S COUNTY.									
. .	Two. .	A. 30 feet by 20 feet, 14 feet deep B. 40 feet by 12 feet, 13 feet deep.	Stone, plastered internally with cement Brick, cemented internally.	—	Slated, . . Corrugated galvanized iron.	No. . . . Do. . . .	Only 1 foot below surface Principally below surface	No. . . .	A. Was an old shed altered for the purpose last summer. B. Was new. Roof built in 1884, put above on posts, and the intervening space is filled with hay. Both the above silo weighted with stones on planks moved by hand only. There has been no perceptible loss. All ensilage, except close to doors, quite good
W. H. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., Cangort, Shinrone.	One, . .	33 feet by 12 feet, 11 feet deep	Stone and mortar built, cemented on inside.	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron. .	Not, . .	Partly below (8 feet below, 3 feet above).	—	—
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., J.P., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	Three. . .	I. 30 feet by 11 feet; 14 feet deep II. 32 feet by 12 feet, 15 feet deep III. 32 feet by 12 feet, 16 feet deep.	2 foot walls of rubble masonry, lined with Portland cement.	Coarse gravel and lime rammed hard.	Galvanized iron and wood frame	No. . . . Do., . . . Do, . . .	Below. . . Partly below Do.	No. . . .	No. I. In use 5 years. No. II. In use 3 years. No. III. Just completed. The most economical mode of making fodder of inferior materials.—The best silage is made of old meadow grass cut early.—Weighted with dead weight or levers
W. P. H. L. Vaughan, Esq., D.L., Golden Grove, Roscrea.	Seven, . .	(2) 16 feet by 7 feet, 8 feet deep (2) 16 feet by 14 feet, 8 feet deep. (1) 24 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep. (1) 27 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet deep (1) 18 feet by 9 feet, 14 feet deep	Mason work. . Do, Do. . Do., . Do,	Some concrete & others earth — — — —	Slates, . . . Do., . . . Do, . . Galvanized iron. Do., . . .	No, . . Do. . . Do., . . . Do. . . . Do., . . .	Above ground, Do. Do. Do. Do	No. . .	I cannot see any great difference between earth floor and concrete, and if proper pressure is given say 1½ cwt to square foot, all silage is good. I have fed during winter 60 cattle, 1½ years old heifers, off produce of 12 Irish acres. When filling the silo do not put in more than 2 to 3 feet daily and tread it well during the time of filling. I find 1½ stone silage is ample food for 1½ years old heifers, together with 1 lb. cotton cake daily when on grass.
Geo. J. Minchin, Esq., D.L., Busherstown, Roscrea.	One. . .	60 feet by 12 feet, 16 feet deep.	Stone and mortar,	Gravel. . .	Galvanized iron, .	Yes, . .	Below the surface, all but about 3 feet over.	No. . . .	My silo is cut out at the side of a hill, and the ensilage is excellent.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
KING'S COUNTY— *continued.*									
W. T. Trench, Esq., J.P., Loughton, Moneygall.	One, . .	38 feet by 18 feet, 13 feet deep.	An old house cemented inside.	Paved, . . .	Slated, . . .	No. . .	Above surface, .	—	Holds about 60 tons of silage.
Ernest de S. H. Browne, Esq., J.P. Agent for Lady Bury, Brookfield, Tullamore.	Two, . .	No. 1—18 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	—	Stones and gravel,	—	No, . . .	Above surface, .	—	Very much approved of by all who use it in this district.
		No. 2—12 feet by 7½ feet; 8 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Cement, . .	—	Yes, . . .	Do.		
Reginald Digby, Esq., J.P., Agent to The Right Hon Lord Digby, Geashill Castle.	Three, . .	(1)—23 feet 3 in. by 17 feet 7 in., 14 feet deep.	9-in. concrete, .	Natural gravel, .	Corrugated iron,	No, . .	Partly below, .	No . . .	Nos. 1 and 2 silos are sunk in the face of a range of gravel hills running through the farm and are filled from above, the grass being tilted from the carts down an inclined plane into the silos, thus avoiding the tedious operation of forking wet grass. The walls were built with concrete, the gravel and sand being met in the excavation. They are weighted with boulder stones, also met in the excavation and No 1 with about 3 tons of hay as well. In No 2 I have placed on the grass and under the boards large scraws (or turves) with the grassy side downwards. Neither of these silos has yet been opened. No 3 is filled with grass grown in orchards and among trees, which could never be converted into hay, except at great cost. It has been opened and the ensilage is excellent, with scarcely any waste on the top, as on the top of the grass I had laid old cake bags covered with 2 inches of bog mould.
		(2)—24 feet by 17 feet 6 in., 14 feet deep.	Do., .	Rough concrete, .	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do.		
		(3)—12 feet by 8 feet, 12 feet deep	Mason work and concrete (part of old barn).	Do., .	—	Do., . .	Above surface		
W. Adams Esq., Tullamore.	Two, .	36 feet by 14 feet, 10 feet deep	Stone and mortar,	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron,	Not drained, .	4 feet under surface, 5 feet over.	I made one stack with Mr Blunt's patent lever continuous pressure, and it did well.	The one that I filled half way up with first crop grass and clover and finished the filling of with rye and vetches, had considerable loss on top on account of, I think, that the rye grew exceedingly strong, and was filling during very hot weather, and did not put sufficient weight on top; all loss on top of rye, the grasses in bottom did remarkably well. The other one, the deep one, I filled with oats and vetches, that grew a fair crop, the other half with green oats just as grain was forming, and weighted much heavier than the other. I am using it now; it is a complete success in every particular, and no waste whatsoever. Rolled all with Mr. Pearson's roller in layers, from bottom to top.
		30 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep	Walls concrete, .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	10 feet under surface, 4 feet over.		
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
Huband G. Gregg Esq., J.P., Oldtown, Edgeworthstown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, ...	I have made ensilage most successfully in a stack 26 feet by 21 feet, and when compressed 7 feet high, in 1886, when I had the grass put in very wet and in a very succulent state, and heavily pressed with a dead weight of stones, 140 lb. to a square foot. Last year I had the grass put in dry and rather over ripe, and rolled with heavy roller of over a ton weight. The result has been a complete failure. To be successful, I believe the grass must be in a succulent state, and if wet so much the better, and the stack must be pressed with a dead weight heavily.

St George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Rathcline, Lanesboro', and Mount Prospect, Buckode, Bundoran, co Leitrim	Four—One at Rathcline, Lanesboro', Longford. Mount Prospect, Kinlough, co Leitrim.	(1) 20 feet by 23 feet; 10 feet deep when settled down (1) 28 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet deep; settled to 12. (1) 86 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep; settled down to 13. (1) 40 feet by 23 feet; 22 feet deep, settled to 9.	In open quarry, . Built, plastered, . Built, . . . In open, .	Natural bed of limestone quarry. Concrete. . . Do., . . . Do., . . .	Rubbish of straw in roof shape. Corrugated iron. Slated, . . . Covered with hay.	Naturally drained in limestone quarry. Drained, . . Do., . . Do. . .	Partly below for ease in filling. Partly below in one end. Cut into hill, one side. Cut into hill for ease in filling	Yes, ...	Two, Nos. 1 and 4, have been made in open; one in old quarry, the other sunk into a hill, and road made up incline for ease in filling, the horses with loads draw in the grass and pass out at low end. When finishing the low end cut off and put on top, bringing all to a level. The pressure being effected with first rough plantation thinning, and then loaded with stones, and roof made of hay, and thatched. No 2 is a hay barn, altered and plastered with Portland cement, all the former ventilators being closed up. No. 3, built special for silo, excavated into rocky hill; sufficient stones were got for walls while excavating; it is 14 feet at rear, so that a horse can throw down loads to the finish, which is a great saving of time and men, while the open stack silo is cheaper at first, and is equally efficient in making good food. The built silos have a very considerable saving ever after, inasmuch as there is no further expense of making it weatherproof, and again, while in use there is no waste, so the extra first cost would soon be covered. I have been using ensilage for the last four years, and highly approve of it, for while hay can be made cheaper in very good weather, there is no comparison in cost in dropping or changeable weather in favour of the silos. Again, I think, if carefully made there is an absolute certainty of good food in ensilage, which with the greatest care cannot always be insured in haymaking. I consider that the same quantity of grass made into ensilage will feed one-third more stock. All stock relish it more than hay for four months. It is perfectly wholesome; out of 800 head of cattle getting ensilage and hay for the last four winters not one death from disease. I think, however, there is a fallacy in the advocates of ensilage saying you can make a good ensilage out of inferior herbage or weeds, in fact any garbage. My experience leads me to think the better herbage put into silo the better food will be taken out. I nearly finished fat for butcher last year, 1887, six heifers with ensilage and 10 lbs Indian meal per day for five months. This year I am feeding 140 bullocks and heifers for three months on natural grass ensilage alone, and until then got quarter hay and half ensilage, to be sold as stores; they are all tied up in stalls.
Gore Dacre Cochrane, Esq., J.P., Ashfield, Longford	One, .	24 feet by 12 feet; 13 feet deep	Rubble masonry, plastered with cement	Clay, . . .	Slated, . . .	Not drained, .	Above, . .	I made also an ensilage stack, 20 feet square, which sunk to a height of 8 feet.	The year before last (1886) I also made ensilage in the same house, and had two stacks as well. From my experience of the two years I would use an existing building, if conveniently placed, in preference to a stack, but I would never think of building a silo, as I consider quite as good ensilage can be made in a stack. For pressure for the stacks I used, in 1886, Blunt's patent. In 1887 I used Pearson's roller. It presses the grass (of which I made my ensilage) together, and thus saves forking to a high elevation; but for the small farmer who has not to pay for labour I do not think it is necessary to have either. All that is really required, when the stack is finished, is that a quantity of earth sufficient to keep down the temperature should be placed on top. I have found ensilage a very useful food, and I think a profitable one for dairy cows. Two very important points in making good ensilage are—that the crop should be cut a considerable time before the seed would ripen, and that it should be carted at once to the stack or silo, especially in dry weather. A great quantity ought not to be put together in a single day, and the temperature ought to be allowed to rise before more is added
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Miss E. E. Rutherfoord, Ghan House, Carlingford	One. .	13 feet by 11 feet; 9 feet deep.	Common masonry	Concrete, . .	Slates, . . .	Not drained, .	Above, . .	No, ...	The silo is just part of an outhouse, with windows built up, and an opening made in the roof through which the grass is forked off the carts. The weighting is rough stones on 1½ inch boards. For three seasons the ensilage has turned out well, of course, with some waste round walls. We have not opened it this season yet.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, second crop clover, about 12 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet.	I have made a stack in 1886 and 1887. Both years it was fairly successful. The clover was cut and carted slowly, and when all on about four tons stones placed on boards on top of stack

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls	Floor.	Roof.				
MEATH COUNTY.									
John Waldron, Esq., Ballyfallon, Athboy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a square heap weighted with earth.	Dimensions—18 feet by 18 feet, and when settled down 3 feet high, watershed shape on top. Period—13 June to 15 August—almost daily progress. Made on the surface in the open field, weighted with an average of 15 inches of earth cut from a trench round the heap, the earth being supported at eaves by a layer of brushwood, hayseeded on top, which has now grown into a good covering or thatch, composed of ¾ thistles and remainder grass. • The stack was cut into on 18th March, and proved excellent food, was perfectly sound on the clay bottom and up to and under the two feet of clay weighting on top. Near the ground was especially good (it is supposed) owing to the green stuff of which it was made as well as the greater expedition with which it was piled together. About half a yard all round the outer edge was mouldy and inferior food, but was apparently relished by the cattle. The centre of the stack averaged 51 lbs per cubic foot. It was extremely dense, brown in colour, and came off in flakes like felt.
John Thompson, Esq., Ballymaglasson House,	Two,	27 feet by 18 feet, 20 feet deep.	Stone, plastered,	Concrete,	Slated,	No,	About 8 inches below, the rest above surface.	Not on this farm, I made a stack in August last in co Tipperary.	Owing to the great dryness of the summer I made no ensilage last season—grass was nearly in hay as soon as cut. The three previous seasons I made a good deal; it was most successful, very little waste either at sides or top, and it was splendid fodder, relished immensely by cattle, in fact much more so than the best of hay. Ensilage is very easily made especially in wet weather. My silos are made in buildings that were of little use before being converted. I believe that the same amount of grass made into ensilage will feed about 30 per cent more cattle than if made into hay, which I attribute in a great measure to the grass for silage being gathered up straight from the mowing machine, without any shaking, and so all the leaf and flower is retained on the grass, which in the process of haymaking gets shaken off.
		18 feet by 14 feet 8 inches, 20 feet deep.	Do.,	Flagged,	Do.,	Do.,	All above surface.		
R. Gilbert, Esq., Moygaddy, Maynooth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	On surface,	—	Last year I excavated on incline, building a wall 15 feet high, placing the clay behind it to save labour pitching for two cocks of ensilage, 15 feet each in diameter, and 16 feet high. When pressed, partly like Blunt's lever press there was about 18 inches on top spoiled, none at bottom. I was so satisfied with the result that I meant to put up 30 Irish acres this year, but could not, owing to the dry season. I found the cocks too narrow, as they twisted greatly with the great heat. When making it again I will have it oval, and from 20 to 25 feet across to give it body. I have put up a small quantity of flaggers in the co. Wicklow as an experiment, pressed in the new and inexpensive way with clay, one foot high round the edge, to eighteen inches in centre to cast off the rain, and to have no waste as described above. I have no doubt but it will succeed, it is not open yet or I should state the result. • Last year being so dry I could not put up any except some flaggers grown on low marshy land that never before turned to any account, which astonished the people in the neighbourhood, the cattle eat it so freely.
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., King's Fort, Moynalty,	One,	40 feet by 17 feet, 18 feet deep.	Stone, built and plastered with mortar,	Clay,	Slated,	Not drained,	On side of hill, partly below surface.	One stack weighted with stones	The silo was not filled this season but last year and 1885 it was successful, being filled with old pasture grass. Made ensilage of the sour description, which was eaten well by all descriptions of stock, and they were perfectly healthy the following season, and in good condition. The stack this season was sweet, and was well liked by cattle but there was considerable waste, being stacked in dry weather.

Henry W. Rotheram, Esq., J.P., Castlecorr, Oldcastle.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		The ensilage has been made by pressing the grass with Johnson's patent ensilage stack press. I have not yet cut the stack, so cannot say how the ensilage will turn out.
J. L. Naper, Esq., D.L., Loughcrew, Oldcastle.	Two.	No. 1.—40 feet by 20 feet. 15 feet deep	Lower half, stone, upper, brick, plastered with cement, corners rounded	Natural, covered with mortar riddlings.	Wood and zinc raised 4½ feet above wall.	Not,	12 feet below surface, 3 feet above.	Yes, in a stack pressed by "Johnson's ratchet" press	No. 2 is simply an old barn lined with cement: both it and No. 1 are worked with Reynolds' patent, and are both successful. I got as good ensilage last year from the stack as from either of the others, but there was more waste at the sides; all are filled with unchopped grass. It is of importance that the crop should not be too ripe. This dry year, the cuttings in June were hardly, in my opinion, moist enough for very good silage. Dairy cows stallfed. Calves and stores, indoors or out, do well on silage.
		No. 2—25 feet by 13 feet 8 inches 9 feet 9 inches deep	No. 2 stone plastered with cement	Earth and lime,	Timber and slates,	Do.,	All above.		
J. W. Radcliff, Esq., J.P., Hurdlestown House, Kells.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks.	I have no built silos; all mine are cocks and ricks built in the open. I find all machinery a humbug, 2 feet of clay is the best of all, not a particle of waste on the top and not a particle on the bottom, and not much on the sides. The best silage is made from vetches, rye, and oats, cut green and wet; in fact all silage ought to be cut wet, as sour silage is altogether the best feeding. My cocks are 25 feet in diameter; I built them 14 feet high, they are now about 5 feet high.
Francis Lambart, Esq., Beau Parc.	One,	18 feet by 9 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick, lined with cement.	Cement,	Galvanized and corrugated iron.	Yes,	Partly below,	—	I have also got Johnson's patent for compressing grass, &c., in a stack, this is my second season, and I consider the process and result highly satisfactory.
Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., Lismullen.	Two.	40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete,	Gravel road for carts to go in on.	Corrugated iron, circular.	Yes,	Partly below, so as to fill from high level and take out from low road	Yes: last year I had a rick pressed by chains fastened to old railway irons being passed over it and tightened by lever and ratchet.	Ensilage sweet and very good. This is my third year. I have had no hay for cattle fed out, and find ensilage far better, and I can feed far more cattle off the same quantity of land. An animal fed out on grass land will eat two stones of hay per day, two stones of hay is equal to 6 stones of ensilage. The same animal will not eat more than 50 lbs (about 3½ stone) of ensilage, or a saving of 2½ stone of food per head per day, and all expense of haymaking, or at least one-half, saved. Also in place of only cutting 3 ton of grass per acre, the same crop will give nearly 9 ton of ensilage. My silos are pressed by stones which are run on and off on a tramway.
R. J. Butler, Esq., J.P., Staffordstown.	One,	60 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Rubble masonry,	Gravel,	Corrugated iron,	Deep drain under floor.	About half under and half over surface.	Not on this farm.	—
Mrs. Cecilia Shirley Ball, Gerrardstown, Navan.	One,	25 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, 6 inches, 10 feet 6 inches deep	Mason work.	Gravel,	Galvanized iron,	I believe the yard where silo stands is properly drained.	Above surface,	No,	So much of the ensilage turned out unfit for use, it was thrown on the manure heap. I have made none since 1886.
Nugent T. Everard, Esq., J.P., D.L., Randlestown.	Four,	(1) 20 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick sides, mason work ends.	Concrete.	Galvanized iron.	Not,	Partly below,	I have made two large stacks, one weighted with stones, and the other pressed with levers and chains. I prefer stones.	The system of ensilage has three great advantages over haymaking:—1. The cost of saving, as silage is much less in a wet season than haymaking. 2. Crops, such as trifolium incarnatum, vetches, mustard, maize, and buckwheat, which can be preserved no other way, are made available for winter food by ensiling. Specimens of the above can be seen here. 3. The crop being preserved with its natural moisture, it is possible to feed entirely on such material, and to grow turnips is no longer essential for house feeding. There must be less waste in ensiling than haymaking, for I find by the former system a given acreage feeds from 50 to 100 per cent. more stock.
		(2) 60 feet by 12 feet, 10 feet deep	Mason work,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.		
		(3) 40 feet by 15 feet: 18 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.		
		(4) 15 feet by 15 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.	Wood.	Do.,	Below.		
* *	One.	24 feet by 15½ feet from out to out, walls 1½ feet thick; 13½ feet deep.	Stone wall.	Concrete floor, walls plastered with concrete mortar.	Galvanized corrugated iron	Not drained,	Half under ground.	—	I saw a stack of ensilage that Mr. Everard, of Randlestown put up, as good as any that you could get. There is a good deal of waste in the silos, all round the walls are damaged, and a foot on the top; wherever the air gets in it spoils it.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
MEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
Richard R. FitzHerbert, Esq., D.L., Black Castle, Navan	Two,	(1) 40 feet by 19 feet, 18 feet deep	Built, sand and lime and cemented,	As excavated, no cement, or anything required	Galvanized iron, movable, on plan of gas-holder,	No, not required,	Partly below; carts can come to top to throw in,	No,	No. 1 silo is made air tight. The roof works on plan of gas-holder, and shuts down into an iron groove built into top of wall, kept full of water, the advantage is no weights of any kind are required, and the ensilage when cut keeps fresh for any length of time. There is an inclined plane to one end, which carts can go up with the grass, an iron door to other end on low level where ensilage is taken out. This silo has been three years in use and I consider the ensilage perfect, no waste along walls and not much on top. I fill last foot with rubbish taken along ditches and under trees, so that the loss is nothing. I fill with grass cut before ripe if possible, and put in as green as possible, if allowed to dry too much under sun, the ensilage gets mouldy.
		(2) 18 feet by 17 feet, 17 feet deep	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	Do.,	Do.,	—	No. 2 is weighted with stone, and covered with galvanized sheets which can be removed to fill. I consider the same quantity of land in ensilage goes one-third farther than made into hay, and suits young cattle better. * My ensilage made last dry summer was better than ever. This, I think, was owing to my cutting the grass while green, and before it got too ripe.
„ „	Two,	(1) 15 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep	Stone,	—	Slate,	—	On surface,	—	Season too dry for making ensilage. Fair success with me, but waste on sides.
		(2) 15 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep	None,	—	Wood,	—	Do.,	—	
Wm. N. Waller, Esq., J.P., Allenstown, Navan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made no ensilage last summer. In former years I made a small quantity in a silo formed by building a wall across a barn and weighting the ensilage with stones piled on planks which were laid on the surface of the grass. The cattle eat it well,
„ „	Two,	18 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet, pulled down from 30 feet.	They are chain silos,	—	—	No,	Above the ground	—	It is sweet ensilage I am attempting to make. It is good feeding for stores. I found hay much better for milch cows. I cannot get horses to eat it. For material that would make bad feeding hay it is a great improvement. I am not very much in love with them—found it very hard to save succulent grass properly
James T. Donovan, Esq., J.P., Parsonstown, Slane,	Three,	(1) 30 feet by 15 feet, 18 feet deep.	Stone masonry, 12½ feet; and wood, 3½ feet	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Drained on outside.	Below wall,	No,	Cattle of all descriptions eat of the silage freely. In No. 1 there was but very little waste. No. 2 not been filled since completed. In No. 3 some loss on the outsides on account of spring in boarded wall not having been properly stayed. * I may add that the moist heat was found too much for thin board backed with dry clay to stand.
		(2) 24 feet by 15 feet, 16 feet deep	12 stone, and 4 feet wood	Plain ground,	Do	No			
		(3) 24 feet by 15 feet, 13 feet deep	Sawn board, with 8 inches of dry mould bottom.	Gravel,	Boarded				
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L., Rahinstown, Enfield	One,	30 feet by 13 feet; 16 feet deep	Stone and mortar, lined with cement,	Gravel,	Slates and timber,	No,	Partly below surface,	Yes, in 1885 and 1886,	I made each year an ensilage stack in Clegarrow, that of 1860 was 38 feet long 13 feet wide, and 8 feet to eaves when settled down. I did not make an ensilage stack in 1887, the grass being, as I thought, too dry and burnt, and the weather favourable for making hay. I have filled my pit silo for the last six years, and am in every way satisfied with the ensilage from it and the stack.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
Mr James Hay, Farm Steward for Right Hon. Viscount de Vesci, Abbeyleix.	One, in three compartments, each holding 28 tons.	16 feet by 12 feet. 9 feet deep. Reynolds' patent press used.	Stone. . . .	Concrete. . .	Corrugated iron,	Not, . . .	4 feet below, 5 feet above.	Yes, in an ordinary stack 22 feet by 18 feet by 3 feet, covered with 3-inch planks. Pressed with chain and lever; contents, 180 tons	The ensilage is composed of very inferior grasses, which cattle refuse to eat in its green state, but is readily eaten when ensiled; the milking cows give more milk with ensiled food than with any other food. I find thistles, rushes, and all coarse grasses that grow on low marshes can be ensiled, also prickly comfrey. No built silo required, no extra expenses, except for chains and planks, can be made on the ground. No drainage required, can be made any length, but the width should not exceed 18 feet anything wider does not press so well.
Mr James Allardyce, Land Steward for Right Hon Lord Castletown, Granston Manor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, 16 feet high.	Ensilage made from very coarse sedgy grass in the open air. Commenced stack on the 15th September, and finished on the 26th September; covered lightly with dry rough grass, put on lever pressure, which reduced the height of stack to 3 feet; commenced to use the ensilage the first of January: top of stack was damaged about 12 inches, sides about same, ends damaged 14 inches. Ensilage rather dark in colour but cattle eat it very well
Arthur St George, Esq, J.P., Clonageera, Durrow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes.	I have not a silo pit. I cut some old meadow in the month of October, when the weather was bad for saving. I put the fresh cut grass into a shed, tramped it down as well as I could, covered it with planks, and pressed with quarry stones. I am now using the ensilage, which is excellent: the milch cows and store cattle eating it well, and thriving on it. I can send a sample if you wish.
Val G Hinds, Esq. Luggacurren.	Two, . .	30 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet deep before pressure.	None, . . .	The land, . .	Hay. . . .	—	Above surface, .	Yes, built on the land, and pressure applied by lever.	I made no ensilage last summer the season was so fine, but in year 1886 I made two silos. The larger of the two was principally built in wet weather, in fact it rained so hard some of the time that the men could not stay out at it. It was made from old meadow, cut green, and put away at once, built on the flat, and about 14 feet high when pressure was applied. Though made up in such a wet state cattle ate it ravenously. The smaller was also built on the flat. The grass cut green and allowed to lie 24 hours before stacking, it was made in dry weather. I could see no difference between the one made up in the rainy and the fine weather.
		18 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep before pressure.	—	Do, . .	Do, . . .	—	Do.		
Major Robt. G. Cosby, D.L., Stradbally Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made no silage in 1887, as the grass did not grow in the fields laid aside for the purpose. In 1886 I had two stacks in the open, one with pressure and the other without and one large one in a cattle shed with pressure, all did equally well, and I had intended this year, 1887, having the stacks in the open with no pressure, simply covered sufficiently to keep off the wet.
William Dunne, Esq. J.P., Ballymanus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks in 1883.	One pressed by Johnson's patent got from the Aylesbury Dairy Company, which gave the greatest satisfaction. The ensilage was composed of old meadow grass. There was no waste whatever at the bottom, and not more than from 2 to 3 inches at the sides and top. The stack was made in conformity with the directions given with the press, except that a greater length was left between the racket bars. We made another stack, pressed on the same principle as that belonging to Mrs. Adair, of Rathdaire, of which you probably will have had a description. There was a great deal more waste in this, from 12 to 18 inches at sides and at least as much on top. The rest of ensilage was fairly good half way down the stack, say for 6 feet, the other half from that to ground was excellent. Owing to the grass being so burned up last summer we made no ensilage, but we had intended doing so, of 40 Irish acres of grass, and hope to do so next year

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof				
QUEEN'S COUNTY— *continued.*									
Mr. Geo. Will, Manager for Mrs. Adair, Rathdaire Farm.	One, . .	35 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and lime faced with concrete or cement.	Concrete. . .	Arched & slated.	Not, . . .	Partly above and partly below.	Yes.	In 1886 a field of 35 Irish acres of first crop grasses and clover were cut, commencing 24th June and built into a rick on the field. The rick was 100 feet by 25 feet. The grass was carried direct from the machine to the rick, regular courses being built from one end to the other by two careful men. Women shaking the grass in centre of rick, care was taken to keep the outside and ends of rick higher than centre. When the field was finished pressure was applied until August, when it was removed and second crop built on to top of the rick; pressure was again applied for four weeks, when it was removed, and galvanized sheets were laid on top. The silage was of excellent quality, and very little waste on either top or sides of rick. 1887, a rick of same shape was put up with green oats, but not being opened cannot say as to result.
Major-General J. P. Maguay, JP., Ashfield, Ballybrittas.	Two. .	16 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.	Outer stone, inner concrete	Concrete, . .	Upper floor of barn.	No. . .	In barn, above,	Yes, in a silo stack in open.	Ensilage of upper meadow hay, pressed by chains on Reynolds' system, covered with 2 inch boards, about 10 acres in stack; sides dressed; 24 feet long, 12 feet wide; shrunk to 6 feet 6 inches high; estimated to contain about 40 tons. Ensilage not yet used, has the appearance of being good, with only 3 inches waste round sides and ends, and 4 inches on top. • I should like to add to my former remarks (now that I have used my silo stack) that the cattle in stalls that I have fed with this ensilage, along with other food, have done remarkably well. Last year was not a good one for making ensilage, season was too dry.
Edmund Dease, Esq., D.L., Rath House.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reynolds' patent was used to press silo.	Silo was made of second crop of grass and clover; about 10 inches all round was damaged and cut off; rest was excellent; cattle did well on it; silo made from about 3 acres of land. I do not consider that the ensilage was as good or useful as the same amount of hay would have been. When weather is suitable for haymaking I consider ensilage a mistake. The silo here was in 1886; I had none in 1887.
Charles P. Hamilton, Esq., Roundwood, Mountrath.	One, .	17 feet 8 inches by 13 feet; 20 feet deep	Rubble masonry, lined with Portland cement.	Cement concrete.	Galvanized corrugated iron	Thoroughly drained	18 feet 6 inches above and 3 feet 8 inches below surface.	Not by me, . .	This silo was made in 1883. The results have been more satisfactory than I anticipated. I use the ensilage for foddering of out-fed cattle. The animals have thriven better than when fed on hay. I find that cutting old meadow in June, when the grass is succulent, and again in October, when there is good growth of aftergrass, a good method of providing ensilage. I have a second silo, 18 feet by 15 feet, and 20 feet deep (all over surface) complete, except being cemented, and it would have been finished this year but that, from the excessive dryness of the season, I had not wherewithal to fill it. • The making of ensilage is a matter I take a very deep interest in, and I shall be at all times glad to give you the results of my experience. There is another matter in connexion with stock-keeping which deserves most careful attention and vigorous action. I allude to the destruction (and ultimate extermination) of the ox-warble fly. Every owner of cattle should be compelled by law to extract the grubs which now infest their bodies and to use a "smear" later on to prevent the gad-fly from settling down to deposit its eggs.

R. M. Marsh, Esq., Springmount.	Two,	16 feet by 12 feet; 11 feet deep 18 feet by 12 feet; 11 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, 18 inches thick, plastered inside with cement. Do.	Cement concrete, 8 inches thick. Do.	Galvanized corrugated iron. Roof supported on cement concrete pillars	Not drained,	*feet below surface, and 6 feet above surface.	—	I made an open stack silo in September, 1886, on bottom land close to the River Nore. This stack was 16 feet long by 18 feet wide by 17 feet high, but eventually sank to 10 feet in height. I did not weight it, but only rounded off the top with a load of straw to throw off the rain. I had about 9 inches waste all round, but the cattle seemed to like it better than the pit ensilage. I may mention the following fact which I think interesting:—the embankment of River Nore burst during a flood, and there was 3 feet of water round the silo stack for about ten days, but did not do the slightest injury.
Robert H. P. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Brittas, Clonaslie	One,	36 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone walls cemented inside.	Concrete,	Galvanized iron,	Not,	4 feet below surface, remainder above.	No,	This is the second season I have made ensilage—both years most successfully. Owing to the fine summer I did not make nearly as much this year as last. During the very wet summer of 1886 I carted in the grass in heavy rain and put it in the silo. I weighted it with large stones, and on the top packed in hay. The cattle (dairy stall feds and stores) prefer it to the best hay made this season without any rain, and thrive well on it. I had not nearly enough ensilage to feed altogether on it.
Lieut.-General R. White, Aghavoe, Ballacolla.	Seven pits,	(2) 18 feet by 7 feet 8 in: 15 feet deep (3) 10 feet by 10 feet, 18 feet deep (1) 20 feet by 12 feet: 15 feet deep (2) 15 feet by 10 feet, 18 feet deep	Walls, cemented, Do., Do. Do.,	Floor, cemented, Do., Do. Do.,	Wooden, on poles, Do. Do., Do.,	Not, Do. Do., Do.,	Partly below, Do. Do. Above surface.	None,	These pits have been in use a little over four years, each year being more confirmatory of the immense benefit of silage. The pits are weighted mechanically by leverage on a simple and rough plan (neither that of Reynolds nor Blunt), giving great and continuous pressure, without any waste whatever, the only drawback being that in refilling to make good sinkage many hands are required. Large field cabbage has been silaged, and with the greatest success, being eagerly eaten by sheep.
George Neale, Esq., Coolraine, Mountrath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, without a silo,	Old meadow grass, centre of 8 acre field where material grew. Silo formed by opening a cut in any small rise in the field, stuff turned up to one end to form platform or height, so as to save labour in laying on the material, the whole covered over with a covering of heavy stones, say 25 tons. I made a like quantity on last year, and was pleased with the result. I would prefer it to hay, especially of wet season, as silage is improved in making by the moisture. This year was rather too dry for ensilage making.
									* In opening my silo of 1887, last spring, I found that the layers put together in rain and very wet were in much better condition than those put together in fine weather, and the swarth comparatively dry; the material was old meadow grass.
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
William Evans, Esq., J.P., Gillardstown House, Killucan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack on level ground, covered with boards. I had a similar stack last year, which turned out a great success.
John Wilson, Esq., J.P., Daramona House, Street, Rathowen.	Two,	18 feet by 10 feet, 7 feet deep 18 feet by 10 feet; 8 feet deep.	— —	Earth, Do.,	Hay shed, Do.,	— —	Surface, Do.,	Yes, Pearson's water roller only used	Have opened one stack. About nine inches of outside bad; the rest good, and cattle using it freely. The grass used was bottom coarse grass, and also grass from plantations, rushes, weeds, &c., all put in.
Mr C. Nash, Steward for Capt. W. Lyster Smythe, J.P., Barbavilla, Collinstown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack made in a field of meadow grass, pressed by Messrs Blunt's patent lever and screw	The stack has been a great success, and brings the making of ensilage within the reach of even the smallest farmer. I have proved it beyond doubt that a roof is not necessary, as no rain can get down through it when pressed by the continuous level pressure. The ensilage is as good on top as in any other part of the stack.
William Chapman, Esq., D.L., South Hill, Delvin.	One,	30 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet deep.	18 inches wide; 12 feet deep.	Rubble of stones.	Galvanized sheet	Not drained,	All below surface.	Yes, by stack elsewhere, but with great waste.	I had a large hay-house, 20 feet high to the eave, with a galvanized roof, and I excavated its floor to the above dimensions, and built the walls. To make the ensilage, the grass was pressed down by "Reynolds's Process," Acorn Works, Blackfriars-road, London. The chains, screw, beams, and 2-inch boards cost about £40. After the grass is finally screwed and pressed down to the surface, I use the remainder as a hay-house, and have done so with success for three years, and holding about 150 tons of hay over the ensilage.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth Depth	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls	Floor	Roof.				
WESTMEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
E F Batty, Esq, J P Ballyhealy, Delvin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None this year In 1886 a stack was made on Blunt's patent.	In 1886 a stack of about 90 tons was made, mostly of grass from woods, and wet half-made hay. The ensilage was sour Cattle would eat it, but not sheep There was a great difference in quality: that from good fresh grass was as green as when it went in, from the half-made hay, and also from the fresh wood grass, quite brown None was made in 1887, the weather was so fine
G W Purdon, Esq J P Lisnabin, Killucan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merely built on the surface and pressed with levers	The stack contained 90 tons, and was excellent food, and relished by cows and young stock. Given out in the fields, they eat it up perfectly clean The stack was composed of old meadow grass and some few tons second crop new grass. This year I have only half the quantity in stack also The season was so dry that all the crop was made into hay, and I had no special crops for silage.
WEXFORD COUNTY.									
The Right Hon the Earl of Courtown, Courtown House, Gorey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the summer of 1886 some unoccupied buildings were used as silos with thorough success Having farm buildings in excess of present requirements, I had hoped to have converted much of them into silos in 1887, but in consequence of the dryness of the season there was no grass available to be converted into ensilage Should next summer be an average one, it is probable that I shall make a good deal of ensilage, with which my steward is thoroughly satisfied These buildings are of different dimensions, and above ground.
M W and L Kirk, Esqrs, The Park, Gorey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The ensilage has been made in a stack form during the last two years with great success. The cattle eat the stuff greedily and thrive on it. The pressure is made by chains, which are fastened from side to side, and tightened by a lever and wrench run up through the boards that are laid on the top of the stack From 40 to 80 tons of short grass has been made into good feeding in this simple manner. Not more than 4 to 5 inches of the outside of the stack was unfit for use. * Our stack silo, 1887–88, as well as the year before has proved at every point a great success, and the cattle ate the sweet ensilage greedily, while they seemed to thrive on it well.
Reginald G Wordsworth, Esq, Duffcarrig, Gorey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Have made ensilage in stack (Johnston's patent) for 2 years with most satisfactory results	The above ensilage has been most satisfactory in every particular, the cattle eating it with avidity, and greatly increasing the yield of butter and milk when given to dairy stock A stack of 15 feet square gives about 75 tons of ensilage, of which there is about 8 tons of waste on the outsides.
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon Lord Powerscourt, Powerscourt, Enniskerry.	Two,	25 feet by 11 feet; 15 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Slates,	No drains,	7 feet under the surface and 8 feet above.	We have not made any silage except in silos.	We have for three years made sweet ensilage. It is all made from ordinary grass, cut from sides of drives in the grounds. There is also a quantity of rye grass and clover aftermath. Our mode of filling is to cut and draw in the grass, irrespective of weather, till we have a silo filled up to from 6 to 8 feet. This is then allowed to heat for two or three days till it reaches a temperature, certainly not under 120 degrees before it is weighted. Both silos are weighted with granite blocks, laid
		25 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	All above ground.		

									on 2-inch planks. This system is repeated for two or three times in the season, till the silos are filled up. Last filling takes place about the end of October, and the first generally in the end of June
Thomas Winder, Esq., Tomore, Newcastle	One, . .	38 feet by 14 feet, 9 feet 8 inches deep.	Stones & mortar, concrete plaster.	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron,	Drained, . .	Partly below surface.	No, ...	In a dry year I prefer making hay, but in wet seasons I fill the silo
George Booth, Esq., J.P., Lara, Greystones	Two, . .	32 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Earthen, . .	Zinc, ...	Not, . . .	On side of hill; grass goes in above and comes out below as ensilage.	Not by me, . .	I have made ensilage for three years with the very best results, compressing on Reynolds' system. I find it admirable for increasing the supply of milk and giving the butter a good colour in winter. I have never had enough to use it in stall-feeding.
Charles W. Barton, Esq., J.P., Glendalough House, Annamoe.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made under shed in stack.	Grass brought from plantations, bogs and other waste places, and rolled heavily with Pearson's roller, 6 feet by 12 feet. When completed heavily weighted with stones. Silo opened January 2nd. Waste on top 3 inches; waste on sides from 12 to 18 inches. Result—Sweet ensilage, which cattle eat greedily, and the experiment has been most successful.
" "	Three, . .	No. 1—50 feet by 18 feet; 28 feet 8 inches deep to wall plate.	Stones & mortar,	Concrete over open stones,	Corrugated iron,	Unintentionally leaks into a metal pot.	Partly below—carts come in on top by ramp.	No, ...	No. 1 is a new work made in the side of a hill. No. 2 is a disused farm house. No. 3 is converted out offices. I found the labour of pitching grass into Nos. 2 and 3 so great that I made ramps for carts to go up to pitching distance from the top. these answer their purpose. All walls are plumb, all corners are rounded, all the inside walls are cemented smoothly. I have made silage for three seasons. I make hay for horses. I cover over with boards, and weight with stones.
		No. 2—46 feet by 16 feet, 20 feet deep to wall plate.	Do., .	Concrete, . .	Slated, ...	Not, . . .	Above — but earth ramp made for carts to go up.		
		No. 3—50 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet deep to wall plate.	Do.,	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Same as No. 2. .		
W. Grant-King, Esq., Baltiboys, Blessington	One,	12 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep.	Clay. . . .	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron sheets.	Not, . . .	Below, . .	Yes, in a stack. Blunt's system of lever pressure. Covered with thatch. Stack circular, 14 feet in diameter. Any reasonable height.	The silo is a simple pit dug in the ground, and a wall raised about three feet over surface, with portion of the stuff thrown out. There is no lining, flooring, or cementing of any kind and the expense was merely that of the labour in digging it. For three years I have made excellent sweet silage in it, with practically no waste, weighting with about ½ cwt. to the superficial foot, with the clay excavated. The stack gives an equally good sample, with a little more waste, but less labour in weighting, covering, &c. From the crop that would give one ton of hay I calculate I get four tons of silage, and in the dryest season I would make silage in preference to hay for feeding any class of horned stock, from youngest calves to stall-feds
" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pressure applied by means of flexible wire rope.	This is the second year in which the stack system has been used, and with success, in point of fact the silage is better this year than it was last, partly owing to better knowledge, partly to the better quality of grass, &c. The stack was begun about the middle of August and finished by end of September. A certain quantity of "Sorghum vulgare," about 2 tons in all was used. To all appearance this will prove a very valuable crop, as it only remains three months in the ground, requires no particular care in tillage, and will give quite half as much again in produce as grass

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos	Dimensions of Silos—Length. Breadth. Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
WICKLOW COUNTY—*continued.*									
Thomas S. De Renzy, Esq., J.P., Cronyhorn, Carnew.	One.	22 feet by 11 feet inside measurement, 20 feet deep	Concrete to a depth of 16 feet. The 4 feet at the top are made of wood; uprights are let into the concrete, boarded, and the interspace filled with sawdust.	Concrete.	Wooden.	Thoroughly drained	7 feet below and 13 feet above surface.	Only made in the silo.	This silo is peculiar in this—that pressure is applied by water, which is laid on by a pipe from a branch which supplies the house. The silo was originally part of an ordinary hay-house, the floor being excavated 7 feet below the surface. In the roof, over the site of the silo was formed a loft. This is used for storing a number of empty petroleum casks, which were bought for 3s. each. There are two covers made of planks, each 11 feet square, corresponding to the dimensions of the silo. There is an arrangement by which these covers are suspended when not in use from the beams of the loft and they are raised and lowered as required by means of a differential pulley. When the silo is filled the covers are lowered, and the empty casks are distributed over the surface, and then the water is conveyed into the latter through an ordinary hose. They are filled in a short time without any labour or trouble. The casks hold about five tons of water. After three or four days the grass shrinks 4 or 5 feet. If a fresh supply of grass is then ready to be added the casks are emptied, the hose being used as a syphon for the purpose. In this way the water is removed without any trouble. The empty casks are then lifted up on the loft, and the covers raised and hooked at the four corners to the loft. The silo is again filled, the covers lowered, the casks put in position and filled as before. This can be repeated as often as may be necessary with surprisingly little trouble, where a head of water is available. I consider this arrangement most convenient and economical, as it is practically automatic; the pressure can be reduced or increased with the greatest nicety. Eight feet from the bottom of the silo there is a close-fitting door opening into the hayloft; through this the ensilage is taken out daily as required. At the top of one side of the silo, that is in the wooden portion of the structure, there is a window 4 feet by 4 feet, through which the fresh-mown grass can be pitched from off a cart into the silo. The silo has been in operation four years, and I have used only very inferior grass, which would have been absolutely worthless for hay; made into ensilage, the cattle eat it ravenously, and prefer it to the best hay I have got. I may say that I have had no waste whatever. The first year I thought about 4 inches of the grass at the top was unfit for cattle food, and so it was thrown out on the dunghill. In the evening when the cattle were driven into the yard, they at once got the smell of it, rushed at it eagerly, and ate up every bit of it. The total cost of the silo was about £25.
" "	One.	16 feet by 12 feet: 14 feet deep.	Stone wall, faced concrete	Concrete,	Slated,	No.	Partly below.	—	I converted an old shed into a silo. The grass put in was of inferior quality. Stones used for pressing. I consider the experiment I have made for three years with ensilage a decided success.
" "	Three,	(1) 44 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. (2) 60 feet by 24 feet, 18 feet deep.	Converted from a shed, mason work. 12 inch concrete,	Concrete (level). Do.	Timber and slates, Timber and galvanized.	No. Do.,	One side and one gable level with embankment. Do.	No. It is impossible to make ensilage cheaper in ricks than in stacks. No. 3 cost £105, and would hold 700 tons.	The deeper the silo the better. Floor and walls should be level. Masonwork walls should be cemented inside. In filling the driest grass, &c., should be put in first and levelled, then the rankest, and on top any rubbish that can be got so as not to waste any of the good feeding stuff. If Board of Works would advance money to build silos (to the farmers who wish for

		(3) 98 feet by 28 feet; 19 feet deep.	One side wall masonry; two gables and one side 12 inch concrete.	Do., . . .	Do., .	Do., .	One gable only level with the embankment		them), it would enable them to dispense entirely with root crops for stall-feeding, but, at the same time, would tend towards increasing the number of acres under tillage, as far heavier crops could be got off the land when ploughed. The greatest drawback is, that to carry out farming entirely by ensilage, it would require that cattle be housed in large open sheds, and never let out to graze.
William Clarke, Esq., Rathnew.	One, . .	31½ feet by 18 feet. 17 feet deep	Concrete, 9 inches thick.	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron on deal rafters.	Not drained.	Partly below and partly above ground	—	I believe the grass should be put in the silo when there is no rain on it, as the wet will tend to make the ensilage sour, and also I find that it should be filled within a fortnight, and weighted immediately, as if the grass is allowed to get too hot it will lose the green colour and sweet smell, and cattle will not eat it so well
Col. Charles George Tottenham, D.L., Ballycurry	Two, under one roof.	46 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet deep	Concrete. .	Gravel, . . .	Corrugated iron, .	Yes. . . .	In an old gravel pit	In 1886 in a stack weighted with stones laid on railway sleepers.	I weight with stones, and find it the cheapest plan, the operation being facilitated by the double silos lying alongside, so that the stones can be shifted from the one to the other. The ensilage made last year was almost useless, owing to the dryness of the stuff and I am now feeding with ensilage made in 1886, which has kept very well. It is worthy of note that while this food is excellent and wholesome for cows and stores over two years old, it is very injurious to calves, which seem unable to digest it. • Recently three or four of my cows have produced their calves six, four, and three weeks before their time, the births being generally preceded by the evacuation of a quantity of thick yellow slime. Both cows and calves have lived, though weak. Some of my friends seem disposed to attribute this to the use of silage, and I think the matter deserves inquiry.
Henry Revell, Esq., Ballymoney.	One, . .	43 feet by 14 feet; 11 feet deep.	Stone built walls with mortar.	Pavement, with the exception of a small portion ground.	Slate. . .	A drain about 1 foot deep at one side of house	About 2 feet under the surface of the adjoining yard	No. . . .	I commenced this silo rather late in summer, 1884, and in consequence the grass was much withered, and with but little sap. I opened it in November following, and cattle used it much better than hay. I now find it a great mistake to let the grass grow too old before cutting, as a deal of the silage becomes mildewed and withered. I have used very bad grass and rushes in silo, and cattle devour them immediately. This past summer I have very little grass for either hay or silage, and the latter turned out very badly in consequence of the hot weather. I would much prefer silage to hay in nearly every respect, and would go in for it much more if circumstances permitted.
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CLARE COUNTY. Major Robert A. Studdert, D.L., Kilkeshen House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in stack above ground, and pressed with ballast roller	Very sweet, cattle eat ravenously, considerable waste round edges, supposed from deficient pressure. Return small from quantity of grass.
Colonel Edward A. Gore, D.L., Derrymore	Three, . .	20 feet by 20 feet; 24 feet deep, cubic measurement about 9,600 cubic feet.	Stone side, well plastered with Portland cement.	Portland cement,	Galvanized iron,	No, . . .	Above surface, .	No, ...	I have now worked the silo system for four years, and find it a great success, all animals eating it freely, and looking well on it. I regret to say that I have been unable so far to persuade any of my tenants to try it. I roughly calculate that I have covered the expense of making the silo in the second year as labour was expensive and hard to get. I think that co. Clare and West of Ireland generally being so wet and weather so uncertain, makes ensilage the greatest boon farmers have had in the present generation

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
CLARE COUNTY— *continued*									
Captain C G O Callaghan, D L, Ballinahinch, Tulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silage made on the ground, without any drainage as the soil is rocky—pressed by Pearson's roller into form of an ordinary hay rick, quality apparently good
CORK COUNTY.									
Mr. Robert Brown, Land Steward, for Orr M'Causland, Esq., Fermoy	One,	21 feet by 19 feet; 12 feet deep	Stone, cemented inside,	Cemented,	Timber, covered with felt	Not drained, but on dry bottom.	All above surface,	—	This is the third season I have filled my silo, and always fill it with a catch crop, vetches, and wheat, sown together, on lea stubble, and Italian ryegrass, and trifolium incarnatum When filling, all mixed together, well tramped, covered over with planks, and weighted with stones. There is little or no waste, ensilage splendid, much relished by stock By putting in catch crop early after harvest, I have got it off the ground in plenty of time for turnips, and have always had a splendid crop of turnips in same ground My ensilage gives me fully a month's feeding in spring for eighty young cattle, and puts them on grass in splendid condition
Henry Hudson, Esq, M D, Glenville	Two,	Each 34 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet to top of wall	Stone masonry, cemented,	Cemented,	Galvanized iron,	No drains,	Above surface,	I have two stacks finished, a third in progress, all are under roofs.	Walls about 3½ feet high are built to enclose foundation of stack These walls are cemented on inside, as also the floors all above surface; this prevents any tendency of stack to incline from the perpendicular as it is raised I also sheet the outside of these walls for a depth of 18 inches from top, thus entirely excludes any rats from getting into the stacks The sheeting is of sheet iron, well painted with red lead, nailed to wood built in the walls wherever required; the rats run up walls, but lose their hold, and fall back on reaching the sheeting The two essential objects are—1st, to exclude atmospheric air perfectly from getting into ensilage, 2nd, to take care that the ensilage is properly compressed—compression is especially needed close to walls, to overcome friction, and can scarcely be too great, if, say 3 or 4 feet of ensilage be put in per day, and compressed as much as possible each day The ensilage undergoes then what I would call a "digestive fermentation," very beneficial I prefer a roller, filled with water, got from Pearson, of Wolverhampton for compression The gas (carbonic anhydride) and vapour thus produced rise to top and exclude atmospheric action above surface, almost perfectly, and the temperature being kept down by adequate pressure, precludes any danger of "putrefactive fermentation"
G Sharpe Bolster, Esq, Glenmount	One,	24 feet by 9 feet, 18 feet deep.	Mason work, cemented inside.	The top of a rock, quite dry.	Galvanized iron,	Not,	10 feet below surface, 3 feet above	—	This silo was made in 1884, chiefly for making ensilage from thistles which I have in large quantities on my sheep walks When mixed with a little grass I found it most useful and healthy feeding for young cattle once a day in winter assisted by a feed of hay each day also I do not approve of making a good field of hay into ensilage if weather permits of drying it in the ordinary way
„ „	Seven in year 1886,	40 feet long by 13 feet wide, 14 feet deep 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, 10 feet deep 14 feet long by 9 feet wide, 9 feet high	Good masonry, plastered smoothly with cement inside	Dry hard clay floor,	Boards and asphalt.	Drained,	Built in inclined site 5 feet below surface, 8 over	—	No ensilage made in 1887 in consequence of the drought Where silos can be conveniently made I would recommend them, as the ensilage I have seen made without a silo was subject to great waste, and most difficult to be sufficiently pressed, no machinery being required in a silo beyond planks and stones I invariably place a ton of stones in a square yard and produced the best ensilage I have ever seen, with smallest waste

John A. R. Newman, Esq., D.L., Dromore House	Two.	20 feet by 12 feet 2 inches inside measurement, 12 feet 6 inches deep	Stone and mortar; concrete inside.	Concrete,	Slate,	Not,	Above surface,	—	I have had ensilage now for three years, and I am greatly pleased with it. If I had not constructed silos I should not now construct them, but make stack ensilage
John Cronin, Esq., Mallow.	One,	16 feet by 12 feet. 12 feet deep	Stone and cement,	Concrete,	Slate.	Not drained,	Above surface,	—	I have made and used ensilage for the past three years, and have found it an excellent food for milking stock. When well made it is like fresh cut grass that lay in the swarth for a day or two. Cattle like it very much. I have seen some that was not well made which had the appearance of dung. It ought to be a great advantage in a dry year like this, with the root crops so short, as it will take their place as a succulent food.
Charles Arthur Webb, Esq., Quartertown House, Mallow.	Two,	(1) 30 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep (2) 40 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet deep	One wall in centre. One wooden partition	Paved, Mud,	Slate. Do.	No, Do	Above, Do	—	No ensilage made in 1887, season too dry. No. 1 was an outhouse converted into a silo, and used as such for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, but last year proving so dry we made no ensilage. Ensilage most satisfactory and palatable. No 2, an unused coach-house, converted into a silo by closing up the large door and window, and making door in end of roof; used as a silo in the year 1886 only. Ensilage satisfactory, but the smell not approved of by neighbours
Benjamin Williamson, Esq., Old Dromore, Mallow.	One,	22 feet 7 inches by 11 feet 9 inches inside measurement, 9 feet deep	18-inch rubble mortar masonry, plastered with Portland cement	Gravel.	Corrugated iron,	Not, but gave it a fall towards the front	Partly above and partly below the surface.	—	This year's ensilage has not as yet been opened, but I shall probably do so about February next. The pressure was obtained by heavy stones laid upon planking, 9 inches by 3 inches.
James S. Hunt, Esq., Ballymagooly.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have no silo. I have made no ensilage this year, the weather being so favourable for haymaking. I intended to have made some in the autumn of aftergrass, but from scarcity of food (on account of the drought) was obliged to graze it instead. I made ensilage the three years previous in a house about 20 feet by 10 feet, by 10 feet, closing the doorway with boards inside and outside, and packing between with earth and grass, covered with planks and weighted with stones. There was a certain amount of waste round the walls, but on the whole it was very successful, and cattle eat it greedily. We gave it to milch cows in the field after milking, and it did not give the milk a bad taste; when given in the cowhouse at milking time it did, but that may have been caused by the smell
Mr James Hodgins, Steward, Doneraile Court, for Right Hon. Lord Castletown.	Two.	30 feet by 10 feet. 16 feet deep An old lime kiln, 40 feet by 16 feet broad, covered	Planks, —	Iron, —	Tarpaulin. Boards.	Not,	Above,	Without a silo, in round cock in open air, pressed by stones, and by placing planks and running garden roller thereon.	The latter two were pressed with stones. There is very little waste, the ensilage is prime, but I think the cock in open air the cheapest and not second to either of other ways. I am now feeding 30 milch cows with it, some roots and hay. There is no taste or smell from milk, but sweet and good, and cattle holding good condition.
R. Longfield, Esq., D.L., Longueville, Mallow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two stacks built in 1886, under a hay barn, each 20 feet square, 10 feet high. One small stack in the open and thatched in 1887.	Owing to the dry weather in summer of 1887 there was little or no grass to make into silage, and hay was easily saved. The small stack of ensilage has not yet been cut (Dec 28, 1887). There appears to be no object in building silos as ensilage can be made in a stack. I have used a common field roller (of stone) for pressing, as the stack is being made.
Charles H. Haines, Esq., Sunnyside, Mallow.	One.	22 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone.	Concrete,	Slate.	Not drained.	Partly below surface	Ensilage made two years in stacks in open air, and pressed with stones.	Consider it very good for all kinds of stock, especially for milch cows, and should be given in conjunction with other food, and consider it also a good substitute for turnips. Would have made much more this year, but owing to the dry summer was unable to do so. Had two stacks and two silos filled for the last two years, and all weighted with stones.
R. U. Penrose Fitz-Gerald, Esq., D.L., M.P., Corkbeg Island	One.	15 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 3 inches, 10 feet 7 inches deep	Masonry lined with cement	Concrete,	Tiles,	Not,	Above,	—	One end of old barn walled off and used for silo, the other half as winter shed for cattle.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
CORK COUNTY— *continued.*									
R. M'Bride, Esq., Midleton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No ensilage has been made in any of the silos this year; owing to the short crop of grass there was not sufficient material to fill them. A small stack has been made on Lord Midleton's farm, consisting of green maize and second crop grass seeds, it has not yet been cut
• •	Three,	No. 1.—14 feet by 10 feet: 16 feet deep. No. 2.—16 feet by 12 feet: 16 feet deep. No. 3.—16 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone rubble masonry.	Concrete,	Slated,	Not,	All above,	—	The silos are formed in a range of two-story farm buildings, the compartments formed into silos having the loft taken away. The window of the upper story is used for filling the silo, and the door of the lower story to discharge it. When filled and compressed the depth of silage stands about 12 feet.
KERRY COUNTY.									
H. F. Peet, Esq., Arabella, Tralee.	One,	18 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Slate,	Not,	Partly below,	—	I consider, when cut in time and put in dry, it is capital feeding for cattle
Robert M'Clure, Esq., J.P., Land Agent for R. J. Mahony, Esq., D.L., Glenhazel, Kenmare,	One,	24 feet by 12 feet: 14 feet deep.	Masonry walls 2 feet thick, plastered inside with cement.	Cement concrete,	Timber roof tarred.	Drained,	One side is built against a bank which is nearly level with upper part of silo.	—	Ensilage would be an enormous benefit to the Kerry farmers if they could be got to make it. Very inexpensive structures would suit their wants. Ensilage field stacks might be made with a good deal of success. I believe to obtain best results and avoid waste a properly constructed silo is indispensable. I have found ensilage excellent feeding for dairy cattle.
• •	One,	16 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Masonry, plastered with cement mortar.	Concrete,	Timber, covered with felt.	Drained,	Partly below surface.	—	The ensilage is not so good this year as it was last year, as the grass when cut this year was very dry. I feed my milch cows and dry stock with it, and it answers the purpose very well, and the grass goes 20 per cent further as ensilage than if made into hay, and besides it saves me all the expense of trying to make hay against the will of God in wet weather.
John Joss, Esq., Derreen House,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built three stacks in September, 1886; opened them in March, 1887. No. 1 stack—Dimensions, 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, 6 feet high, with heavy pressure on top (about 18 tons of stones). Material put into stack of very inferior quality from young plantations; raining most of time we were building. When opened found it in excellent condition; no waste at top or bottom, about 10 inches waste on sides and ends. Cattle remarkably fond of it. The best way of getting the most good out of rough material, that otherwise would not be eaten by cattle, but with good grasses, I should much prefer making hay while the sun shines. No. 2 and No. 3 stacks—Dimensions, 10 feet by 10 feet, 8 feet high. When opened found them perfect failures on account of no pressure having been used
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
William Waller, Esq., D.L., Castletown, Pallaskenry.	One,	24 feet by 20 feet; 17 feet deep.	Stone,	Mud,	Slate,	Not,	All above,	—	I put in the very worst kind of grass grown under trees, &c., as I was not a believer in a silo. There was a certain waste round the walls as they were not cemented but only in a rough state. It was a perfect success, and I saw myself that the cattle after eating silage for a week, would not touch the best hay while any remained

Captain A. Caulfeild, Miltown, Pallaskenry	One,	24 feet by 16 feet; 18 feet deep,	Masonry, cemented inside to within 3 feet of eaves,	Concrete,	Slated; shutter in roof for putting in grass and weights.	Not,	Above surface,	—	Have had three years experience of ensilage; did not make any this year, considered grass too dry; have fed cattle entirely on ensilage; think it is much better than hay. More cattle can be fed off the same amount of land when ensilage is made instead of hay; intend to make another silo; in wet weather silo invaluable. More information as to the chemistry of the silo is needed, for instance, the heat at which fermentation should be checked so as to make either sweet or sour ensilage; the effect of different degrees of heat; as to production of acid, &c.
R. Westropp, Esq., J.P., Ballysteen, Askeaton,	One,	22 feet by 11 feet, 24 feet deep,	Plastered,	Clay,	Slate,	It is not drained, but it leaks.	7 feet below surface.	—	I have not filled silo this year; as weather was so fine hay was saved without any trouble. I put in 3¾ acres last year (Irish), which would make 3½ tons of hay to acre (corcas and upland not rye grass), and the cattle and young horses eat it in preference to hay. Some was sweet, and some bitter ensilage, and it took some time putting it in. I did not go into the thing minutely, but I can say it was a great success.
John Bevan, Esq., Elton House,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack at Carnan, 16 feet long, 14 feet broad, and same in height, of rather over dry grass, but a field of three acres in it, wet made with Pearson's water ballast roller; only two men required on stack. My cattle seem to prefer it to hay, and cost of making not half that of hay. Stack at Elton, near Knocklong, 12 feet high, 15 feet broad, and 18 feet long. I have 14 cows milking, and am sending the milk to Dublin, and no complaint of taste or smell. These cows are fed exclusively on ensilage, except a small feed of mangolds; only two men on stack making. The Rev. Father Gubbins, Knocklong, has a stack made on the same principle, and also Doctor George Russell, of Fermoy; this stack is in North Carnan, co. Limerick, near Bruff. I would say that Pearson, Wolverhampton, the patentee of the water ballast roller, could give the names and addresses of all who bought from him, and if any failure occurred in the making it must be caused either by the grass being too dry and withered, or not being rollered properly. All my ensilage is sweet not sour, and my experience is that if I had a silo pit I would turn it into a dung pit rather than use it, or make ensilage in it or in a house. I have had samples of all kinds. I wish to say it was I who built the first stack on the roller system, the roller having been patented some years for being used in pits, but the idea of using roller for stacks was a thought of my own, and I believe I have solved the problem of cheap ensilage with certainty, having seen no failure as yet. This place is only a small mile from Knocklong, and stack, waste, &c., open for inspection to all. My colts last year were fed on ensilage. In a wet, showery season, when it is difficult to save hay and costly, ensilage costs a mere trifle. Stones are an abomination, and without a scaffold difficult and dangerous and wasteful. * The past year (1887) though dry, yet I made two stacks of ensilage on the Pearson roller system; both were very good. As I have two rollers I lent one, giving instructions how to use it. I was assured that by following my advice over £100 was saved, having food of a succulent nature for cows (some 40 head of cattle) at a time, in March and April, when calving. I also lent the other roller and it proved equally successful. At the late show in Dublin I saw samples from all parts of Ireland of ensilage made on the roller system; but in the *Farmer's Gazette* I read complaints of overheating, and on writing to those parties I found this was caused, as I believe, by building the stack in thick instead of thin layers, and building it without any delay, thus throwing a large lot of vegetable matter together suddenly, which, of course, must overheat. A properly made stack should be built gradually in parts or sections say 6 or 8 feet high, at the one time, letting a week or more intervene, and selecting a wet or moist day, and ensiling as cut—this delay allows the first section to heat. The green damp grass of the second section when put on cools the lower, as the heat ascends from it. The delay in building a stack is no loss of time to a farmer, but the reverse. There is as yet but a

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
LIMERICK COUNTY—*continued.*									small idea amongst farmers of the benefit to be derived from ensilage —1st, it increases the produce of the crop of grass by nearly double 2nd, ensilage is best made in wet weather when a farmer can do no other work, and hands may be idle, 3rd, tillage, which in grass land does not pay, is avoided, 4th, rank and bitter weeds growing on a farm are all changed by being ensiled, such as rushes flaggers, docks and the coarse grasses that grow on our bogs and moors also ferns which are highly nutritious, and have much nourishment in them, and are most palatable to cattle while in their natural state cattle will not eat them, 5th, the great expense and uncertainty of hay saving in wet weather is avoided, 6th, the roller system is the cheapest system for making ensilage in the market costing for a roller only £8 15s, and the price of a few 1½-inch deal boards to run the roller on, 7th, it seems to me that either the landlords or the Government ought to get a few rollers and distribute them in different parts of Ireland, as soon as possible, while the rushes, grass, ferns, &c are young and green, and send a few instructors to teach the working of them, I have in the first instance made the first stack that ever was made, and have had the honour of a special notice in the "Crop and Stock Prospects' columns of *The Times*, by its agricultural correspondent, in 1886, as a "new departure altogether" I am a rent-paying farmer I have farmed some of the worst as well as some of the best land in Ireland I have drained wet bog land, with the turf over 6 feet high, and grown splendid crops on it—the land I farmed lying in the wildest part of the co Cork, between Macroom and Inchigeelagh As a farmer I wish to say that £1,000 have been laid out on draining wet land, which was naturally good, but the grass bitter and sour I have no hesitation in saying such land, if not trampled and cut up by cattle in winter, would grow in summer splendid crops exactly suited for ensilage, particularly flaggers, which my cattle pick first out of their feed Ensilage is particularly suited for young stock, being much more easily digested, and old cows and horses who cannot grind their oats and hay get strong on good ensilage
H S Croker, Esq, J.P., Ballinagarde.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made out in the fields where grass grew, 21 feet by 15 feet, weighted with Blunt's lever apparatus or stones or anything heavy I find it answers well in this way, and the waste at sides is less in my case than when I made ensilage in houses Cattle, young and old, do well on it, and I consider the saving is great.
W Pryor Maunsell, Esq, Fairyfield, Kilmallock	One, . .	20 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Timber, . .	Drained, . .	—	—	I consider ensilage a great saving and most valuable in a wet summer, but would recommend it made on the stack system, with a roller.
Ed M Russell, Esq, Milford	Two, . .	No 1—30 feet by 13 feet; 11 feet deep. No. 2.—30 feet by 13 feet; 18 feet 8 inches deep.	Concrete, . . Do, .	Concrete, . Do, . .	See remarks, . Do., .	Not, . . Do, . . .	Below, . . Partly below,	—	I made these silos in 1881, under the roof of a hay barn, which can still be used for the storage of straw. Horses were used in trampling the green stuff in the pits. No drainage is necessary, there being no fluid to escape

Mr James Morris, for Sir Croker Barrington, Bart, The Farm, Glenstal.	One,	25 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 3 inches, 12 feet deep	Stone, lime, and sand.	Earthen,	Slated,	Not,	Above surface,	—	The ensilage proved a great success, although it was made of inferior grasses, which grow in a lawn, thickly studded with plantations and single trees. In-calf cows eat it in preference to sound well-saved hay. Fifty cubic feet of well-pressed ensilage will weigh 1 ton. I prefer having the grass wet when carting it to the silo. When well filled it should be heavily weighted, at least 2 cwt to the square foot.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
W T Trench, Esq., J P, Loughton, Moneygall, King's County.	Three,	1885—24 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Stone walls faced with cement.	Left in a natural state	Corrugated iron raised on posts left above level of walls	Not,	Half below and half above.	Ensilage has been made without a silo this year by ricking green grass like hay, and cutting the edges, and putting cut part on top, then weighting with planks and stones	No 1—Cost £47, and holds 60 tons. No 2—Cost £47, and holds 65 tons. No 3—Cost £34, and holds 49 tons (in Nenagh District) * Experience of this spring.—I found silage both in stack and silo most valuable in feeding ewes and for outlying young cattle. Owing to there being little winter grass after the very dry summer, I feel sure that the silage enabled me to keep many more cattle than I could otherwise have done and they came out in good store condition. I am inclined to think that for outlying cattle silage is more valuable in a dry winter, such as we have had, than in a very wet one
		1886—30 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep	Do,	Do,	Do,	Do,	Do,		
		1887—18 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet deep.	Do,	Do,	Do,	One drain to outside.	Do		
" "	Two,	No 1—30 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet deep,	Stone,	Clay,	Slate,	Not,	5 feet below surface on one side.	—	There is an opening at each end of the silos for the carts to take and bring out the silage; these openings are closed up with 2-inch boards, when the silage is all in, and joints then cemented. The silage is pressed by two men and a man on horseback, as long as he is able to stop on the top. The loads are carted in on top of the silage for the sake of pressure and saving expense of forking it in; 12 inches of rushes are put on bottom of silos, same at top, before 2-inch boards are put, and stones about 150 lb to the square foot. My cattle horses, and sheep have done well on the silage; cattle and horses get about 3 stone of silage in the morning and ½ stone of hay in the evening for each beast, given out in small heaps in the fields and the sheep get it in racks; they have all done well on it. I approve highly of silage.
		No 2—48 feet by 15 feet, 14 feet deep,	Do,	Do,	Do,	The sides are cemented,			
" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A small stack of ensilage as an experiment for the first time has been made. It is 7 yards long, 14 feet wide, and 4½ feet high; it consists of the produce of an inferior meadow, and is equivalent to about 4 tons of hay. There is about a foot of waste on the outside, the rest is apparently good. It is not used yet.
The Right Hon Lord Dunalley, D L, Kilboy, Nenagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	For last three years I have made silage in stacks	The stacks are weighted with stones over corrugated iron sheets. When the stack is finished, before weighting, about 2 feet of the outside is cut off with a hay-knife and put on the top; there is very little waste. There is more waste this year than last year, I believe the reason for this is that the grass was very dry when stacked. I have only just begun to use the silage and could not express an opinion on it before
Robert Roe, Esq, J P, Lorne Park.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The silage stack was made in the autumn of last year (1886), and nearly all the time rain fell heavily. Its building commenced by putting up at first about 10 feet of fresh cut grass. When thermometer indicated 150° a few feet more grass was put on, which was tramped down well round the edges, and it was piled on until the temperature fell 10 or 12 degrees, and this process was repeated for about two months in which time the whole stack was completed; finally, stout deal poles were stretched along the sides of top, which was raised in centre three or four feet higher than the side edges and the whole was firmly compressed by chains stretched from foundation logs over stack and strained down by levers. On the top of the silage stack a stack of common hay was placed and thatched in the usual way. The silage is now eaten eagerly by cattle to which it is given with cotton cake. There is a foot and a half damaged round edges.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
TIPPERARY COUNTY—*continued*									
Capt. Edwd. M. Armstrong, J.P., Mealiffe, Thurles.	One, . .	21 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, 11 feet deep.	1 foot 6 inches limestone lined with concrete, 5 to 1.	9 inches stones, 3 inches gravel, plastered, mortar: when dry, concrete.	Corrugated galvanized iron.	Drainage not required.	Partly below. .	—	This is the third year in which this silo has been in use. It has been very successful so far. I expect a considerable amount of waste when I open it this year, as the meadow grass when completing the filling was very dry and elastic, and I fear that the pressure, 100 lbs. to the foot, may not have been sufficient to drive out and exclude the air. Silo is weighted with concrete blocks, 1 cubic foot, with iron loops for lifting by means of a staff with hook in the centre. Weights made at home, gravel and cement, 6 to 1.
Samuel Perry, Esq., D.L., Woodroofe.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes: just as a hay-rick would be made.	I, last September twelve months, made an ensilage stack of grass cut from old pasture land. About half of this stack still remains, and I am feeding my cattle with it. The waste part last year averaged about 10 inches and this year it has increased and varies so much that I cannot give an average. The waste was, of course, on outside of stack. What is good the stock eat readily.
" "	One. . .	20 feet by 15 feet; 18 feet deep.	Made in open yard, same as a rick.	Level yard, . .	Thatched with straw, same as ricks.	Fall from floor.	Above the surface.	—	Having got three sets of Blunt's patent screw and lever ensilage press last year, we have made a large quantity of ensilage, which proved to be very valuable for feeding all kinds of stock. I consider it equal to good hay and roots. We put several kinds of grasses, and they all turned out well. Weighting from 42 lbs. to 56 lbs. per square foot; the waste in the sides from 4 to 8 inches; no waste on the ground; temperature from 98 to 140 degrees.
" "	Two. . .	40 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep. One in barn, 18 feet by 15 feet: 10 feet deep.	No wall; a stack. In barn, . . .	Surface of ground, On clay floor, .	Hay barn roof, . Slated. . . .	No. . . . No	Above the surface	—	One is in a barn with three sides against the walls; the other is in a long stack, made under the hay barn roof, but open on all sides. It was pressed with Pearson's roller.
R. Bagwell, Esq., D.L., Marlfield, Clonmel.	One, . .	24 feet by 18 feet: 10 feet deep at eaves.	Rubble, plastered smooth inside.	Macadam, . .	Corrugated iron,	By slope of ground only.	Above.	—	Meadow grass used. Pearson's roller. Silo opened 1st January, 1888, when the mass was six feet deep. Excellent quality and very fragrant. Cattle eat it greedily. Practically, my plan is a stack made against a wall, the sides being closed with boards, of which the chinks were papered over. Hardly any waste. After the roller was done with I put boards across the top of the silage, and laid some iron rails which I happened to have over them. I consider the plan a success. It is so arranged that the length may be doubled, and perhaps I may do this.
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	One, . .	20 feet by 10 feet: 10 feet deep.	Cemented, . .	Cement, . .	Lean-to, overhanging, and 3 feet for silo at lowest end.	Not drained, .	4 feet below ground and 8 feet above.	—	I have filled silo every year (in wet weather) with fresh cut grass, cut under trees and marshy land. I fill up and press several times. I begin soon after Christmas to use the ensilage, giving a small quantity to dairy cows, and liberal allowance to cattle in stalls. Cattle and pigs eat it well, and after a time prefer it to best hay.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	One. . .	About 24 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep.	Three sides rough rock, fourth side earthwork.	—	Corrugated iron shed roof.	Not drained, but naturally dry.	All below—i.e., nowhere exposed.	—	I have for two years (last season and the previous season) thrown about 200 cart loads of coarse grass, from a marsh into a quarry hole in a hill side. This was well trampled down and weighted at the rate of about 2 cwt. to the square foot. The result has been most successful—every morsel of the ensilage

									has been greedily eaten by my cattle, and in this year of scarce fodder the addition to our provision for the winter has been invaluable. I attribute the success to the thorough trampling and heavy weighting, which atones for all deficiencies in the rough and ready silo. Almost no waste
The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford Curraghmore, Portlaw,	Two, . .	23 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep, Do, , ,	Brick, , , , Do, and wooden door to each silo	Cement, , Do,	Built in one end of large barn, which is slated	Not drained, but small pipe placed in centre of each silo to carry off liquid,	Level with surface,	—	I find the ensilage to be first-class feeding for cows, and it has been a great success since I built the silo three years ago, I have tried one silo by putting in grass quite wet from under trees and adjoining plantations, which could not have been dried for hay and on opening the silo the ensilage was of good quality and the cows ate it with great relish • I am going to try stacking in the open on a large scale this autumn,
• •	Two, . ,	(1) 24 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep (2) 20 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet deep	2 feet, . . , Do, , , ,	Flags, . . Do., , .	Boards, covered with tarred canvas. Do, . . ,	Not, , , , Do., . ,	Below surface, Do,	—	I have tried chaffing and found the silos hold fully one-third more Worked two years with chaffed rye grass, last year unchaffed.
				PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
ANTRIM COUNTY Andrew M'Killop Esq, Antrim.	One, .	15 feet by 10 feet; 20 feet deep,	Clay, . . ,	Clay, 14 feet; boards, 6 feet.	Boards, , . ,	Not drained, ,	14 feet below and 6 feet above, faced with boards, and backed up with the earth taken out of pit.	—	I had the best results. I filled in and tramped the grass, covered with old roofing felt, then boards, and put 3 cwt. pressure to the square foot. Two months after I opened, and found common grass (rather old and hard when put in) changed into a splendid feeding stuff. I fed from 1st February until June, both milch and young stock, and nothing else. It made the milk and butter delicious, and sent the young cattle fat to the grass. I believe that if properly used a third more stock could be kept on the same space of land,
• •	One, . .	42 feet by 21 feet; 14 feet deep	Gable and back wall stone and mortar; four posts support roof on front side,	A little raised above the street.	Corrugated iron	—	Above surface, .	—	We spent six weeks filling the shed with grass, and then weighted the whole with stones. I regret to say there is very considerable loss on the top, in my opinion from insufficient weighting. It took 26 statute acres of ordinary meadow to fill the shed. The ensilage is excellent, the top of course excepted, and all the cattle fed on it eat it with avidity, and are thriving well.
Mr. David Harper, Land Steward to Rt Hon Lord O Neill, Shane's Castle.	One, .	22 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet deep,	Stone and lime, faced with cement.	Tiles, . . ,	Slates, , . .	No drain, , .	Above surface, ,	—	A stack, 12 feet square by 17 feet high, weighted with stones has been successfully made into ensilage on this farm for the last two years.
Rev. Arthur Pakenham, M.A., Langford Lodge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made without a silo, in stacks, by Johnson's patent. Dimensions, 15 feet by 12 feet; height 15 feet after pressure. Reynolds patent, 16 feet square, about 12 feet high, pressure produced by stones
John S. Alexander, Esq, J.P., Portglenone.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	My ensilage is made on the stack principle (one with Pearson's roller) 30 feet long, 16 feet wide, and finished when 11 feet high, it was then topped with about three ton of barley straw. We are using it now and cattle eat greedily. This was made entirely out of plantation grasses and some rough meadow, The other stack is on Johnston's principle, as used by Ailesbury Dairy Co., made of second cutting clover and grass, 16 feet by 18 feet, 14 feet high, not yet opened

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor	Roof.				
ANTRIM COUNTY —*continued.*									
William Young, Esq., J.P. Fonaghy, Cullybacky.	One, . .	24 feet by 12 feet, 16 feet deep	Stone and lime, inside finished smooth with cement.	Concrete, . .	Of wood, . .	Drained, . .	Built lengthways to side of a hill. The open end filled with planks, 12 by 9 by 3 on edge, which are removed when silo is opened. Two openings in side wall under eaves allow of grass being forked in.	—	Second crop of clover and grass this autumn built in a round stack, 12 feet in diameter, some 8 or 9 feet high, and topped it with a hay stack. When settled down the ensilage not more than 4 or 5 feet high. It is now being used, quite sweet and good. Some 9 inches of loss round the sides. Have not succeeded as yet in making sweet ensilage in the built silo, it has been always sour, with an offensive smell. Believe I have been using too much pressure.
Samuel Smith, Esq., Tullymin Cottage, Broughshane.	One, . .	15 feet by 6 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and lime, .	Earth, . . .	Slated, . . .	Quite dry, . .	Above, . .	—	Filled partly with clover, and after pressing and allowing to remain under pressure for about five weeks, weight was removed, and old meadow grass of bad quality put on top, and pressure again applied. Cattle ate the silage greedily, and seemed to do well on it but there was too much waste, I think, owing to mismanagement in the covering for pressure the second time. I hope to do better again. I should say that it was summer before last that I tried, and last summer I did not, but am making preparations for trying again in the ensuing season.
Hugh Rainey, Esq., Clonacon, Ballymena.	One, . .	17 feet by 12 feet, 15 feet deep.	Four walls, . .	Concrete, . .	Slated, . . .	Not drained, .	Built on face of slope, with high and low side	—	I consider it useful, but every year have a good deal of loss about the door. I made it this year from meadow grass, of which the cattle are very fond.
Edmund M'Neill, Esq., J.P., Craigdun.	Three, .	15 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep. 12 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet deep 12 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet deep.	1 ft. 6 in., stone and lime. Do., . . . Do. . . .	Tiled, . . Do., . . Do., . . .	Wood, . . . Do., . . . Do. . . .	Not drained, Do., . Do., .	Entirely above Do. Do.	—	I have had these silos for four years and could not now get on without them; but if I had not the built silos I would make silage on the stack principle, although by this system there appears to be more waste. I use Reynolds patent, and I find it answers well. I can make either sweet or sour silage as I like with almost no waste. ° I am more than ever convinced of the advantage of the use of ensilage. I have not yet made any in stack, and were it not for the expense I am more impressed with making in a silo than in stack. I think there is less waste.
Alexander M'Neill, Esq., J.P., Tullybane	One, . .	21 feet by 9 feet, 20 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Clay, . . .	Slates, . . .	Not, . . .	Level, . . .	—	This silo has been used successfully for three years. The ensilage was made from grass cut among trees and on lawn, and was filled slowly, allowing time for the grass to heat before loading with about nine tons of stones. Both milch cows and young cattle thrive well on this food, and preferred it to hay.
Robert Biggart, Esq., Druckendult.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage was made in a stack 20 feet by 12, and planks placed on the top and weighed down with stones (about 2 cwt. to the square foot), topped with hay, thatched in the usual way. Our cattle ate it with greed. It was given to store cattle, milch cows and fattening bullocks, and all ate it with the greatest avidity. I intended to make all my meadows into silage this year, but when it was cut it was so burned and dried that I decided to give it a day longer and stack it for hay. I certainly will adopt the making of ensilage on a better principle. I will not say that it will supersede hay or turnips, but it will be a very valuable addition to the rest of the winter

									keep. There can be no greater proof of the need of practical knowledge of how to make ensilage than the appearance of so many partial and total failures in turnip fields. When it is seen the turnip crop is a failure, if the land was sown with a crop for ensilage (the value of which would be felt in bringing the stock through the winter or in wet seasons, when it is impossible to make good hay), the grass could be stacked green, and also the aftermath
C. M. D. Stuart, Esq. for Mrs. M. Stuart, Ballyhibistock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made without any mechanical arrangement, merely firmly tramped by feet and afterwards weighted with earth and stones, and thatched with straw. Result satisfactory, the silage being fresh and good, but there has been considerable loss at sides and end The ensilage stack was composed of grass, vetches, oats, and beans.
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ballybracken.	One, .	12 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime, .	Concrete, . .	Slated, . . .	On dry ground,	Above surface, .	—	Well pleased with the attempt, but only partially successful, owing to the rather careless manner in performing the work by those having charge of it. The cattle, however, devoured it greedily, and improved both in condition and in quantity of milk.
Thomas H. Torrens, Esq. J.P., Edenmore, Whiteabbey.	One, . .	15 feet by 8 feet; 6 feet 0 inches deep.	End of barn, enclosed by brick wall built across	Concrete, with a fall to one corner.	Barn roof is slated.	A 3-inch pipe inserted at corner of silo, but was not needed.	Above ground, .	—	The silo has been used for aftergrass of a meadow. It was filled in autumn, as quickly and firmly as possible, weighted and allowed to settle for three days, and then filled up with more fresh grass The top was then covered with planks, and weighted with about six tons stones. The ensilage was commenced to be used about twelve weeks later, and none was lost except about three inches at top and sides It was found very useful, and the grass thus eaten would otherwise have been lost
William Valentine, Esq. J.P., Whiteabbey.	Two, . .	30 feet by 15 feet; 8 feet deep.	Brick, . . . A disused barn	Concrete, . . utilized for the	Slates, . . . purpose	Drained by levelling the concrete floor.	Above ground, .	—	Ensilage made as an experiment in a corner of a field The grass was covered with a few inches of dry peat mould, and then loaded with soil It answered very well, and ensilage was very good. This is my fourth season for using the silos I quite approve of the system It is very useful in a wet season, and for utilising grass or hay grown under or about trees. I open the silos about 1st of November. The cattle eat it eagerly—even when thrown to them in a good grazing field they turn to it
Henry Greenwood, Esq., 60, Gt George's-street, Belfast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roof supported on plank set in ground, sides boarded at top to protect from weather Materials used for silage 5 roods 10 perches (Irish) of coarse meadow grass unfit for hay; carted to silo as soon as cut; tramped and built in stack; salt spread all round edges of stack to preserve When built up covered with boards, then weighted down with stones about 1 cwt. to each square foot About a month after added produce of one acre (Irish) of aftergrass took off covering boards; tramped as before, covered again and weighted Began to use three months after; milch cows would not eat—young cattle took readily. There was much loss at edges of silo and junction of grass and aftergrass, about one-third rotten; did not think it profitable.
. .	One . .	16 feet by 14 feet; 13 feet deep.	Rubble masonry,	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron, .	Undrained, .	Above surface, .	—	The above was an old disused forge and I utilized it. I would not dream of building for a silo, as the loss on the outside of an ensilage stack is not sufficient to warrant the expense of walls The walls being available, however, I think the saving effected is worth a roof and floor, &c
Thomas Montgomery Esq., J.P., Ballydrain, Dunmurry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made two stacks, each 20 feet square by about 5½ feet high when sunk. They each contained about seventy tons of meadow grass The pressure used was one of Pearson's patent rollers One stack was in the open air which I covered with about two tons of straw The other is under a shed; I put about two tons of timber on the top of it The silage in the open air stack is of middling quality; that in the one under the shed is bad, most of it unfit for use I am disposed to think the failure is owing to the dryness of the grass and the want of sufficient pressure I think the roller does not press it sufficiently

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence	Number of Silos	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls	Floor.	Roof.				
ANTRIM COUNTY —*continued*									
* *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made one stack of meadow grass with Johnson's chain pressure, and one with Pearson's roller. This has been a bad year for making ensilage; grass was too dry, not sufficient moisture in it; ensilage made not so good as previous year.
CAVAN COUNTY.									
A. W Sankey, Esq., J.P., Fort Frederic, Virginia.	Two,	(1) 15 feet by 12 feet, 10 feet deep, (2) 24 feet by 12 feet, 10 feet deep.	Stone, cemented, Do,	Cement, Do,	Slated, Do,	Not, Do,	Above surface, Do.	—	Capacity of No 1, 36 tons, weighted down holds about 30 tons; capacity of No 2, 57 tons 12 cwt, weighted down holds about 60 tons. Ensilage made by Blunt's weighting process, and also by boards placed on top with stones or sand, the grass being built up like an ordinary stack—the cheapest plan is the best. Cost of carrying, cutting, and pitting silo is about 8s. 6d. per acre, hay-making costs from 12s to 13s per acre. Silage gives about 3½ or 4 tons to the acre; hay not more than two tons. These are estimates, as I have not weighed out as yet. I have been making silage for three years now, and find that I can feed nearly double the amount of cattle, mostly young stores, that I could before with very much less cost. The manure from it is also highly valuable. I have also fattened beef on nothing but it and cracked oats, and found it successful, and as long as oats can be got under, 10s. or 11s. per barrel, the most economical way to make beef. * Silo No 1 filled in July and August, 1888; was opened in December, 1887, and proved to be one of the best samples of silage I have yet made, being perfectly sound and very little waste.
Rev Denis Knox, Virginia Rectory.	One.	12 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep	Yes,	Concrete,	Danish felt,	Not specially,	Above,	—	For two years. The first year, produce first rate, the second, considerable loss round edges, owing to deficiency in tramping. * No one now would think of building a silo as the stacks are found to be a perfect success at a fraction of the cost
H T Rathborne, Esq., Virginia.	One,	20 feet by 20 feet, 20 feet deep,	Stone and brick cemented	Paved (stone),	Wood,	—	The ground favoured its position, side of a hill excavated; stuff put in from top and taken out from the top.	—	Previous to this year my silo gave great satisfaction, it is better adapted to the preservation of aftermath than first growth. If you do not put in good stuff you will not take out good food. It is best for milch cows and young stock; some horses will not eat it. It keeps best when put in wet. I have fears for the result of this season's silo. I opened mine this day, and I find the aftermath was melting away; it was too delicate, not having sufficient time to grow after the great heat of the summer. Old calla or bottom hay will not do in a silo. * I would not recommend the preservation of ensilage in any way, except in a close silo. The admission of air prevents the preservation. If you have an outside stack of large dimensions, and build it of very fresh, damp material, pressing it with a heavy roller as it is made, you will preserve the centre of your stack, or say, about one-half of the whole, but if made of partly dry material all will be lost. The close silo is much the best, but either is a loss of all put up, if not the proper material and put in wet. Good aftermath is the only stuff I would put in; it presses well together, excludes the air, and keeps sound for ten or twelve months. Any other stuff is no good

DONEGAL COUNTY									
• •	Two.	26 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep. 22 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar. Stack,	Paved, On stone.	Slates, Thatched,	— Naturally dry,	Old barn, Partly below surface in quarry hole	—	Ensilage made in an old barn; did fairly well; pressure put on with stones Some of grass being too dry when put in, portions of ensilage musted The house no doubt will be improved by being cemented. Ensilage in stack of a good quality, used Pearson and Co's patent press, with wire ropes and levers, too troublesome, found a good deal of waste in stack, as having been built too wide, it took too much wet. I believe ensilage to be particularly good for young stock. Found that any place where grass went in hard and dry it did not form into ensilage, but musted for some little distance round the spot.
Captain T. B Stoney, J.P., Oakfield Park, Raphoe.	One,	20 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, 18 foot deep.	Masonry plastered with cement.	—	—	No.	In the end of an old barn, all above surface.	—	The stack ensilage is quite as good, and shows a smaller percentage of loss at the edges than the pit silage. The materials used in the pit were—vetches, rye, grass, and in the stack grass only.
DOWN COUNTY.									
W Lindsay, Esq J P, Tullyhenan, Banbridge.	One,	12 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone.	Stone,	Clay.	Drained,	Below,	—	—
• •	Two.	18 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Felt,	Not drained; water-tight.	Below surface,	—	I consider ensilage well made most useful to cattle, and adds much to the quantity and character of the milk, and would not like to be without it.
Hugh T. Davidson, Esq., Mondara, Crossgar	Eight,	(1) 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep (2) 14 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep. (3) 14 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep (4) 10 feet by 11½ feet, 15 feet deep (5) 16 feet by 11 feet; 15 feet deep. (6) 18 feet by 12 feet, 15 foot deep (7) 16 feet by 14 feet, 15 feet deep (8) 30 feet by 16 feet, 16 feet deep	Stone and concrete. Do. Do., Do., Do., Do, Do., Do.	Concrete, Do. Do, Do. Do., Do, Do, Do,	Felt, Do. Do. Do., Do. Do. Do, Do.	Drained underneath. Concrete, Do., Do., Do, Do. Do, Do.	Both. Do Do. Do Do Do. Do. Do.	—	Ensilage has been made in stacks in the open, but as I never had one cannot give any opinion of the merits of same
Dr R B Davidson Rademon House, Crossgar.	One,	18 feet by 13 feet; 14 feet deep	Brick.	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Yes,	Partly below surface.	—	Silo not filled this year in consequence of shortness of grass crop Ensilage very good and useful in 1886
Hon. Somerset Ward, J.P., Isle-o'-Valla House, Downpatrick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made no ensilage this year, but last year I made a stack 20 feet by 15 feet by means of Blunt's Screw Press under a felt-roofed open hay barn; it succeeded very well, the ensilage being of excellent quality. I had not sufficient grass this year owing to the dry season, otherwise I should have made a similar stack.
Mr David Cochrane, Land Steward for The Right Hon Viscount Bangor, Castleward.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I built a stack of fresh-cut grass, part coarse old grass, also vetches and oats green, with clover after hay crop, all cut green and immediately carted to stack. Pressed by Blunt's Patent Press last season, we were very successful, but this season the fulcrum beams broke under the stack, so I was not able to keep down the heat sufficient, the material is therefore overdone with heat, and a large amount of waste by means of the air getting into it I am now using it, and cattle relish it very well.
J. Mulholland, Esq., D L., M.P., Ballywalter Park.	One,	18 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, 11 feet 6 inches deep.	Brick, covered with cement and sand.	Cement and sand concrete	Slates,	Yes,	Above,	—	Only one silo out of three used this year on account of small grass crop.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Drained or not.	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor	Roof				
DOWN COUNTY—*continued.*									
Thomas Valentine, Esq., J.P., The Moat, Belfast.	Two, . .	No. 1.—15 feet by 5 feet 3 inches; 5 feet 8 inches deep	Brick and cement,	Brick and cement,	—	No, . .	Above, .	—	The large silo, No. 2, was formerly a gas tank, and is of course circular in shape; it answers the purpose admirably, and has been a complete success; it holds about 70 tons, and I never had more than about one-third of a ton of rotten ensilage out of it in any one season. I apply the pressure by means of chains anchored to the bottom and tightened up with a screw. No. 1 silo is weigthed with stones. In my opinion the great advantage of a silo is to preserve the aftermath and grass, or other material that would be difficult to make into hay.
		No. 2.—18 feet diameter, 11 feet deep.	Do, . . .	Do, .	Iron, . . .	No, . .	Below.		
Henry Gowan, Esq., Greenwood, Strandtown, Belfast.	One, . .	12 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, . . .	Cement, . .	Felt, . . .	Not, . . .	7 feet below, 3 feet above surface.	—	I believe a silo to be an unnecessary expense, and after several years' trial am of opinion that the proper and economical way to make ensilage is to have a level dry bottom, slightly raised off the ground, and in the field where grass is cut, and so save the great loss of time and cost of labour carting from a distance to farm-yard silo. The grass should be shaken out so as to have equal pressure all over, and not thrown carelessly in lumps on the stack, ends and sides carefully pulled and squared and plenty of weight by leverage or otherwise. I tried corn when in ear this season, but not a success; the corn (oats) was a very strong rank crop, straw too coarse, cattle did not like it, had the oats been cut and put in silo before coming into ear, believe it would have been better; the top of an ensilage stack or silo should be perfectly watertight; rain injurious wherever it percolates through the roof.
Thomas D. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Fort Breda.	Two, . .	15 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete 8 inches, with coat of cement over all.	Concrete, with cement over it	Movable galvanized iron curved two foot sheets	Drained, but found not necessary, so cemented over.	All below, with wood frame three feet deep, to allow weights to be covered by roof.	—	Common bricks for weights, about 2,500 for each, or about a ton on the top of 1½ inch boards. Sour ensilage made. This is the third year. First year, second silo filled in October with second crop clover; first filled in July, very wet weather for both, turned out very good—second year, second filled same time, not so wet, both very good—this year, first silo filled in July, very dry weather. More difficulty in getting the ensilage to keep *in the silo after the first cut taken out*, had to put on more weight; ensilage nearly sweet, expect my second silo to be same as formerly, as it got rain when being made. Cows milked as well if not better, and butter most excellent, (feed—9 lbs. meal with 42 lbs. ensilage, 4 lbs. straw, 4 lbs. hay per day, 24 hours), as they did with full allowance of hay, 6 lbs. meal and 5 stone turnips. No taste to butter or milk from ensilage; feed with ensilage, &c., cost about 6s. 6d. per head per week, as against 11s. 6d. with hay and turnips. The grass put into silo filled in July was always poor off old grazing ground.
A. Sharman-Crawford, Esq., D.L., Crawfordsburn.	One, .	15 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep.	Lime and stone, and cemented all over.	Cement or concrete	Wooden roof in two divisions shifting on small pulleys.	No drain from inside, but drain from foundation of walls	7 feet below and 3 feet above ground	—	The silo was, in the year 1886, first in operation, and was filled principally with second crop of clover. The silage was of very good quality, and the cattle, principally young stock, eat the silage in preference to other forage. Last year, 1887, the silo was principally filled with grass grown in plantations and under trees, as in consequence of drought, the second crop of clover failed; the silage was, of course, not so good as in preceding year, but cattle eat it readily. The pressure is by a screw (turned by a lever), acting on a very strong spring, which works very satisfactorily. When it is purposed to use the silage, what is daily wanted is taken off the surface, and the pressure entirely dispensed with. Silo was opened in the beginning of this month [January].

J. B. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., for Hugh Montgomery, Esq., D.L., Grey Abbey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made by building the grass on the ground the same as a hay rick, but having posts to keep it in its place and then placing stones and sea-weed on the top to compress it. Dimensions when made, 12 feet by 24 feet by 12 feet high; from 10 to 15 tons weight put on to compress it, and reduced it to 4 feet (½). Sweet ensilage is now being used and much enjoyed by all cattle. Waste very small. Made by Mr. S. H. Brooks, Ballybrian, Grey Abbey.
Lieutenant-General A. Nugent, D.L., Portaferry House	Two, . .	15 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet deep. Do., .	18 inches thick, . Do., . . .	Concrete, . . Do., . . .	Slates, . . . Do., . . .	Not, . . . Do., . . .	Level with surface. Do.	—	Silos considered a great success, particularly for old meadow grass and grass under trees. I use spice and treacle water with each silo, and consider good tramping or packing, with a copious supply of water used when filling silos, to be indispensable. Reynolds' patent used for pressing, which I believe to be much superior to any other invention at present in use. The walls inside are cemented full height.
Robt. Edwd. Ward, Esq., D.L., Bangor Castle, Belfast.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	One stack of ensilage has been made. This stack has been pressed by Blunt's patent screw and lever press, which cost about £12. The stack was built under a hay barn, it was started on July 18th, about 4 feet put on every third day when the heat would rise to 120° Fahrenheit; finished the stack on August 23rd, when it was 16 feet high; put press and lever on 28th August when stack came down steady with a heat of 140° to 9 feet high; opened stack on November 21st when ensilage turned out very good with a loss of about 4 inches round side and ends. The stack was built of meadow grass; the number of tons, according to Blunt's measurement would be about 36 tons; value £2 per ton. Cattle eat it greedily.
W. Boyd, Esq., Bloomfield.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made without a silo, in stack in open air, by Johnston's system, running wire worked by levers. In 1886 I had a similar stack made of rye-grass clover, and to complete it when that fell short lea grass and plantation grass; this stack was a complete success, good sweet silage from top to bottom, and not over 3 inches waste on outside at any part, it was stacked in tolerably wet weather. In 1887 I made a similar stack of vetches, sown with rye; I allowed the seed in the pod of the vetches to be well formed and made the stack in dry weather, no rain; the temperature rose unduly and could not be controlled; I attribute this partly to the straw of the rye having been too ripe and preventing the stack compressing as much as it would have otherwise done, and partly to the very dry weather. The quality of the silage has suffered very much, there is 6 inches to 9 inches waste on outside, and through the body of the stack the quality is variable, in some parts more or less fusty and in no part equal to stack of 1886; but, notwithstanding, cattle, both stall-feds and outliers, are eating it well.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I did not build a silo. I procured from Messrs. Thomas Pearson and Co., through their agent in Belfast, one of their ensilage rollers, 5 foot long, the weight of which uncharged with water is about 4½ cwt, and when filled approaches 19 cwt. This I used, having put the contents of about eight acres of fairish grass, drawn in as it was cut—the weather at the time being dry—and stacked it in one of my hay sheds, the floor of which is concrete, and the sides and top wood. The ensilage stack was about 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high. The grass was placed in layers of about 20 inches to 2 feet, and the roller passed frequently over it on boards which extended about 6 inches over the stack at each side. The layers were continued about the same depth until the stack was completed. We commenced to use it about 20th November. At first our milch cows seemed disinclined to eat it, but the younger stock eat it freely, except the outside portion of the stack. The top which, when the stack was completed, was covered with straw, and the boards with weights upon them continued the pressure. It is what my steward calls "sweet ensilage," no spices having been used in it.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
FERMANAGH COUNTY.									
• •	One,	20 feet by 14 feet; say 12 or 13 feet deep, when filled, sinking to 8 feet when being used.	Stone,	Gravel,	Slate,	Does not require it; a main sewer runs under and across.	This silo is simply one of the houses in the farm-yard, intended for a stable and loft	—	This is now the third year of making ensilage. I have had no report as yet for this year, but in the two last winters nothing could have been more successful and the waste inappreciable. The silo is filled by a loft door (from a temporary platform, as it is rather too high to pitch the grass in from the cart) The ensilage is cut out by means of a doorway at one end, on the ground, opening into a covered passage The ensilage was sour I propose to make a second silo out of a turf house next summer
The Right Hon the Earl of Erne, Crom Castle, Newtown Butler.	One,	30 feet by 14 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete,	Felt,	Drained,	Above surface; roadway on one side 4 feet under height of side wall.	—	The ensilage in the silo is weighted with stones 1 cwt to a foot; it has been used 3 years and the results have been very satisfactory The stack is also weighted with stones 1 cwt to a foot, after sinking the space on the top was filled up with hay This is the first year for the stack, and as it is not yet cut into a definite opinion cannot be given, but I expect, with the exception of a small loss on the outside, the result will be fairly satisfactory.
James Maguire, Esq., Lurganboy, Newtown Butler.	One,	11 feet by 8 feet; 7 feet deep	Stone,	Brick,	Thatch,	—	Above surface,	—	Having built a silo at Crom for the late Earl of Erne some two years ago, I was anxious to try the experiment myself, and I enclosed a part of a house as above; this is the second season I have filled it; it saved well being pressed with stones; I filled it both seasons with short meadow grass, not very valuable for hay, and I mixed it with aftergrass off a rich meadow; it did remarkably well; I purpose enlarging it next year.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
Edmond Stronge, Esq., J.P., Lizard Manor, Aghadowey	Six,	No 1—10 feet by 4 feet, 10 feet deep. No 2—10 feet by 7 feet, 10 feet deep. Nos. 3 & 4—Each 12 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep. Nos 5 & 6—Each 14 feet by 8 feet 8 inches, 12 feet 6 inches deep.	Stone and brick, plastered with Portland cement.	Stone and brick, plastered with Portland cement.	Slated,	No,	Above surface,	—	No 1 was a cistern for a steam engine which had been removed; No 2 was the seat of the steam engine; Nos. 3 and 4 partitioned off one end of cattle house with brick wall dividing; Nos. 5 and 6 partitioned off another cattle house with brick wall dividing, the floors and walls were all cemented; a doorway was left in Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, which was built up with brick and plastered in the inside; the bricks were removed when the silos were used. These silos have been in use for several years and have generally been successful; but last summer, in my absence, the silos were filled too quickly and the result in one case was, that the silage was to a great extent unfit for use The weighting has been about 18 inches of stones on planks; grass has been used, and of course the better the quality the better the silage The cattle eat it eagerly and thrive on it.
B H Lane, Esq., Greystone Hall, Limavady.	One,	16 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, 7 feet 6 inches deep	Brick, lined with cement	Cement,	No roof, the pit is filled from top, weighted and thatched.	The floor slopes to one end, and a drain passes out	bout one-third below and two-thirds above surface.	I have been making ensilage in open stacks for two years, using Blunt's patent levers.	In addition to the small silo before mentioned, which holds about 20 tons of silage, I have this season two stacks—a round stack and an oblong one. The round stack is 48 feet in circumference and 10 feet high, and contains about 20 tons The oblong stack is 21 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet 8 inches wide, and 6 feet high, and contains about 30 tons. I consider the round stack the best shape, as the stack can be built straighter and the weight more evenly applied. The outside of the stacks for about 6 inches all round is not good silage; there is, however, little waste, as if it is mixed with the other silage the cattle eat it, and very little is not used. The remainder of the stack silage is quite as good as that made in the silo. My silage is

									all from aftermath. Cattle eat it greedily, and I consider, from experiments, that the most beneficial way to use it is to feed partly with silage, partly with roots. The weights are of course only calculations made from experiences of former stacks and the amount of pressure used. * I am more thoroughly satisfied with the results of this year, having fed young stock for about eight weeks before putting to grass on silage in part, and part turnips.
Michael King, Esq., Strangemore	Three, . .	1—16 feet by 12 feet × 8 feet deep, solid pressed food	Stone and lime, .	Cement, . .	Slates, . . .	Not, . . .	2 feet below, 6 feet above level.	—	Nos 1 and 2 used last year with success, but too much damaged ensilage round the outside. This I hope will be remedied this year by extra tramping when filling and building, and extra weight afterwards on the outside rim. The three silos of this year, 1, 2, and 3 not yet opened. No 1 is weighted with Blunt's patent lever press.
		2—12 feet square, solid pressed food.	Weighted with stones placed on boards, and thatched.			Do, . . .	Above surface of ground,		
		3—12 feet square, solid pressed food.	Cut out of the side of a hill, the front made up with sods and clay; weighted with stones like No. 2.			Do, . . .	2 feet below and 8 feet above surface,		* Since the foregoing was written the silos have been opened; the ensilage in No 3 is so good that I intend to have it lined with brick, bedded in cement, and to bevel the sides so as to make it a little wider at the top than at the bottom, which I hope will have the effect of more thoroughly compressing the grass at the sides, where there has been hitherto some damaged ensilage,
Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart., D.L., Bellarena	Three, . .	1—18 feet by 11 feet, 3 feet deep 2—13 feet by 11 feet, 9 feet deep. 3—22 feet by 18 feet; 9 feet deep	Stone and lime plastered with mortar,	Pavement, . .	Slated, . . .	Not, . . .	Above surface, .	—	This is the fourth year that I have made ensilage, and it has been a great success with me, both as regards the quality and saving of cost compared with other sorts of food, also it is eaten with evident relish by both cattle and sheep.
Robert Dunn, Esq., Drummond, Ballykelly.	One, . .	37 feet by 23 feet, 14 feet deep to eave of house.	Stone plastered and cemented inside	Concrete, . .	Slate, . . .	Same drainage as originally used for byre.	Above surface, .	—	Ensilage was made in 1883 in stack, 24 feet long, 12 feet wide, 10 feet high, trod by men, covered with boards, weighted with stones about 36 lbs. to square foot; turned out good silage, some waste outside. Silo 1—Pressure, Pearson's roller system, when full covered with boards, and weighted with loose stones, about 100 lbs. to square foot. Beginning of July, 1887, filled silo about one-third full, partly meadow, coarse grass from bank, ditches, and clumps cut off pasture then weighted. Beginning of September filled out with second cutting of clover and rye-grass using Pearson's roller when filling to press the grass together, then weighted as above. Estimated contents about 200 tons, sweet ensilage; quality excellent.
J. E. Ritter, Esq., J.P., Roe Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Six stacks at Limavady— Ft In. Ft. In. Ft. In Ton, Cwt. No. 1—15 8 by 23 0 by 4 0 estimated weight 27 12 „ 2—15 6 „ 23 0 „ 6 0 „ „ 36 16 „ 3—16 0 „ 23 8 „ 8 8 „ „ 37 7 „ 4—15 0 „ 20 0 „ 6 6 „ „ 47 17 „ 5—16 0 „ 23 8 „ 10 0 „ „ 70 0 „ 6—18 0 „ 15 0 „ 4 2 „ „ 23 2 One at Coleraine, of which I have not the measurements by me. Nos. 1 and 2 were grass from plantations, under trees and odd corners, that would have made very inferior hay, and probably have been half wasted. No 3 was chiefly nettles, rushes, weeds, and rough grass, and made excellent silage. Nos 4, 5, and 6 were aftermath of clover and rye-grass after a crop of hay. The stacks were simply made above the ground, and pressed while being made by tramping, &c.; planks were then placed on the top and a heavy weight of rough stones, and on the stones hay was built and thatched to keep off rain. The waste on the outside is very slight. The silage in these stacks is between sweet and sour, and is greedily devoured by cattle, both outliers and stall-fed. I have already finished stacks 2 and 3, and Nos 1 and 4 are now in cut. The weights are

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
LONDONDERRY COUNTY—*continued.*									estimated at 42 lbs to the cubic foot My experience shows that if you wish to make sweet silage make the stack slowly and let the stuff heat freely before putting weight on. If sour silage is wanted build quickly and put on weight at once Sweet silage is the best Sour silage has a very bad smell that might deter the ignorant from using it I believe that silage would be as good without any weight being put on at all. It is simply fermented cooked grass and has a slightly intoxicating effect on cattle.
Geo. Knox Gilliland. Esq., Brook Hall.	One, . .	16 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet deep.	Back and end of stone. front and other end of 12 in by 3 in by 3 in. plank on edge. with a tongue of wood between each.	Hard earth. .	Slates, . . .	Being on side hill anything from silage drains out under timber.	—	—	I have only used my silo for grass cut in my plantations, which usually was lost, I find it makes a good spring food Being on side hill I cut back into bank; grass is carted and thrown in When required for use the silage is cut with hay-knife and thrown out,
James J Clark, Esq., D.L., Largantogher, Maghera	Two. . .	No. 1—50 feet by 20 feet. it stood when finished 17 feet high. in three weeks it was 10 feet high.	Stone and lime, .	Earth, . . .	No roof, . .	The inside is not drained. surrounded on the outside by a deep trench drain cutting off any soakage from the hill above	There was 10 feet below ground and 7 feet above ground.	—	Strictly speaking the ensilage was not put in a silo. there being no roof They were both weighted with 18 inches deep of earth, equal to about 112 lbs to the square foot (this weight I think was insufficient) In addition to the foregoing I put 4 acres, Cunningham, into a stack and weighted with 18 inches of earth. It is keenly relished by cattle and much superior to hay. The waste on outside was about 8 to 9 inches The cost of making ensilage is about 12s 6d per acre, Cunningham whilst to make hay is not so much. probably not more than 11s I am of opinion the great advantage is that ensilage will keep the cattle in better condition, and last at least a fourth longer than hay As regards silo No 1 it was mismanaged and allowed to overheat, having reached over 145°. The consequence was there was waste. notwithstanding this I prefer it to hay As regards silo No 2, it is excellent and much superior to the hay that, under the most favourable circumstances could have been made out of the crop My cattle are in excellent order. and there is no waste. not more than 5 inches on the outside edges. With my present experience I think roofs are unnecessary. and weighting and covering with earth better than mechanical pressure I intend this year, in addition to filling the silos, to erect several stacks The temperature of this silo did not exceed 110°. which I think is about right, and I hope to be able to fill the silos and weight them for 10s the acre (Cunningham). I think the pressure might be increased with advantage to 200 lbs the square foot My reason for saying this is that the bottom 3 feet of the ensilage is better than the top. My cattle, fed on ensilage last year, throve better in the summer than those that had been fed on hay. * I think it would be desirable to have regularly recorded. and afterwards tabulated, information under the following heads, viz —Number of days in filling silo: material put in silo: greatest heat; average heat for first 16 days: quantity of ensilage in lbs given to cattle per diem. to what description of cattle—if to horses, state so. and how much
		No. 2—24 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches, when finished 16 feet high, on 28 Dec it was 8 feet high.	Do, .	Do., . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . .	There was 11 feet below and 8 feet above ground.		
H. S. B Bruce, Esq., J.P., Ballyscullion House. Castledawson.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made in stacks. One. 12 feet square. Leicester Press Co., composed of meadow grass, has turned out very good. One. 30 feet by 15 feet roller system (Pearson's). clover, not tried yet. Both are on level ground, no walls

MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
W. F. de V. Kane. Esq. J.P. Sloperton, Kingstown.	One.	30 feet by 15 feet, 14 feet deep	18-inch rubble limestone, 4-inch cement lining	18-inch broken stone with 2-inch cement concrete	Corrugated iron (galvanized).	Yes,	Partly below a cutting into a bank.	—	For three years I have made silage of coarse meadow hay (sweet silage) and drawing the forage half a mile. I find the cost somewhat less than making hay, and the silage more valuable. Nearer meadows are decidedly cheaper to stow away. Silage made in wet weather inferior but good. Always a waste of 4 to 5 inches round sides and top in spite of ramming and weighting 112 lbs. to about 140 lbs to square foot. Tried rolling this year and think it very valuable. I have stowed much more fodder in consequence. The waste on the sides as much and more in the end of silo above ground as in that excavated into the hill. Rushy meadows require great weight to compress them, and should be cut early
Miss Gertrude Rose, Mullaghmore.	One,	27 feet by 12 feet; 9 feet deep	Stone, about 18 inches, well plastered and smooth.	Stones and good gravel.	Galvanized iron,	Thoroughly well drained	Partly below surface (an old saw pit deepened and walls raised)	No.	This silo was used in 1886-87, and as it was useful walls were raised and size increased. It is used for milch cows, but they get also hay, straw, meal, &c.; the ensilage is used instead of turnips: they like it, and it is excellent. It was opened 30th December, and will last till, say, 15th March, 1888. It is my intention this summer also to try a stack of ensilage.
TYRONE COUNTY.									
Thomas S Porter Esq. J.P., Clogher Park.	Two.	(1) 59 feet by 18 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep (2) 36 feet by 21 feet, 13 feet deep	Stone masonry, covered internally with thin ½-inch layer of cement, to make walls smooth —	Portland cement, Concrete.	Wooden, Tiles,	No, Do.	6 feet below ground, 7 feet above All above ground.	—	I have made ensilage for three seasons from grass, unchaffed. I prefer to have the ensilage semi-sweet about the colour of light seaweed. I know of no other feeding for dairy cows in winter which will produce such good results in butter at a similar cost. I feed ensilage to all my stock. Consider a built silo should be 20 feet deep; roller pressure in filling is a great help. Prefer not to feed any stock, except store cattle, on ensilage alone. For cows ensilage, oat straw, and a mash of oats and bran make a thoroughly good feed, to which I add cabbage, using 1,000 headed kale in late winter. It is most important to cut grass early for ensilage, so as to preserve it whilst in its most nourishing state. Consider cost of making ensilage about the same as making hay in good weather during average years. I weighted my silos when completely filled, with earth, about 1 foot to 15 inches deep; under the earth I put a layer of coarse waste grass or rushes, or useless sacking
Rev. Thomas G Stokes, Aughnacloy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made in a stack with Pearson's roller. The silage is very good, between sweet and sour in quality. I am inclined to think that sour silage produces more effect on the cattle in improving the flow and quality of the milk, but I am not in a position to speak accurately.
Colonel J C Lowry, D.L. Rockdale, Dungannon.	Two.	13 feet 6 inches by 15 feet, about 6 feet deep when silage is consolidated.	Stone and mortar,	Brick.	Slates and timber,	No,	Above,	—	One stack, same size as silo in house. Both were made with Pearson's roller, and the same rolling boards were used for each. The stack was finished with rough hay and rushes being built on top, shaped like a hay stack. Neither silo has been opened yet. A similar sized silo made in the same way, in the same house last year, was a great success.
F Barcroft, Esq Stangmore House, Dungannon	One,	20 feet by 14 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone,	Concrete,	Circular felt,	Not,	Partly below and partly above	—	My silo is in an old gravel pit: there is about 4 feet above the surface at the sides, so that I have no trouble in filling it. One end of it is level with the surface, so that I can easily take it out. I have a sliding circular felt roof, which I can run off when filling, so that I lose no head room. This year I covered over the ensilage with sandy soil, and find it answer the purpose better than stones, but I don't think I put enough as there is some mildew. I think it is a pity ensilage was not more universally adopted, particularly as it can be made well in a stack covered with earth. • As far as my experience goes ensilage does better in wet seasons than very dry ones, such as we had last year.
Averell Lloyd, Esq. J.P. Tamnamore, Moy.	One.	28 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet deep	Stone and brick,	Concrete,	Sliding timber and felt roof.	Not,	Partly below,	—	My silo had been an old kennel. I have a hay-shed, over which the roof of silo slides. Silo has been in use for two years, and I consider it a success. I followed George Fry's instructions on sweet ensilage.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued*.

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length. Breadth. Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
TYRONE COUNTY—*continued*									
James Brown, Esq., J.P., Donaghmore.	One,	24 feet by 12 feet: 15 feet deep.	Timber,	Concrete,	Timber,	Not,	Above.	—	This is the fifth year I have made ensilage. I consider it a very valuable mode of saving forage in this uncertain climate. Large "stolen" crops, such as winter vetches, can be saved for winter use in this way, thereby enabling more stock to be wintered, increasing the quantity of manure and productiveness of the land. I believe the stack plan will be found sufficient, and save outlay on buildings. Anticipating such a possibility I only erected a temporary wooden structure.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Name and Residence.	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length. Breadth. Depth.	Walls.	Floor.	Roof.	Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks.
GALWAY COUNTY									
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	One,	40 feet by 13 feet; 19 feet deep.	Stone and mortar under ground; bricks above ground; also cemented.	Cement,	Slated,	A drain round it.	6 feet below ground: 7 feet above ground.	—	Ensilage has been made this year in a stack, but I have not cut it yet, and if desired I will be glad to inform you how it turns out, and give all particulars when it is opened. The ensilage of the silo I have used for two years, and there is no food the stock are more fond of. I find it particularly useful for milch cows and young stock, the former milk very well on it but I consider the cows are the better of one foddering of hay in the 24 hours, and with that they milk well without any roots whatever. Care should be taken not to expose the milk to the smell of the ensilage, which is very strong, but to have it removed at once from the cowhouse to the dairy.
Mitchell Henry, Esq., D.L., Kylemore Castle.	1 house.	25 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, cemented.	Cement,	Galvanized iron,	Drained,	Above,	—	I believe green oats chopped to be the best material for silage and that if possible all materials should be chopped, or else if grass is used put in *short*. Very rough grass or even weeds will make silage: but the better the stuff put in, the better it will come out. Hence good clover grass is well suited to Ireland. It should not be put in during great rain, or it will be sour, and the liquid requires draining away, or it will become semi-putrid; otherwise no drain is wanted in silo. Ensilage enables us to keep one-third more cattle, and gives as good butter in winter as in summer. The great thing is to remove the milk immediately into the open air when cows are fed on silage, to leave no silage in the byre that is not eaten up clean; and for the milkers to keep hands and clothes clean. If these precautions are taken, neither milk or butter will have any taste of silage, but if any of them are neglected, it will be worse than feeding cows on turnips. These remarks are the result of experience. * The last winter's experience shows that oats ensilage is best, and the general results of ensilage valuable beyond all belief.
		25 feet by 20 feet: 11 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.	Do.,	Do.	Do.,		
		25 feet by 20 feet: 11 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,		
		20 feet by 12 feet: 12 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Canvas and tar,	Do.	Do.,		
	1 house.	20 feet by 13 feet 9 inches: 11 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Galvanized iron,	Do.,	Do.,		
		20 feet by 13 feet 9 inches: 11 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	Do.		
		14 feet by 8 feet 8 inches: 6 feet 9 inches deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Slated.	Do.,	Do.,		
	1 house.	13 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 8 inches, 10 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Galvanized iron,	Do.,	Do.,		
		18 feet by 11 feet 10 inches: 10 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.		
		20 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,		
		10 compartments in 5 houses.							

E. C. Villiers, Esq., J.P., Beech Hill, Woodlawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made no silage this year, the weather being so dry and favourable for haymaking, but I have just tried the last of the three that I made last year. It was made in November of coarse bottom grass about 12 feet wide by 24 feet long, and 8 feet high, all above the surface; the sides being all open it was covered with rough timber and weighted with stones, the whole being covered with rushes and sedge. I found about one-half of it in good condition, and gave portion of it to some young cattle, and they eat it well. They never had silage before. * I found the heap made in the open in every respect much more satisfactory than that made in the house, the walls of which were not plastered, and the trouble and expense of making much less.
Mr. James M'Culla, for Trustees of Lord Ashtown, Woodlawn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in two oblong squares, 20 feet by 16 feet, to about 10 feet high, covered over and weighted with earth, made on surface, and sample of ensilage fairly good.
Rev. Robert Bradshaw, Killinane Glebe, Loughrea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the autumn of 1886 I had some "aftergrass" cut; it was very wet at the time, and about 1 foot high. This I made into shape of tramp cock at once, trampling it well while making it, put a few stones near the top, propped it one side where it inclined and left it thus without any covering (it was built on the ground simply) until January of last year, when I had capital ensilage (very bad odour), but the cattle devoured it eagerly. Not being thatched there was about 1 foot all round which was simply manure; the cock was about 7 or 8 feet in diameter. Last July I put up a cock same way of some meadow just cut, very light crop, but it was a failure; the grass was too dry when put up, and the weather was afterwards too warm. There is no doubt, in my mind the time to make ensilage is in wet weather, and when the grass is quite green, and fresh cut, no silo is required.
Joseph Hardy, Esq., J.P., Dartfield, Loughrea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I tried an experiment for making ensilage without a silo and succeeded. I made it 36 feet long by 12 wide on the grass field when cut. Had the grass carted at once from the mowing machine and spread evenly over the silo, and had a heavy two horse metal roller rolling it, and when all the grass was on loaded it with timber stones and old metals to compress it. This was needless. I would recommend making ensilage by all means when the hay-saving season was wet, and that good hay could not be made. This past autumn I did not try any, the weather being fine, and hay never of better quality.
Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Bart., D.L., Mount Bellew	3 stacks and 4 pits	(1) 18 feet by 18 feet, height when settled, 8 feet, (2) 20 feet by 20 feet, height when settled, 9 feet 8 inches, (3) 42 feet by 18 feet, height when settled, 8 feet 6 inches (4) 42 feet by 8 feet; depth, 3 feet under ground,	None, Do., Do., Earth,	None, Do., Do., Earth,	6 inches of earth, Do., Do., Earth,	A narrow drain cut round to take damp off Do., Do., On a hill, with porous subsoil	Entirely above above ground. Do Do 3 feet below and 3 feet above ground, to a point.	—	Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are simply stacks, Nos. 1 and 2 cut square with a hay-knife when finished, and the part taken off put on top, the top raised in the centre and covered with about 6 inches of soil, straw projecting round the eaves to cast off rain. (1) Stacked on a dry portion of field; trampled round the edges and not in the centre; when centre sunk it caused edges to gape and caused about 18 inches of waste all round. (2) Tramped and rolled with light roller all evenly over; about 4 inches waste all round. (3) Tramped and rolled same as No. 2, but has not been much cut into, so cannot say how much waste, but estimate it about 6 inches; the board was left on all round; mixed turnip tops through part of it, but they were too full of moisture and spoilt part of it. (4) I found the pits were too narrow, as there was 6 inches of waste all round. Nos. 1, 3, and 4, sweet ensilage, No. 2, part sweet and part sour; cattle eat it well, and seem to prefer it to hay, wasting very little when fed on the ground; have not tried it on sheep. But the cattle will not touch the part of No. 3 where the turnip tops are; it appeared quite rotten in those places. No. 2 was made in wet weather, and is of better quality and better preserved than the others. I used the waste of last year's silo as manure, and found it produced as good a crop on the part of the field I put it as farm-yard manure did on the remainder.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued*.

Name and Residence	Number of Silos.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo			Whether Drained or not.	Situation.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?	Remarks
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
GALWAY COUNTY. —*continued.*									
Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Bart., D.L., Mount Bellew									* I found the pit silos more expensive to make, and less satisfactory, than the stacks in their results, there being, if anything, more waste, and I do not intend making any more of that class. I stated in the return I sent you that turnip tops had been mixed through part of one of my silos, and were not successful. In this I was mistaken: they made excellent feeding stuff, and cattle eat them greedily. I fed a number of ewes on ensilage this year, and found it successful. This year I will make hay only for my hunters and carriage horses, and about half that requisite for my sheep, depending entirely on ensilage for my cattle, and partly for my sheep. I am growing several acres of rye and vetches for ensilage, and one acre of Indian corn for the same purpose, and intend putting all the root tops into a silo with some late meadow that I have. Should any one be desirous of seeing the silos I will be making this year, I shall be only too happy to show them both during and after construction, and give them any information in my power.
LEITRIM COUNTY									
The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, Derrycarne, Dromod.	Five.	(1) 12 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet deep.	Brick set in cement.	Brick and cement	Brick and cement,	An old ice-house drained.	Below,	—	1st. Open rick of ensilage made like an ordinary rick of hay, 24 feet by 16 wide, covered with turf mould, and loaded with heavy logs of timber, over which four tons of hay to head it. The silage of this was not of a good colour, owing, we believe, to no boards being used before putting on the turf mould. 2nd. Open rick, round, 20 feet in diameter, built upright 20 feet high, covered with boards and slabs, the joints covered with dauby clay to make it air-proof, then loaded with about [illegible] tons of stones, and finished with 1½ ton of hay. This silage was very superior, both in the above open rick and that in houses, and eaten ravenously till June 20th. Two feet at the bottom was left, and in September nearly all of it was eaten. After two years' experience we are convinced that it is important to weight it well and exclude the air with clay over boards, and to confine any steam. 3rd. Open rick 63 feet by 19 feet by 16 feet, made last season on the roller system, not otherwise weighted, is not well coloured, owing, we believe, to not having enough pressure, nor air sufficiently excluded. The close silos I have used for five years, the open only two.
		(2) 15 feet by 12 feet, 11 feet 3 inches deep.	Stone and mortar cemented.	Clay,	Timber and slates.	Part of barn not drained.	Above.		
		(3) 18 feet by 12 feet 2 inches, 14 feet deep.	Do.	Broken stones and cement,	Do.	Cow-house drained	Do.		
		(4) 18 feet by 12 feet 2 inches, 14 feet deep.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
		(5) 24 feet by 12 feet; 11 feet deep.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
James Johnston, Esq., D.L., Kinlough House	One.	40 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet depth of ensilage.	Stone, cemented inside.	Flags.	Slates,	Not drained,	Above surface.	—	This silo was fixed and first used by my father, Wm. Johnston, in 18[illegible]. The green, freshly-cut meadow was put in, tramped and rolled, and heavily weighted with stones; this was very successful. This year it was filled in the same way, without rolling, and is again most successful.
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mount Prospect, Kinlough.	Three.	(1) 38 feet inside by 20 feet, 20 feet deep.	Built specially, plastered.	Concrete,	Kennan's corrugated iron.	Drained,	One end excavated into hill	—	In 1886 I had two stacks of silage, one in Longford and the other in Leitrim. They both made good food, and had only about 10 inches of waste to outside. However, I should prefer silos built and permanently covered for the reason that there is less waste in use, and in any case you have to make them water tight. I have used ensilage for four years, each year increasing the quantity of ensilage and diminishing the hay part of meadow. Last year I used first feed ensilage and second hay in Leitrim on 130 bullocks and heifers; this year I am feeding ensilage alone on the beasts under cover. I purpose using half hay from the middle of March to May. I consider ensilage will feed more per acre than grass made into hay.
		(2) 68 feet by 17 feet, 19 feet deep.	Rubble wall altered hay barn	Do.	Slated,	Do.	Partly sunk one side.		
		(3) 30 feet by 22 feet, 10 feet deep.	Open stack, covered with hay	Do.	Hay-stack.	Sunk into dry hill	Partly under level.		

									* I am quite satisfied with how the cattle fed on ensilage have thriven the following year on grass and I am now selling as fat cattle heifers and bullocks fed for four months on ensilage alone, then ensilage morning and hay evening for two months and for the last two months with regular stall-feeding—mangels pulped, cake, and chaffed hay and straw—on which they are now finished good beef, and making 65s per cwt in Manchester, or for the six winter months about £7 I consider the same amount of grass made into ensilage will feed one-third more than in hay, and I tested this largely during last season, as I had ten mowers at work for about five weeks—five cutting for silo and five for hay For the months of November and December I used ensilage alone January, February March and April on silage in morning and hay in evening and as near as might be they were equal for the last four months, leaving about three tons hay over for my own driving horses
MAYO COUNTY									
O, B. Miller, Esq , J P D L , Milford	One,	25 feet by 6 feet 8 foot deep	Stone and mortar cemented.	Rock,	Thatch,	No,	Below	—	Ensilage has been made in a round stack covered with earth (not opened yet) Have had very good ensilage from above silo for last three seasons This is the first year I have built a stack. * Since answering your circular letter of the 23rd of December last I have consumed the ensilage made in both stack and silo then referred to The former was altogether composed of weeds growing on reclaimed bog, which had been laid down but in consequence of the great heat last summer, the grass seeds did not grow, and when the weeds attained a height of about a foot I had them cut on the 29th July and put up in a stack which was covered with about 2 feet of clay on the 10th of August This I opened on the 5th of January and fed to cows, calves and stall-feds all of which eat it with the greatest relish (I may state that after cutting the weeds, the grass seeds came away and there is now a very promising crop of meadow on the land) When I finished the stack, I opened the silo, and although the ensilage appeared of very good quality (being made of good grass grown in plantations and odd corners), the cattle did not eat it half as well as that contained in the stack The only reason I can give for this is that, in consequence of being cut in very hot weather, the grass was almost dry when put into the silo, and when taken out the ensilage was not near so succulent as that they had been getting from the stack.
Victor G Kennedy, Esq , J P , Burrishoole, Newport.	One,	18 feet by 12 feet 16 feet deep,	Cement,	Cement,	Slates,	Not drained, but quite free from damp,	2 feet of it below surface	—	The contents of above silo came out with scarcely any damage—a little at the door. Was greedily eaten by cattle, and proved satisfactory in all respects
R Vesey Stoney Esq , J P , Rosturk Castle, Newport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have two silage stacks, about 20 feet by 15 feet by 7 feet, covered with a layer of stone over which a few ton of hay is put—brought to a point to throw off rain These were pressed with water roller, have not yet been opened I had two silos in co Roscommon which were very successful
Stephen F Browne, Esq , Agent for Mrs G Clive, Ballycroy	Four,	(1) 14 feet by 9 feet , 9 feet deep (2) 14 feet by 9 feet ; 9 feet deep (3) 14 feet by 9 feet ; 9 feet deep (4) 14 feet by 9 feet ; 9 feet deep	Concrete, Do , Do . Do ,	Concrete, Do , Do , Do ,	Iron, Do , Do , Do ,	Not drained, Do Do , Do ,	6 feet below and 3 feet above surface. Do Do Do	—	Ensilage has been made in a stack of green oats, in a hay barn, 20 feet by 12 feet, and 12 feet high, also a stack of grass in open field I may say the four silos are one, with four divisions under one roof, the divisions made for convenience of filling, as also for different material—oats, rye, grass &c Some are filled with chaffed stuff others, partly both, another all unchaffed oats, rye and grass, a layer of oats one day then a layer of grass or rye in a few days to suit convenience and all coming fine feeding The stacks I have not yet begun to cut and as this is my first attempt at stacks, I don't know what the feeding will be like One of the stacks I put on no pressure of any kind.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued*.

Name and Residence	Number of Silos	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not	Situation	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?	Remarks.
			Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
ROSCOMMON COUNTY									
The Right Hon the Earl of Kingston, D.L. Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon	One.	13 feet by 13 feet: 21 feet deep (about).	Brick, no cement	Brick, no cement.	Raised, thatched	No.	Partly below.	—	My silo pit is an old egg-shaped ice house. I removed the dome roof and built up the circular sides I cover with planks and weight about 100 lbs. to the square foot. No loss whatever Material—rank grass Cattle eat it well. No attempt to regulate temperature in making Rough uncemented walls do not cause any waste This is my fourth year of silage making
The Right Hon the O Conor Don, D.L. Clonalis	Two.	(1) 28 feet by 13 feet 12 feet deep (2) 54 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep	Concrete, . . Masonry.	Concrete, Earthen. . .	Galvanized iron, . Do. . .	Not drained, Drained, . .	Above. Do	—	I have made ensilage in a stack, in field, 34 feet long, 15 wide I have had the two silos, one at Clonalis for three years, and the one at Belanagare, for two years, in operation and have been well satisfied with the results The stack ensilage I tried for the first time this year, and have not yet cut it I merely covered it with about a foot of earth in the field where the grass was grown * I did not find the stack ensilage quite as successful as I expected There was a great deal of waste all round the sides and ends, besides which a great part of the mass had heated too much, and was not, I think, very good fodder
* *	One,	15 feet by 14 feet, 15 feet deep.	Rough and partly plastered	Stone paving.	Slate. .	Not drained, but dry.	Above.	—	The foregoing was filled in layers with grass, fresh cut thistles and nettles The two latter made very excellent ensilage, particularly the thistles
The Right Hon. Lord De Freyne, D.L., Frenchpark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack by Pearson's roller system. The stack is under shed: was begun in July, and finished in September It is made chiefly of wood and coarse grasses: in fact, some of the stuff put into it the cattle would not eat on the land It was opened last month, and the cattle eat it greedily, and prefer it to the best of hay. The waste on the silage averages about one foot all round on the outside
The Right Hon Lord Crofton, D.L., Mote-park	Four.	(1 & 2) 24 feet by [illegible] feet, 17 feet deep (3) 18 feet by 12 feet, 17 feet deep (4) 28 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet deep	Stone, lined with cement. Do. Do.,	Cement, . . Do. . , Do. .	Slate, Do., Do. .	Not drained, Do. Do.	Partly below in clined plane, made up to gable end, where they are filled from.	—	Ensilage has been made without a silo, in stack, round, 22 feet diameter, no weights or pressure Not yet opened Nos 1, 2, and 3 silos are in one house, divided by three partition walls Weighted by about 2 feet deep of field stones, the partitions I find the greatest advantage, as I can throw the stones from one to the other as they sink and require refilling Filled very slowly, only putting from three to six feet on every two or three days The 17 feet silos have reduced to about 13½ feet There is absolutely not a particle of loss on this ensilage Last year made three field stacks, about 18 feet diameter, weighted with heavy iron rails, average waste all round certainly not less than 14 or 15 inches, the rest very good I find the slower the silos are filled, the less work it entails As each filling heats, it consolidates itself, and when heated will yield to tramping much easier
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Sir H. W. Gore-Booth, Bart., Lissadill.	Two.	30 feet by 9 feet, 15 feet deep	Masonry, finished inside with cement	Concrete,	Galvanized iron, made portable like a ship's hatch	Drained this season	One side almost below, the other above surface	—	We make sweet ensilage here, and find that the dairy cows give more and richer milk when fed on it than any other sort of uncooked food We also last season with the addition of a little cake, fattened heifers for the butcher on it

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